Census History of: John POLLARD

Date of Birth: ca 1809 ~~Date of Birth:~~ Ohio

In Household of:	Males		Females	Males						Females				
	To 16	16 & up	Females	0-10	10-16	16-18	18-26	26-45	45 & up	0-10	10-16	18-26	26-45	45 & up
1790-County: State: Name:														
1800-County: State: Name:														
1810-County: State: Name:														
1820-County: State: Name:														

In Household of:	Males													Females													Aliens
	0-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90	90-100	100 & up	0-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90	90-100	100 & up	
1830-County: State: Name:																											
1840-County: Summit State: Ohio Name: John POLLARD		1				1								2	1			1									

1850-County: Summit (Portage Twp) **State:** Ohio **Postoffice:** Akron

Dwelling No.	Family No.	Names of each person whose place of abode on June 1 was in this family	Age	Sex	Color	Occupation	Value of real estate	Value of personal property	Place of Birth	Married w/i year	In School	Can't read/write	Deaf, blind, insane etc.
30	38	POLLARD, John	41	M	W	Teamster			Ohio				
		" , Catherine	41	F	"				Penn				
		" , David	19	M	"	Boatman			Ohio				
		" , Sarah	17	F	"				"				
		" , Nancy	15	"	"				"				
		" , Harriett	7	"	"				"				
		" , Isabella	4	"	"				"				
		" , Emily	2	"	"				"				
		" , Helen	3/12	"	"								

1860-County: **State:** **Postoffice:**

Dwelling No.	Family No.	Names of each person whose place of abode on June 1 was in this family	Age	Sex	Color	Occupation	Value of real estate	Value of personal property	Place of Birth	Married w/i year	In School	Can't read/write	Deaf, blind, insane etc.

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Courtesy of Genealogy Records Service

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FREE WHITE PERSONS, INCLUDING HEADS OF FAMILIES.

	NAMES OF HEADS OF FAMILIES.	MALES.													FEMALES.												
		Under 5	5 & under 10	10 & under 15	15 & under 20	20 & under 30	30 & under 40	40 & under 50	50 & under 60	60 & under 70	70 & under 80	80 & under 90	90 & under 100	100 and upwards	Under 5	5 & under 10	10 & under 15	15 & under 20	20 & under 30	30 & under 40	40 & under 50	50 & under 60	60 & under 70	70 & under 80	80 & under 90	90 & under 100	100 and upwards
Northampton	Austin Black		2	2			1								1	1				1							
	Edward French					1													1			1					
	Job Herrington	2	2	1	2	2		1									1		1		1						
	Geo. Richardson	1			1	1	1									2			1	1							
	John Everett				1				1								1					1					
	John C. P. Case	2				1													1								
	Abiel Benedict		3	1	1			1							1			2			1						
	Edward Prior	1				1									1	2	1		1								
	James Pollard					1									1				2								
	Griffith Roberts						1													1							

1840 SUMMIT

1840 Summit Co Oh

SLAVES												TOTAL.	NUMBER OF PERSONS IN EACH FAMILY EMPLOYED IN							PENSIONERS FOR REVOLUTIONARY OR MILITARY SERVICES, INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING.		DEAF AND DUMB, BLIND, AND INSANE WHITE PE SONS, INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING.					
MALES.						FEMALES.							Mining.	Agriculture.	Commerce.	Manufactures and trades.	Navigation of the ocean.	Navigation of canals, lakes, and rivers.	Learned professions and engineers.	NAMES.	AGES.	DEAF AND DUMB.			BLIND AND INSANE.		
Under 10	10 & under 24	24 & under 36	36 & under 55	55 & under 100	100 and upwards.	Under 10	10 & under 24	24 & under 36	36 & under 55	55 & under 100	100 and upwards.											Under 14	14 & under 25	25 and upwards.	Blind.	Insane and idiots at public charge.	Insane and idiots at pri
												7															
												8		1													
												3		2													
												13				1											
												8				1											
												4															
												4		1													
												10		1													
												7		1													
												4				1											
												2		1													
														1													
														1													
														1													
														1													
														1													
														2													
														1													
														2													
														1													
																1											
														1													
														1													

1840 Summit Co. Oh

Northampton

NAMES OF HEADS OF FAMILIES	MALES													FEMALES															
	Under 5	5 a under 10	10 a under 15	15 a under 20	20 a under 30	30 a under 40	40 a under 50	50 a under 60	60 a under 70	70 a under 80	80 a under 90	90 a under 100	100 and upwards	Under 5	5 a under 10	10 a under 15	15 a under 20	20 a under 30	30 a under 40	40 a under 50	50 a under 60	60 a under 70	70 a under 80	80 a under 90	90 a under 100	100 and upwards	Under 10	10 a under 24	24 a under 36
William M Dale		1				1								1				1											
William Dale				2	1				1													1							
James Coppan		1	1	1	1			1												1									
Seth Collar	1	1		1		1								1				1											
Benja Vanmarman	3			2		1												1											
Henry Barber					1									2			1	1											
Abel Callam				1	1			1								1				1									
Thomas Jaques						2												1											
Lewis Miller		1	1	1			1							2	1	1	1			1									
Jonathan Chase	1				1													1											
Ezra Moore							1											1											
Calvin Clisbee		1				1										1			1										
James Pollard						1			1											1									
Samuel Fike			1	1				1									1				1								
Jacob Fike					1									1				1											
James Huffman	2	1			1													1											
Horatio N. Pool							1							2	1				1										
Charles Lamingan	1				1			1						1				1											
Stephen Lamingon					1									3				1											
John Farmer		2	1	1	1		1							1	1	2				1									
William Carter	1						1							1			1		1										
Thomas Gill	1	1					1							2	1				1				1						
William Price				1	2			1											1										
[illegible]														1	1	1			1										

1840 SUMMIT

1840 Summers Co

SLAVES											TOTAL	NUMBER OF PERSONS IN EACH FAMILY EMPLOYED IN							PENSIONERS FOR REVOLUTIONARY OR MILITARY SERVICES INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING	AGES	DEAF AND DUMB, BLIND, AND INSANE WHITE PERSONS, INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING						DEAF, DUMB, BLIND AND INSANE, COLORED PERSONS, INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING				SCH		
MALES					FEMALES														NAMES		DEAF AND DUMB			BLIND AND INSANE			DEAF, DUMB, AND BLIND		INSANE AND IDIOTS				
10 a under 24	24 a under 36	36 a under 55	55 a under 100	100 and upwards	Under 10	10 a under 24	24 a under 36	36 a under 55	55 a under 100	100 and upwards		Mining	Agriculture	Commerce	Manufactures and trades	Navigation of the ocean	Navigation of canals, lakes, and rivers	Learned professions and engineers			Under 14	14 a under 25	25 and upwards	Blind	Insane and idiots at public charge	Insane and idiots at private charge	Deaf & dumb	Blind	Insane and idiots at private charge	Insane and idiots at public charge	Universities or Colleges	Number of Students	Academies & Grammar Schools
											240																						
											4				1																		
											5		1																				
											6		1																				
											6		1																				
											7		1																				
											5		1																				
											5		1																				
											3		1																				
											10		2																				
											3																						
											2				1																		
											4		2																				
											3																						
											5		1																				
											3		1						15 78 241 17 265 16														
											5	1																					
											5		1																				
											5		1																				
											5		1																				
											11		1																				
											5		1																				
											8		1																				
											7				1																		
											1		1																				

1840 Summit Co Oh

Related to John?
James

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	10	16	18	26	45	45	10	16	26	45	45	For.	Agr	Com	Man
ohn Pollard	1			1	1		1		1			~~1~~	1		
ohn Adamson					1		1		1				1		
dam Kinmore	2	1	1	1	3		1			1					3
ohn C Morgan	1			1	1		1		1	1					
acob Cline	1	1		1			1		1				1		
ohn Armstrong	1	1		1		1		1		1			2		
ichard C Morris				1	1		3		1						2
homas Mosely					1		1	1		1			1		
Villiam Paig	1			1	1		1		1						2
ames Frazer						1	1				1				
eorg Brown				1	3		2		2					2	
ideon Comens			1		1		2	1	2	1			1		
noch Braun	1				2		3			1			2		
lizabeth Clark										1					
Thomes Mock	1				1		1			1		1			1
Carls Noy	3			1		1	1	1	1		1		2		
enery Nevill sen	2		1	2		1			2		1	1	1		
Villiam Cook	2			1	3		2		1	1			4		
harls Robeson	2				2					1			1		
David Hard	2	1			1		1	1		1					2
atherine Hamel										1	1				
enery Fordman	4			2	1	1			1	1			2		2
enery Nevill				1				1	1				1		
enjamin Brady	1	2	1	2	1	1	[illegible]	1					3		
William Lott						1				1	1		1		
ane Coldwell		1		1					1		1		2		
arah Emerson							1		1		1				
acob Nice				1	1		3	1		1			2		
ames Phillips	3			1	1		2			1			2		
Thomes Emerson				1	1	1			2		1		3		
ames Emerson	2				1		2		1	1			1		
ohn Boggs Sen	1	1	1	2		1		2			2		2		
William Emerson	2	1		2		1	2	1	8		1		4		
	33	9	4	25	28	9	33	12	22	16	11	2	42	2	12

Sola
John
Fell
Thom
Pete
Mar
Jal
John
Ret
Jose
Pre
Tha
Mi
Joh
Da
Jan
Jon
Dav
John
John
Mac
Jon
Hen
Jac
Mer
John
Geo
San
Rich
Ada
Thor
Jam
Hen

Pickaway / Pickaway Co
1820

Pickaway / Pickaway / Ohio
1820

Walden	13	m			
Ormstey Walden	11	m			
Sylvester Walden	8	m			
Emma Walden	4	F			
Adaline Walden	2	F			
Wesley Oates	29	m	Cooper	✓	60
Angia Oates	23	F			
Annie D. Oates	1	F			
Nathan Willhite	18	m	Do	✓	
Leon Botzum	52	m	Farmer	✓	1000
Catharine Botzum	53	F			
Nicholas Botzum	25	m	Merchant	✓	1000
George Botzum	23	m	Do	✓	
Adam Botzum	20	m	Boatman	✓	
Catharine Botzum	18	F			
John Botzum	16	m	Farmer	✓	
Cornelius Botzum	14	m			
Carson Francis	80	m	Labor	✓	
John Nichols	24	m	Do	✓	
John O. Lee	27	m	Cooper	✓	
Delilah Lee	35	F			
Louisa Pollard	11	F			
Caroline Pollard	9	F			
George W. Pollard	8	m			
Rose Spencer	28	F			
Matthew Spencer	$\frac{2}{12}$	m			
Thomas Homer	2	m			

1850 SUMMIT

1850 Summit Oh

y "	3	F		
mah Showalter	71	F		
manuel Amsicke	37	M	Weaver	600
	23	F		
ah "	1	F		
tharine A.	14	M		
seph Fulgane	61	M	Farmer	900
hn Craig	45	F		
abella "	17	F		
liza A. "	13	M		
hn "	13	F		
enry "	10	M		
amuel "	22	M	Farmer	
ewis Brown	19	F		
avonia	37	M	Laborer	100
ames Pollard	28	F		
Henry	9	F		
abitha S.	4	F		
Nancy A.	2	F		
Elizabeth "	56	M	Weaver	
John Kelley	54	F		
Christina "	13	M		
Clarke "	9	F		
Mary J. "	64	F		200
Elizabeth Fulgan	26	M	Farmer	250
Henry "				

√ 20 m
22 f

1850 SUMMIT

1850 Summit OH

N° 7

(No. 4.)

SCHEDULE of the whole number of persons within the division allotted to

Portage (South Akron)

NAMES OF HEADS OF FAMILIES.	FREE WHITE PERSONS, INCLUDING HEADS OF FAMILIES.																										FREE COLORED PERSONS.											
	MALES.													FEMALES.													MALES.						FEMALES.					
	Under 5	5 a under 10	10 a under 15	15 a under 20	20 a under 30	30 a under 40	40 a under 50	50 a under 60	60 a under 70	70 a under 80	80 a under 90	90 a under 100	100 and upwards	Under 5	5 a under 10	10 a under 15	15 a under 20	20 a under 30	30 a under 40	40 a under 50	50 a under 60	60 a under 70	70 a under 80	80 a under 90	90 a under 100	100 and upwards	Under 10	10 a under 24	24 a under 36	36 a under 55	55 a under 100	100 and upwards	Under 10	10 a under 24	24 a under 36	36 a under 55	55 a under 100	100 and upwards
Chauncy Abbie																						1																
Leander Washburn	2					1												1																				
Curtis Wilcox	1				1													1																				
John Pollard		1				1								2	1			1																				
George F. Ray	2			1		1											1	1																				
Mrs. Lyons				1														1	1																			
Richard Haines		2	1		2		1										1	1																				
Mrs. Holliday														2				1																				
Mrs. Bullock				2																	1																	
Amos Hurburgh	2	1					1								1	1		1																				
Saml. A. White	2			3		1									1		2	1																				
Ephm. Chamberlin						1												1																				
William Albertson	1				1									1		1		1																				
E. N. Atkinson							1											1																				
William E. Hart					3		2							1			1				1																	
David Campbell							1												1																			
Charles Haffman	2					2			1						1				1																			
Conrad Huntiff	2	1	2			1											1		1																			
Joseph Bowers	2			1		1											1	1																				
Mary Tew			1	2																	1																	
Joseph Cole	1				1									1				1																				
Avery S. Abbie	1			2	1												1	1																				
Levi Frazer	1				1									1				1																				
Robert Newbern	1				2				1					1				2																				
[illegible] Lawrence					2									1				1																				
Elijah F. Philips	1	1	1				1							1				1																				
Russell Abbie	1		1			1													1																			
Luther Bush			1				1											1		1																		

1840 SUMMIT

1840 Ohio Census Summitt Co

SCHEDULE I.—Free Inhabitants in Akron Portage Tp Dist No. 141 in the County of Summit State

of Ohio enumerated by me, on the 26th day of July 1850. S M Janey Ass't

29

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Dwelling-houses numbered in the order of visitation.	Families numbered in the order of visitation.	The Name of every Person whose usual place of abode on the first day of June, 1850, was in this family.	Age.	Sex.	Color, White, black, or mulatto.	Profession, Occupation, or Trade of each Male Person over 15 years of age.	Value of Real Estate owned.	Place of Birth. Naming the State, Territory, or Country.	Married within the year.	Attended School within the year.	Persons over 20 yrs of age who cannot read & write.	Whether deaf and dumb, blind, insane, idiotic, pauper, or convict.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
229	237	Mary J Baldwin	5	F				O		1		
		Olive J "	3	F				O		1		
30	38	John Pollard	41	M		Teamster ✓		O			1	
		Catherine Pollard	41	F				Penn ✓			1	
		David "	19	M		Boatman ✓		O				
		Sarah "	17	F				O	1	1		
		Nancy "	15	F				O				
		Mary "	8	F				O		1		
		Harriett "	7	F				O		1		
		Isabella "	4	F				O		1		
		Emily "	2	F				O		1		
		Helen "	2/12	F				O				
31	39	William E Stocking	27	M		Clothier ✓		Conn ✓				
		Jane A "	29	F				O				
		Mary M "	4	F				O				
		Sarah J "	2	F				O				
		Julius E "	1	M				O				
32	40	Isaac W Cahow	35	M		Laborer ✓		O				
		Mary E "	35	F				N.Y. ✓				
		William R "	1	M				O				
		David Lamb	54	M				Vt ✓				
		Mary "	59	F				Conn ✓				
33	41	Hannah Haddock	44	F				Canada E ✓				
		Lucy E "	21	F				N.Y. ✓				
		Josiah H "	19	M		Painter ✓		do ✓				
		Samuel E "	14	M				do ✓		1		
		Edwin S "	11	M				O		1		
		William B "	7	M				O		1		
		Ella M "	4	F				O		1		
34	42	Eli Weary "	23	M		Carpenter ✓	200	Penn ✓				
		Betty "	22	F				O				
		Louisa J Weary	3	F				O				
		Lucy "	1	F				O				
35	43	Esther Mest	52	F				Penn ✓		1		
		Franklin Mest	20	M		Boatman ✓		O	1			
		Louisa "	16	F				O				
36	44	John G Carpenter	41	M		Clothier ✓	700	Vt ✓				
		Samantha "	43	F				do ✓				
		William P "	19	M		Student ✓		do ✓				
		Adelaide "	12	F				O		1		
		[illegible]										

19	634	618	Rone	Susan	22	F		
20	634	618	Rone	Norris B.	8/12	M		
21	635	619	Maple	Reason	30	M		Carpenter
22	635	619	Maple	Mary J .	27	F		
23	635	619	Maple	Mary E.	10	F		
24	635	619	Maple	John J.	6	M		
25	635	619	Maple	William	4	M		
26	635	619	Maple	Hugh W.	1	M		
27	636	620	Dirrim	James	50	M		Farmer
28	636	620	Dirrim	Hannah	45	F		
29	636	620	Dirrim	Leonard	20	M		
30	636	620	Dirrim	Richard	18	M		
31	636	620	Dirrim	Margaret	17	F		
32	636	620	Dirrim	Isaac C.	15	M		
33	636	620	Dirrim	Hannah D.	9	F		
34	636	620	Dirrim	Frederick M	6	M		
35	636	620	Dirrim	Elizabeth A.	4	F		
36	637	621	Dirrim	Hugh W.	23	M		Farmer
37	637	621	Dirrim	Catherine	23	F		
38	637	621	Dirrim	John A.	5/12	M		
39	638	622	Oberlin	Hiram	26	M		Farmer
40	638	622	Oberlin	Nancy	20	F		

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP HAMIL
Enumerated on 28 JULY 1860 by A. B. Duncan Page

LN#	DW#	FA#	LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	AGE	SEX	COL	OCCUPATION
1	638	622	Oberlin	Flora	1	F		
2	638	622	Gillott	Nelson	13	M		
3	639	623	Slentz	Henry	53	M		Farmer
4	639	623	Slentz	Lyda	49	F		
5	639	623	Slentz	John	21	M		
6	639	623	Slentz	Margaret	20	F		
7	639	623	Slentz	Henry	17	M		
8	639	623	Slentz	George	15	M		
9	639	623	Slentz	Lydan	13	F		
10	639	623	Slentz	Martha	10	F		
11	639	623	Slentz	Rachael	6	F		
12	640	624	Slentz	Jacob	27	M		Farmer
13	640	624	Slentz	Harriett	18	F		
14	640	624	Pollard	Mary	20	F		
15	641	625	Myers	James	30	M		Farmer
16	641	625	Myers	Sarah	29	F		
17	641	625	Myers	Nancy J.	8	F		
18	641	625	Myers	Hannah	7	F		
19	641	625	Myers	Benjamin F.	5	M		
20	641	625	Myers	Mary E.	8/12	F		
21	642	626	Oberlin	Adam	52	M		Farmer
22	642	626	Oberlin	Mary	52	F		
23	642	626	Oberlin	David	18	M		
24	642	626	Oberlin	Samuel	16	M		
25	642	626	Oberlin	Adam	14	M		
26	642	626	Oberlin	William	8	M		
27	643	627	Oberlin	Elvy	16	F		
28	643	627	Oberlin	Jacob	22	M		
29	644	628	Buck	Moses A.	41	M		Farmer
30	644	628	Buck	Sarah A.	28	F		
31	644	628	Buck	Franklin	7	M		
32	644	628	Buck	Lucene	2	F		
33	644	628	Buck	Jefferson	6/12	M		
34	645	629	Dirrim	William H.	39	M		Farmer
35	645	629	Dirrim	Christianna	39	F		

```
33      208     211     Cool            Mary E.          5      F
34      208     211     Cool            Alice                    3      F
35      209     212     Cool            Christopher             42      M          F
36      209     212     Cool            Elizabeth               40      F
37      209     212     Rush            Charles         12      M
38      209     212     Greenwood       Otis                    40      M          F
39      210     213     Lawhead Benjamin                40      M          Farmer
40      210     213     Lawhead Mary J.         39      F

====================================================================================
JACKSON TOWNSHIP
Enumerated on  5 JULY 1860  by Jotham Woolsey                                   Page
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
LN#    DW#    FA# LAST NAME       FIRST NAME              AGE     SEX COL  OCCUPATION
====================================================================================
1       210     213     Lawhead Martha          64      F
2       210     213     Lawhead James G.                15      M
3       210     213     Lawhead Caroline                 7      F
4       211     214     Tess            Louis                   27      M          F
5       211     214     Tess            Harriet         19      F
6       212     215     Osburn  Elias                   41      M          Farmer
7       212     215     Osburn  Mary A.         35      F
8       212     215     Osburn  Samuel          15      M
9       212     215     Osburn  Elizabeth                9      F
10      212     215     Osburn  Aaaron           6      M
11      212     215     Osburn  John                     6      M
12      213     216     Osbun           John                    43      M          F
13      213     216     Osbun           Susannah                26      F
14      213     216     Osbun           Aaron C.                21      M
15      213     216     Osbun           John B.         20      M
16      213     216     Osbun           Alvira          14      F
17      213     216     Osbun           Emeline         5/12    F
18      214             *Note - unoccupied
19      215     217     Provine Alexander               43      M          Farmer
20      215     217     Provine Dorcas          39      F
21      215     217     Provine John A.         16      M
22      215     217     Provine James                   14      M
23      215     217     Provine Alexander               12      M
24      215     217     Provine Lucian           9      M
25      215     217     Provine Robert           6      M
26      215     217     Provine Jane                     3      F
27      215     217     Provines        Mary                    3/12    F
28      215     217     Adams           Hugh                    76      M
29      215     217     Adams           Margaret                77      F
30      215     217     Adams           James                   57      M
31      216     218     Boner           William         57      M          Farmer
32      216     218     Boner           Mary                    57      F
33      216     218     Boner           James                   26      M          C
34      216     218     Boner           Henry                   24      M
35      216     218     Boner           Adam                    22      M
36      216     218     Boner           William         20      M
37      216     218     Boner           Joseph          19      M
38      216     218     Boner           Sarah                   17      F
39      216     218     Boner           Elizabeth               14      F
40      216     218     Boner           Miria                    9      F

====================================================================================
JACKSON TOWNSHIP
Enumerated on  5 JULY 1860  by Jotham Woolsey                                   Page
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
LN#    DW#    FA# LAST NAME       FIRST NAME              AGE     SEX COL  OCCUPATION
====================================================================================
1       217     219     Pollard Catharine               49      F
2       217     219     Pollard Emily                   13      F
```

HEALTH DEPARTMENT MARRIAGE RECO

OF

DEKALB COUNTY. INDIANA

1882 - 1894

Fayne E. Har
Fort Wayne.
April 1997

KESLER, William F. a 29 b Ohio cigar maker
p Theodore & --- (Rennecker) Kesler
married 26 February 1890 Auburn, DeKalb Co., IN
HEBEL, Lena a 23 b Penna. p John & --- (Meiser) Hebel

BLONDORA, James O. a 23 stone mason p A. & --- (Perky) Blondora
married 26 February 1890 Waterloo, DeKalb Co., IN
GOODWIN, Etta E. a 22 b Indiana p Leander & --- (Henly) Goodwin

NODINE, Charles a 23 b Indiana farmer f Hiram Nodine
married 1 March 1890 Fremont, IN
OLIVER, Barbary E. a 38 b Indiana 1 previous marriage, widow of Nodine
p George & --- (Oliver) Oliver

LEWIS, Marshall a 28 b Ohio farmer p Washington & Me. (Dugan) Lewis
married 1 March 1890 Waterloo, DeKalb Co., IN
CHAPMAN, Emma E. a 28 b Ohio p James & --- (Johnson) Chapman

MOSES, Edwin M. a 21 b Ohio machinist p Charles & --- (Kins) Moses
married 2 March 1890 Auburn, DeKalb Co., IN
TREESH, Rosa I. a 18 b Indiana p John & --- (Stow) Treesh

HOFFMAN, Charles E. a 25 b Indiana farmer
p John & --- (Pollard) Hoffman
married 2 March 1890 Butler, DeKalb Co., IN
RENCH, Lydia R. a 21 b Indiana p William & --- (Aldrich) Rench

DURST, Fred B. a 29 b Switzerland 1 previous marriage farmer
f Vontger Durst
married 4 March 1890 Auburn, DeKalb Co., IN
VIAN, Dora a 29 b Indiana 1 previous marriage, widow of Lower
p Enos & --- (Slate) Vian

DUDLEY, Frank a 59 b New York living Cincinnati, Ohio
commercial traveler p James & --- (Sherrod) Dudley
married 4 March 1890 Auburn, DeKalb Co., IN
FARVER, Clara a 28 b Ohio p Daniel & --- (Rank) Farver

RICUT, J. A. a 27 b Kentucky living Montana mining
p William & --- (Owens) Ricut
married 4 March 1890 Spencerville, DeKalb Co., IN
SHUTT, Alda a 22 b Indiana p William & --- (Houk) Shutt

William Monroe Evertts, born June 8, 1887

Spouses and Marriage Dates

Alma Handy

Eva Small Eberling - ca 1913 - twice per Betty

Lois Vose - Aug. 14, 1937

however
think they thought his father's name
was Conrad per his marriage
record which lists Conrad & Mary C.
(Hiram) Everett

Jessie's
lists "Charles"

Joseph W. Evertts obit

Death - March 5, 1931

Eunice d. Jan 2, 1940

age 36 b. Steuben Co m. 27 June 1905, Auburn 2 previous marriages

Hattie Hoffman Snowberger m. Michael Madden June 4, 1903, Waterloo
Her parents: John & Sarah Pollard Hoffman. Divorce granted 1904.

Hattie Hoffman a. 33 b DeKalb Co 1 prev. mar -

Brookstone F083913

1903
33
1860

State North Dakota
County Benson
Township or other division of county [illegible] Township
Name of institution

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR—BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

THIRTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES: 1910—POPULATION

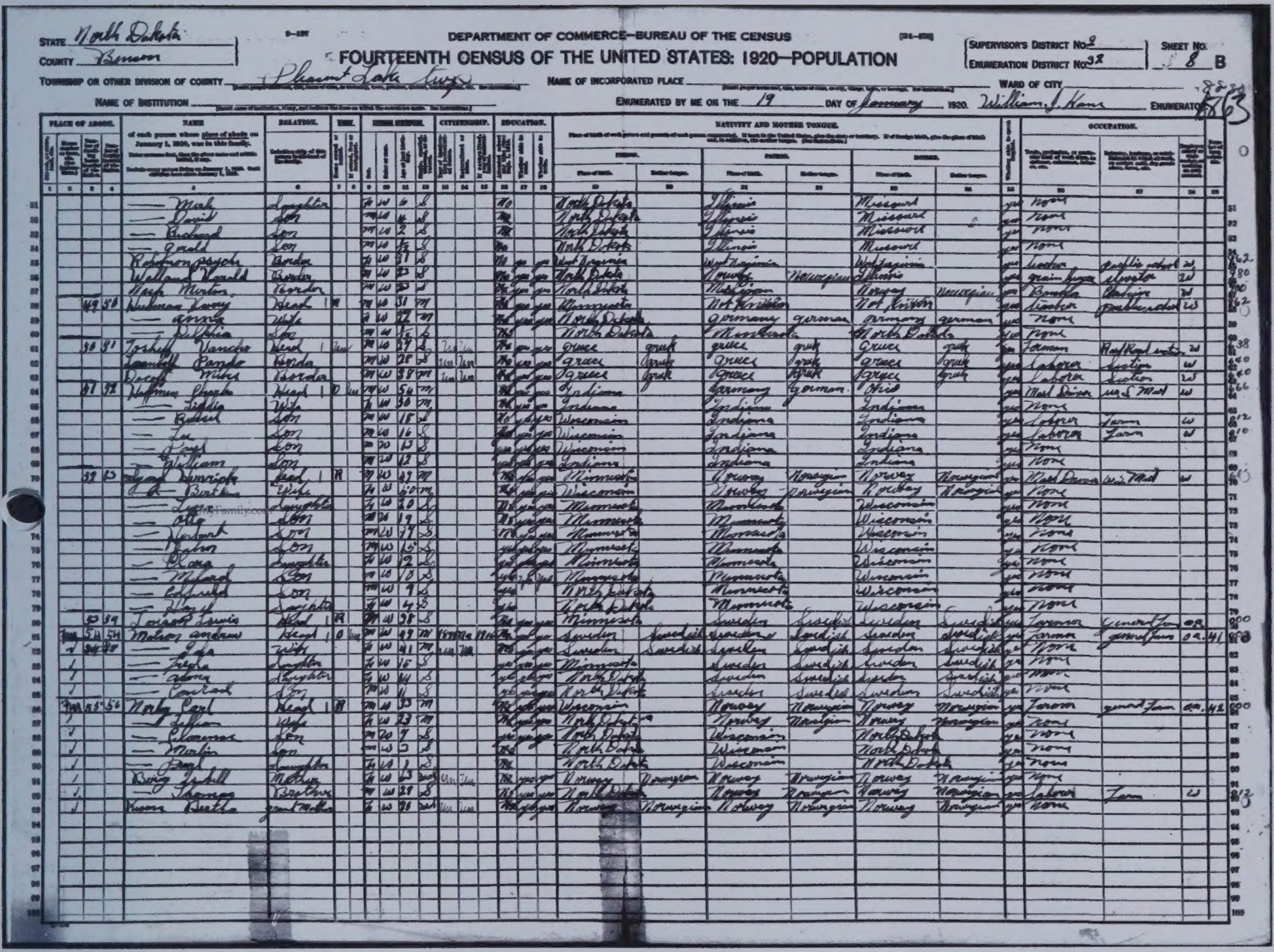
163

Supervisor's District No. 1
Enumeration District No. 25
Sheet No. 5 A
731

Name of incorporated place X
Ward of city

Enumerated by me on the 19th day of April, 1910. [illegible], Enumerator.

Line	Dwelling	Family	Name	Relation	Sex	Color	Age	Marital	Yrs married	Children born	Living	Birthplace	Father's birthplace	Mother's birthplace	Yr. immig.	Nat.	Language	Trade	Industry	Employer/worker	Read	Write	School	Own/rent	Free/mortg.	Farm/house	Schedule	30	31	32
1	66	67	[illegible], Martin J.	Head	M	W	45	M1	3			Nor Norwegian	Nor Norwegian	Nor Norwegian	1881	Na	English	farmer	general farm	Emp	yes	yes		O	F	F	7			
2			— Anna	wife W1	F	W	48	M1	10		+	Nor Norwegian	Nor Norwegian	Nor Norwegian			English	None			yes	yes								
3			[illegible]	[illegible]	F	W	2	S				North Dakota	Nor Norwegian	Swed Swedish				None												
4			Carlson, Albert	hired man	M	W	46	S				Minnesota	Nor Norwegian	Nor Norwegian			English	farmer	working out	W	yes	yes	yes							
5	67	68	[illegible], Helmer	Head x	M	W	38	S				Nor Norwegian	Nor Norwegian	Nor Norwegian	1882	Na	English	farmer	general farm	OA	yes	yes		O	M	F	5			
6			[illegible], Inga	Cousin	M	W	52	S				Nor Norwegian	Nor Norwegian	Nor Norwegian	1883	Pa	English	farmer	working out	W	yes	yes					2	1	0	0
7	68	69	Montgomery, William	Head	M	W	53	M1	27			Can English	Ire English	Ire [illegible]	1880	Na	English	farmer	general farm	OA	yes	yes		O	M	F	6			
8			— Margaret	wife W1	F	W	44	M1	27	12	7	Can English	Ire English	Scot English			English	None			yes	yes								
9			— Jacob	son	M	W	20	S				Iowa	Can English	Can English			English	None			yes	yes	yes							
10			— Nellie	daughter	F	W	16	S				Iowa	Can English	Can English			English	None			yes	yes	yes							
11			— Kate	daughter	F	W	14	S				Iowa	Can English	Can English			English	None			yes	yes	yes							
12			— Edward	son	M	W	13	S				North Dakota	Can English	Can English			English	None			yes	yes	yes							
13			— William	son	M	W	8	S				North Dakota	Can English	Can English				None					yes							
14			— Robert	son	M	W	6	S				North Dakota	Can English	Can English				None												
15	69	70	Turner, George	Head	M	W	52	M2	7			Can English	Pennsylvania	Eng English	1882	Na	English	farmer	general farm	Emp	yes	yes		O	M	F	7			
16			— Elizabeth	wife W2	F	W	36	M1	7	7	7	Can English	Eng English	Eng English			English	None			yes	yes								
17			— Nellie	daughter	F	W	18	S				North Dakota	Can English	Can English			English	None			yes	yes	yes							
18			— George	son	M	W	16	S				North Dakota	Can English	Can English			English	None			yes	yes	yes							
19			— [illegible]	daughter	F	W	14	S				North Dakota	Can English	Can English			English	None			yes	yes	yes							
20			— Bernice	daughter	F	W	12	S				North Dakota	Can English	Can English			English	None			yes	yes	yes							
21			— John	son	M	W	9	S				North Dakota	Can English	Can English				None					yes							
22			— Joseph	son	M	W	5	S				North Dakota	Can English	Can English				None					yes							
23			— [illegible]	daughter	F	W	3	S				North Dakota	Can English	Can English				None												
24			— [illegible]	son	M	W	[illegible]	S				North Dakota	Can English	Can English				None												
25			— Rena	daughter	F	W	[illegible]	S				North Dakota	Can English	Can English				None												
26			— [illegible]	Mother W	F	W	62	Wd		11	5	Eng English	Eng English	Eng English			English	None			yes	yes								
27	70	71	Hoffman, Charles	Head	M	W	44	M1	20			Indiana	Ger German	Ohio			English	farmer	working out	W	yes	yes		R		H	2	1	0	0
28			— Lydia	wife W1	F	W	40	M1	20	6	5	Indiana	Indiana	Indiana			English	none			yes	yes								
29			— Viola	daughter	F	W	12	S				Indiana	Indiana	Indiana			English	None			yes	yes	yes							
30			— Russell	son	M	W	9	S				Indiana	Indiana	Indiana				None					yes							
31			— Leslie	son	M	W	6	S				Indiana	Indiana	Indiana				None					yes							
32			— Paul	son	M	W	4	S				Wisconsin	Indiana	Indiana				None												
33			— William	son	M	W	2	S				Indiana	Indiana	Indiana				None												
34	71	72	[illegible], James	Head	M	W	[illegible]	M1	20			Ire English	Ire English	Ire English	1881	Na	English	farmer	general farm	OA	yes	yes		O	M	F	8			
35			— Anna	wife W1	F	W	[illegible]	M1	20	7	7	Nor Norwegian	Nor Norwegian	Nor Norwegian			English	None			yes	yes								
36			— Nancy	daughter	F	W	19	S				North Dakota	Ire English	Nor Norwegian			English	none			yes	yes	yes							
37			— James	son	M	W	18	S				North Dakota	Ire English	Nor Norwegian			English	None			yes	yes	yes							
38			— [illegible]	daughter	F	W	15	S				North Dakota	Ire English	Nor Norwegian			English	None			yes	yes	yes							
39			— William J.	son	M	W	14	S				North Dakota	Ire English	Nor Norwegian			English	None			yes	yes	yes							
40			— [illegible]	son	M	W	12	S				North Dakota	Ire English	Nor Norwegian			English	None			yes	yes	yes							
41			— [illegible]	son	M	W	9	S				North Dakota	Ire English	Nor Norwegian				None					yes							
42			— [illegible]	son	M	W	[illegible]	S				North Dakota	Ire English	Nor Norwegian				None												
43	72	73	Dahlin, [illegible]	Head	M	W	52	M1	28			Ger German	Ger German	Ger German	1882	Na	German	farmer	general farm	OA	yes	yes		O	M	F	9			
44			— [illegible]	wife W1	F	W	52	M1	28	10	2	Ger German	Ger German	Ger German			German	None			yes	yes								
45			— [illegible]	son	M	W	24	S				Ger German	Ger German	Ger German	1883	Al	English	none			yes	yes								
46	73	74	Weaver, Harvey	Head	M	W	26	M1	2			Indiana	Pennsylvania	Ohio			English	farmer	general farm	Emp	yes	yes		R		F	10			
47			— Alvina	wife W1	F	W	26	M1	2	2	2	Nor Norwegian	Nor Norwegian	Nor Norwegian			English	None			yes	yes								
48			— Edna M.	daughter	F	W	[illegible]	S				North Dakota	Indiana	Nor Norwegian				None												
49			— Sylvia M.	daughter	F	W	[illegible]	S				North Dakota	Indiana	Nor Norwegian				None												
50			Briggs, Mary	Mother W	F	W	62	Wd		7	6	Ohio	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania			English	None			yes	yes								



STATE North Dakota
COUNTY Benson
TOWNSHIP OR OTHER DIVISION OF COUNTY Pleasant Lake twp
NAME OF INSTITUTION

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

FOURTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES: 1920—POPULATION

NAME OF INCORPORATED PLACE
ENUMERATED BY ME ON THE 19 DAY OF January 1920. William J. Hans ENUMERATOR

SUPERVISOR'S DISTRICT NO. 3
ENUMERATION DISTRICT NO. 38
SHEET NO. 8 B
WARD OF CITY

	PLACE OF ABODE.				NAME.	RELATION.	TENURE.		PERSONAL DESCRIPTION.				CITIZENSHIP.			EDUCATION.			NATIVITY AND MOTHER TONGUE.							OCCUPATION.				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
51					— Mirl	Daughter			F	W	6	S				No			North Dakota		Illinois		Missouri		yes	None				
52					— David	Son			M	W	4	S				No			North Dakota		Illinois		Missouri		yes	None				
53					— Richard	Son			M	W	2	S				No			North Dakota		Illinois		Missouri		yes	None				
54					— Gerald	Son			M	W	1/12	S				No			North Dakota		Illinois		Missouri		yes	None				
55					Robinson Joseph	Boarder			F	W	31	S				No	yes	yes	West Virginia		West Virginia		West Virginia		yes	Teacher	public school	W		62
56					Walland Donald	Boarder			M	W	23	S				No	yes	yes	North Dakota		Norway	Norwegian	Illinois		yes	grain buyer	elevator	W		80
57					Nash Morton	Boarder			M	W	20	S				No	yes	yes	North Dakota		Michigan		Norway	Norwegian	yes	Bookkeeper	Station	W		00
58			49	50	Hickman Harry	Head 1	R		M	W	31	M				No	yes	yes	Minnesota		Not Known		Not Known		yes	Teacher	public school	W		62
59					— Anna	Wife			F	W	22	M				No	yes	yes	North Dakota		Germany	German	Germany	German	yes	None				
60					— Delphia	Son			M	W	1/12	S				No			North Dakota		Minnesota		North Dakota		yes	None				
61			50	51	Toshoff Vancho	Head 1	Rent		M	W	34	S	Un	Un		No	yes	yes	Greece	Greek	Greece	Greek	Greece	Greek	yes	Foreman	Rail Road section	W		38
62					Lamoff Pando	Boarder			M	W	28	S	Un	Un		No	yes	yes	Greece	Greek	Greece	Greek	Greece	Greek	yes	Laborer	Section	W		40
63					Dacoff Mike	Boarder			M	W	38	M	Un	Un		No	yes	yes	Greece	Greek	Greece	Greek	Greece	Greek	yes	Laborer	Section	W		40
64			51	52	Huffman Charlie	Head 1	O	M	M	W	54	M				No	yes	yes	Indiana		Germany	German	Ohio		yes	Mail Driver	U.S. Mail	W		66
65					— Liddie	Wife			F	W	30	M				No	yes	yes	Indiana		Indiana		Indiana		yes	None				
66					— Robert	Son			M	W	18	S				No	yes	yes	Wisconsin		Indiana		Indiana		yes	Laborer	Farm	W		12
67					— Lee	Son			M	W	16	S				No	yes	yes	Wisconsin		Indiana		Indiana		yes	Laborer	Farm	W		10
68					— Paul	Son			M	W	13	S				yes	yes	yes	Wisconsin		Indiana		Indiana		yes	None				
69					— William	Son			M	W	12	S				yes	yes	yes	Indiana		Indiana		Indiana		yes	None				
70			52	53	Nygard Hendrick	Head 1	R		M	W	49	M				No	yes	yes	Minnesota		Norway	Norwegian	Norway	Norwegian	yes	Mail Driver	U.S. Mail	W		
71					— Bertha	Wife			F	W	50	M				No	yes	yes	Wisconsin		Norway	Norwegian	Norway	Norwegian	yes	None				
72					— Lena	Daughter			F	W	20	S				No	yes	yes	Minnesota		Maryland		Wisconsin		yes	None				
73					— Otto	Son			M	W	19	S				No	yes	yes	Minnesota		Minnesota		Wisconsin		yes	None				
74					— Herbert	Son			M	W	17	S				No	yes	yes	Minnesota		Minnesota		Wisconsin		yes	None				
75					— Walter	Son			M	W	15	S				yes	yes	yes	Minnesota		Minnesota		Wisconsin		yes	None				
76					— Flora	Daughter			F	W	12	S				yes	yes	yes	Minnesota		Minnesota		Wisconsin		yes	None				
77					— Milford	Son			M	W	10	S				yes	yes	yes	Minnesota		Minnesota		Wisconsin		yes	None				
78					— Eldred	Son			M	W	9	S				yes			North Dakota		Minnesota		Wisconsin		yes	None				
79					— Hazel	Daughter			F	W	4	S				No			North Dakota		Minnesota		Wisconsin		yes	None				
80			53	54	Larson Louis	Head 1	R		M	W	38	S				No	yes	yes	Minnesota		Sweden	Swedish	Sweden	Swedish	yes	Farmer	General Farm	OA		000
81	Fm		54	54	Malson Andrew	Head 1	O	M	M	W	49	M	1887	Na	1900	No	yes	yes	Sweden	Swedish	Sweden	Swedish	Sweden	Swedish	yes	Farmer	general Farm	OA 41		000
82	✓		34	30	— Ida	Wife			F	W	41	M	1910	Na		No	yes	yes	Sweden	Swedish	Sweden	Swedish	Sweden	Swedish	yes	None				
83	✓				— Freda	Daughter			F	W	15	S				yes	yes	yes	Minnesota		Sweden	Swedish	Sweden	Swedish	yes	None				
84	✓				— Alma	Daughter			F	W	14	S				yes	yes	yes	North Dakota		Sweden	Swedish	Sweden	Swedish	yes	None				
85	✓				— Conrad	Son			M	W	11	S				yes	yes	yes	North Dakota		Sweden	Swedish	Sweden	Swedish	yes	None				
86	Fm		55	56	Norby Carl	Head 1	R		M	W	33	M				No	yes	yes	Wisconsin		Norway	Norwegian	Norway	Norwegian	yes	Farmer	general Farm	OA 42		000
87	✓				— Lillian	Wife			F	W	23	M				No	yes	yes	North Dakota		Norway	Norwegian	Norway	Norwegian	yes	None				
88	✓				— Clarence	Son			M	W	7	S				yes	yes	yes	North Dakota		Wisconsin		North Dakota		yes	None				
89	✓				— Merlin	Son			M	W	3	S				No			North Dakota		Wisconsin		North Dakota		yes	None				
90	✓				— Pearl	Daughter			F	W	1	S				No			North Dakota		Wisconsin		North Dakota		yes	None				
91	✓				Berg Isabell	Mother			F	W	63	Wd	Un	Un		No	yes	yes	Norway	Norwegian	Norway	Norwegian	Norway	Norwegian	yes	None				
92	✓				— Thomas	Brother			M	W	29	S				No	yes	yes	North Dakota		Norway	Norwegian	Norway	Norwegian	yes	Laborer	Farm	W		012
93	✓				Kvam Bertha	Grand Mother			F	W	76	Wd	Un	Un		No	yes	yes	Norway	Norwegian	Norway	Norwegian	Norway	Norwegian	yes	None				
94																														
95																														
96																														
97																														
98																														
99																														
100																														

MyFamily.com

DeKalb County 1837-1987

Page 354

– dau. of John S. CAMPBELL + Mary BROWN
m. 16 Dec 1824 in Chippewa, Wayne Co, Oh.

Mary Ann CAMPBELL . b. 7 June 1832 d. 24 Aug 1905, Akron, OH
m.(1) David POLLARD 7 Nov 1851 (2) Michael YOUNG 25 Apr 1858
both in Summit Co. Ohio

POLLARD

Vol. 2

ed. by Teresa May Weiss

Samuel died 30 June 1950 at the home on Sidney Avenue in St. Joe. Belle died 13 May 1961 in Auburn, Indiana. Both are buried in Riverside Cemetery in St. Joe, Indiana.

Desmond and Doris Yeiser

DESMOND WILBER YEISER, born 6 February 1905 in St. Joe, Indiana, son of Lloyd Wilber and Iva C. (Baughman) Yeiser. His sisters and brothers are: Lileth M., born 1902 in St. Joe; Keith B., born 1911 in Avilla and died 1925 in South Whitley, Indiana; Morris M., born 1911 in Avilla and died 1960; and Harriett L., born 7 July 1919, married Clayton A. Baker, residing in DeKalb County. Wilber's father was a printer by trade and the family moved several times while the children were growing up. He printed the St. Joe newspaper from around 1901 to 1906. The family had moved back to the St. Joe area by the time Wilber was in high school. He graduated from St. Joe High School in 1923. In the same graduating class was his future wife.

Doris DeLora Keesler, born to Samuel and [illegible] Belle (Coburn) Keesler, 15 October [illegible]. She had three brothers and one sister; [illegible], born in 1900; Charles, born and died [illegible]; Henry, born 1908; and Jane, born 1915 and died 1928. Doris was raised in St. Joe and began studying the violin. At this time each church in St. Joe had an orchestra (Lutheran, Methodist, and Church of Christ). Doris, raised in the Church of Christ, played in their orchestra. Some times all the church orchestras would combine and played at the Opera House. [illegible] also played violin in this group.

On Saturday evening, 1 March 1924, Wilber and Doris had supper with his folks, went to [illegible] to the United Brethren Parsonage and were married by Pastor Meed. They moved into [illegible] house in St. Joe. Over the next six years, three children were born: Harold Lloyd, born 26 [illegible] 1924, resides in St. Joe and works at [illegible] Standard Station; Rosemay, born 23 March 1927, married Gerald Means and they live in Tennessee; and Donald Keith, born 4 July 1930, also a St. Joe resident.

Wilber's first employment while he was still a youngster was on a farm. After marriage and during the Depression years, he, like most young men, worked at whatever jobs they could find. One job he took was construction on the gymnasium building in St. Joe. He started working at the filling station for his father-in-law, 29 November 1925 and it became his life work. The station still operates in its original location though the building has changed several times.

Doris has been a homemaker all her life. She has also been an active member of the St. Joe Church of Christ, a forty-six year member of the Ladies Literary Club, and belonged to the local Home Economics Club until it folded in the mid-1970's.

JOHN S. CAMPBELL arrived in DeKalb County between 1863 and 1865 from Wayne County, Ohio, where he had farmed for about forty-five years. He brought with him, his third wife, Eliza Ulm, whom he had married in Wooster Township, Wayne County, Ohio, 4 July 1863. Also with him were probably Henry, a son from his first marriage; Eldridge and Alvira, both from his second marriage. After their arrival in the Butler area, three children were born: Albert, born 16 September 1865; Mary Melisa, born 20 June 1868; and Eugene Purdy, born 19 December 1871.

John S. Campbell had finally arrived in Indiana, probably at the repeated urgings of several of his older children, particularly, Hannah Catharine Moughler, who with her husband, Valentine, had removed to Butler, then called Norristown, in the mid-1850's. Letters from her written back to Wayne County, Ohio, in 1857, expressed hope that her father and brother would come to Indiana. John Acton Campbell, the brother, removed to DeKalb County about 1859 and two younger brothers, William Franklin and Lyman Wesley, followed a few years later.

John Campbell died in Butler of lung fever, 8 February 1872. He was buried in the Campbell family plot in the Butler Cemetery. He had been born in what is now West Virginia, 24 September 1799. Eliza (Ulm) Campbell died on or about 26 May 1879, in DeKalb County, at which time, John A. Campbell was appointed administrator of her estate and guardian of her two living children: Albert and Melisa Campbell.

John S. Campbell married first in Chippewa, Wayne County, Ohio, 16 December 1824 to Mary Brown, who had come to Ohio in 1817,

1st marriage

Family Group Sheet of the Family

FamilyTree MAGAZINE

Full Name of Husband: John S Campbell

His Father:

His Mother with Maiden Name:

Birth Date and Place: 24 Sep 1799 W. Va

Marriage Date and Place: 16 Dec 18~~[illegible]~~ 24 / Chippewa, Wayne Co, OH

Death Date and Place: 8 Feb 1872, Butler, IN

Burial:

Source #

Full Name of Wife: Mary Brown

Her Father:

Her Mother with Maiden Name:

Birth Date and Place: New Jersey

Death Date and Place: 29 Apr 1846 / Chippewa Twp, Wayne Co, OH
41 yrs, 10 mo, nine da.

Burial:

Source #

Other Spouses	Source #	Marriage Date and Place	Source #

Children of This Marriage	Birth Date and Place	Death Date, Place and Burial	Marriage Date, Place and Spouse
Hannah Catharine C.	15 Dec 1830	Garrett 8 Jan 1921	27 Sep. 1849 / Wayne Co OH Valentine Moughler
John Acton Campbell	25 Dec 1836	Butler 11 Nov 1905	1) Mary Adelaide Jadwin 2) Catherine Grace Champion
William Franklin Campbell	20 Mar 1842	Butler 18 Jun 1869	Butler 29 Jan 1865 Sare E. Sake Young
Lyman Wesley Campbell	28 Feb 1844		Dekalb Co 31 Mar 1863 LUCINDA OBERLIN
Henry	19 Apr 1846		
Angeline	8 Sep 1825	Sep 1825	
Elizabeth	19 Jul 1827	Cleveland 1 Jun 1887	20 Oct 1853, Trumbull Co John Meisner
Mary Ann	7 Jun 1832	AKRON, OH 24 Aug 1905	1) David Pollard 7 Nov 1851 2) Michael Young 25 Apr 1858 } Summit Co OH
Ellen	29 Apr 1840	Chippewa Twp Wayne OH 15 Sep 1847	

2) George Dickerhoff 18 May 1879 Dekalb Co.

Supposed to be 10 children

©FAMILY TREE MAGAZINE 2002

1846
41
1805

2nd

Family Group Sheet of the Family

Family Tree MAGAZINE

Source #

John S. Campbell
Full Name of Husband

His Father

His Mother with Maiden Name

24 Sep 1799 W. Va
Birth Date and Place

Wayne Co. OH
24 Nov 1846 / Green Twp
Marriage Date and Place

8 Feb 1872, Butler, IN
Death Date and Place

Burial

Source #

Mary Day Ulm
Full Name of Wife

Her Father

Her Mother with Maiden Name

ca 1808 / Westmoreland Co Pa
Birth Date and Place

Death Date and Place

Burial

Other Spouses

Marriage Date and Place

Children of This Marriage	Birth Date and Place	Death Date, Place and Burial	Marriage Date, Place and Spouse
Sarah Louise	15 Sep 1847		George Repp ca 1868
Eldridge Augustus	3 Dec 1849		ca 1885 Sylvia
Alvira	16 Sep 1853	Edgerton, Ohio 27 Jan 1937	James Campbell 3 Oct 1869 / Dekalb Co IN

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3rd Marriage

Family Group Sheet of the Family

Family Tree Magazine

John S. Campbell
Full Name of Husband

Source #

24 Sep 1799 W.Va
Birth Date and Place

4 Jul 1863 Wooster Twp, Wayne Co, OH
Marriage Date and Place

8 Feb 1872, Butler IN
Death Date and Place

Butler Cem
Burial

His Father

His Mother with Maiden Name

Eliza Ulm
Full Name of Wife

Source #

Birth Date and Place

26 May 1879
Death Date and Place

DeKalb Co IN
Burial

Her Father

Her Mother with Maiden Name

Other Spouses	Marriage Date and Place	
1. Mary Brown m 16 Dec 1824 d. Chippewa Twp 29 Apr 1846 at age 41 yrs 10 mo, 9 ds 2. Mary Day Ulm m. 24 Nov. 1846, Green Twp, Wayne Co. OH		

Children of This Marriage	Birth Date and Place	Death Date, Place and Burial	Marriage Date, Place and Spouse
Albert Campbell	DeKalb Co IN 16 Sep 1865		
Mary Melisa	20 Jun 1868		
Eugene Purdy	19 Dec 1871		

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from New Jersey. Ten children were born to this couple before Mary died in Chippewa Township, 29 April 1846, at forty-one years, ten months, and nine days.

The children were: Angeline, born 8 September 1825, died later that month; Elizabeth, born 19 July 1827, died 1 June 1887, in Cleveland, Ohio, married John Meisner, 20 October 1853, Trumbull County, Ohio; Hannah Catharine, 15 December 1830, died 8 January 1921, in Garrett, married (1) Valentine Moughler, 27 September 1849, Wayne County, Ohio, and (2) George Dickerhoof, 14 May 1879, DeKalb County, Indiana; Mary Ann, born 7 June 1832, died 24 August 1905, Akron, Ohio, married (1) David Pollard, 7 November 1851 and (2) Michael Young, 25 April 1858, both in Summit County, Ohio; John Acton, born 25 December 1836, died 11 November 1905, in Butler, married (1) Mary Adelaide Jadwin, 15 June 1861, Butler and (2) Catherine Grace Champion, 31 July 1883; Ellen, born 29 April 1840, died 15 September 1847, Chippewa Township, Wayne County, Ohio; William Franklin, born 20 March 1842, died 18 June 1869, in Butler of typhoid fever, married Sarah E. Sake Young in Butler, 29 January 1865; Lyman Wesley, born 28 February 1844, married Lucinda Oberlin in DeKalb County, 31 March 1863; and Henry, born 19 April 1846.

John married (2) Mary (Day) Ulm, 24 November 1846, Green Township, Wayne County, Ohio. Three children were born to this couple, Sarah Louise, born 15 September 1847, married ca. 1868, George Repp and resided in Medina County, Ohio; Eldrige Augustus, born 3 December 1849, married ca. 1885, Sylvia; and Alvira, born 16 September 1853, died 27 January 1937, Edgerton, Ohio, buried Rude Cemetery, north of Butler, married James Campbell, 3 October 1869, in DeKalb County, Indiana.

He was always active in community affairs, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Odd Fellows' Society. He died at his home on East Main Street in Butler, 11 November 1905, and was buried in the family plot in the Butler Cemetery.

ROMAINE "CURT" CLARE CAMPBELL, son of John Acton and Mary Adelaide (Jadwin) Campbell, born in Butler, Indiana, 12 October 1872. He graduated from Butler High School in 1890 and later attended Tri-State Academy in Angola. He married (1) Martha Elizabeth "Mattie" Hamilton, 26 March 1893, in Angola. A daughter, Vera, was born to this union, 19 January 1894, died in 1934. Mattie died in Butler, 21 May 1899, and was buried in Circle Hill Cemetery in Angola.

Romaine and Maude Craun were married Butler, 8 June 1909. Maude, born in DeKalb County, 23 November 1884, was the child of James and Jane (Greenawald) Craun. She attended a rural school southeast of Butler and age sixteen became a telephone operator. Pri to her marriage, she was employed as a clerk the drug store and ice cream parlor of George W. Geddes in Butler.

Four children were born to this union: John Acton, born 29 March 1910, worked for the K Products Company and later for Maxton Mo in Butler and Angola. He established his own Chevrolet dealership in Kendallville and befo retirement, operated the Campbell Hardware that city. On 10 May 1931, he married H. Mowitza Hood, born 16 October 1911. They a the parents of two children, Julie and John, J They now reside in rural DeKalb County. Edward Alfred, born 3 April 1915, moved to Chicago after working several years for C.J. Maxton in Butler. He became a licensed archi and is still practicing this profession. On 9 September 1950, he married Eleanor Warner, born 4 February 1922, Benton Harbor, Mich a social worker, who has recently become a family historian. They are the parents of Christopher Edward, James Acton, Ann Warner, Sara Eleanor, and Peter Gwyn. Mary Louise, b 23 August 1916, worked for Dr. C.B. Hathaw and for the Butler Board of Education before entering government civil service, in Washington, D.C., in 1937. She is currently empl by the District Office of the Methodist Church Alexandria, Virginia, where she has her residence. Geraldine Adelaide, born 19 Januar 1925, worked in Fort Wayne before her marr to Sanford Loyal Miller, born 24 October 19 in Fort Wayne. They were married in Butler 24 September 1947, and are the parents of Stephen, Margaret, Brian, Mark, and David. Th reside in Vicksburg, Michigan where Sanford recently retired after forty years service for th New York Central Railroad, now Conrail.

Romaine was an insurance agent, originally association with his father, and later independently until 1924 when he was appointed postmaster at Butler, a position he held until 1929. He was a member of the Republican Pa the Knights of Pythias Lodge, and the Methodist Episcopal Church. He died 11 August 1947, the house in Butler where he was born, after prolonged illness resulting from a stroke wh had kept him bedfast for several years. Maude died 6 March 1952. Both are buried in the fa plot in the Butler Cemetery.

JOHN ACTON CAMPBELL, son of John

POLLARD

ADDITIONAL DEATH RECORDS

of

DE KALB COUNTY, INDIANA

1899 - 1920

Compiled by
Fayne E. Harter
September 1972

Snyder, infant D1-71
male, white, single
b August 18, 1904
bp Indiana
d August 26, 1904
pd DeKalb County
cem Salem
f Frank Snyder
fbp Ohio
m Stella Grats
mbp Indiana

Barnhart, Chas. D1-71
male, white, married
oc painter
b November 20, 1845
bp Indiana
d August 24, 1904
pd Garrett
cem Union
f Samuel Barnhart
m Nancy Vinson
mbp Kentucky
w Almyra

Hoyles, Chas. S. D1-71
male, white, single
b February 11, 1902
bp Indiana
d August 22, 1904
pd Garrett
cem Garrett
f Albert W. Hayles
fbp Massachusetts
m Flora B. Hootman
mbp Ohio

Dirrim, infant D1-71
female, white, single
b August 16, 1904
bp Indiana
d August 20, 1904
pd DeKalb County
cem Hamilton
f Jird Dirrim
fbp Indiana
m Allie Dunn
mbp Indiana

Cullers, Eliza D1-71
female, white, widowed
b February 2, 1824
bp Pennsylvania
d August 18, 1904
pd Auburn
cem Woodlawn
f Mr. Hilkert

Hoodshiner, Christena D1-71
female, white, widowed
b February 16, 1821
bp Germany
d August 30, 1904
pd Union twp.
f Jacob Knapp
fbp Germany
mbp Germany
h Leonard Hoodshiner

Osborn, Mary D1-71
female, white, married
b August 19, 1841
bp Ohio
d August 19, 1904
pd Butler
f John Pollard
m Catherine Poe ?
mbp Ohio
h W. Osborn

Smith, Henry D1-71
male, white, married
oc farmer
b November 14, 1829
bp Ohio
d August 15, 1904
pd DeKalb County
cem Cedar Chapel
f Jacob Smith
fbp Pennsylvania

Harvey, Clarence D1-71
male, white, single
b February 6, 1893
bp Indiana
d August 9, 1904
pd DeKalb County
cem Cedar Chapel
f John Harvey
fbp Indiana

Wynn, Opel D1-89
female, white, single
b June 4, 1897
bp Indiana
d December 26, 1905
pd Stafford twp.
cem Ohio
f Harvey Wynn
fbp Ohio
m Annie Baker
mbp Ohio

Driscoll, James D1-89
male, white, single
b 1848
bp Ireland
d December 22, 1905
pd DeKalb County
cem Spencerville
oc ditcher

Spoke, Pleasent D1-90
female, white, widowed
b November 20, 1836
bp Ohio
d January 31, 1906
pd Auburn
cem Woodlawn
m Pleasent Meyers
mbp Ohio
h Martin Spoke

Farver, Lemirl D1-90
male, white, married
oc farmer
b October 24, 1829
bp Ohio
d January 18, 1906
pd Concord twp.
cem Spencerville
f John Farver
w Elizabeth

Hoffman, Sarah D1-90
female, white, widowed
b April 11, 1832
bp Ohio
d December 31, 1906
pd DeKalb County
cem Hamelton
f John Polard
m Catherine
h John Hoffman

Troup, Clifton D. D1-90
male, white, single
oc locomotive fireman
b November 28, 1881
bp Indiana
d January 18, 1906
pd Garrett
cem Swan, Noble Co.
f John Troup
fbp Pennsylvania
m Jennie Strouser
mbp Ohio

Bowser, Mary M. D1-90
female, white, married
oc farmer's wife
b November 12, 1849
bp Ohio
d January 7, 1906
pd DeKalb County
cem Spencerville
f Cyrus Sponhower
fbp Pennsylvania
m Elizabeth Thorn
mbp Ohio
h Isaiah Bowser

Camp, Aaron Wilson D1-90
male, white, married
oc farmer
b May 17, 1849
bp Ohio
d January 24, 1906
pd DeKalb County
f John Camp
fbp Ohio
m Sarah Smith
mbp Ohio
w Amanda

Ellert, infant D1-90
female, white, single
b January 31, 1906
bp Indiana
d February 2, 1906
pd DeKalb County
cem Catholic
f Andrew Ellert
fbp Indiana
m Mary Hess
mbp Ohio

22

look in Perry Twp.
Stark Co

EARLY MARRIAGES
OF
STARK COUNTY, OHIO
1809-1840

INCLUDES:

Brown, Harrison, Rose Townships of Carroll County
Green, Franklin Townships of Summit County

Published By

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FORWARD

This first volume of Early Stark County Marriages covers the years 1809-1840. Stark County was formed from Columbiana County in 1808. At that time it included Brown, Harrison, and Rose townships, which were transferred to Carroll County when it was formed in December, 1832. Two townships of Summit County - Franklin and Green - were part of Stark County until 1840. According to early records, at least part of Wayne County was under the jurisdiction of Stark County until Wayne County was formed in 1812.

The first marriage was performed by James Leonard, justice of peace, on 14 March, 1809 and united John Andrews and Mary McClelland.

This volume contains approximagely 5,000 marriages. The names are listed in alphabetical order by male and female. The marriages were copied from the written records at the Stark County court house. Every effort was made to copy the information exactly as it was recorded. Some errors may have occurred due to misinterpretation of the early style of handwriting. We had problems with some of the capital letters and as a result some of the surnames may be listed out of order.

Marriage officiants have been assigned a code number and are listed at the beginning of this volume. The listing is not intended to be a complete record of early ministers and justices of Stark County. Some of those who performed at the ceremonies were from adjoining counties and some who received ministers' licenses did not perform any of the marriages recorded in the volumes we copied. There may be some duplications due to differences in spelling and the recording of names.

Some of the entries included the place of residence but due to lack of space we did not include them in this publication. We have attempted to include the residence of many of the officiants, which was derived from the marriage records, census records, and the county histories.

Occasionally, the date was incomplete or missing from the record. We have inserted the year which appears on other marriages on the same page and have followed it with a question mark.

We want to thank all the people who have given of their time and effort in helping to publish this book. Without them it would have been impossible. We want to give a very special thanks to our member, Frances Sponseller, who spent countless hours abstracting the information, rechecking and typing the manuscript.

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Alphabetical Index of Brides...103-149

The Alliance Genealogical Society
P. O. Box 3630
Alliance, Ohio 44601

5788

OFFICIANTS

1. Adams, James VDM	Presbyterian	Lic.Wayne Co. 1818
2. Adams, William - MG		
3. Akey, James - JP		Res. Lexington Twp
4. Alban, William - JP		
5. Alexander, David - JP		Res. Rose Twp
6. Alleman, Joseph Albert	St Johns,Canton	L. Stark Co. 1834
7. Allerton, Amos - MG		L. Portage Co. 1832
8. Allison, Mahlon - JP		Res. Lexington Twp
9. Athey, Walter/William MG	M. E. Circuit	Jefferson Co?
10. Augustine, George - JP		Res. Canton Twp
11. Augustine, John - JP		Res. Paris Twp
12. Austin/Austine, Jeremiah JP		Judge - Canton
13. Austin, John C. - Elder		L. Harrison Co 1837
14. Bachtel, Samuel - JP		Res. Jackson Twp
15. Baer/Bair, David - JP		Res. Osnaburg Twp
16. Bail,(Byal?) William - JP		Res. Tuscarawas Twp
17. Bahard, Joshua - JP		
18. Baldwin, Jacob - JP		
19. Baldwin, Jerub - JP		Res. Marlboro Twp
20. Ball, Ephraim - JP		Res. Lake Twp
21. Balmer, Jacob - JP		Res. Franklin Twp.
22. Bash/Bearsh/Bush, John MG	Ev. Brethren	L. Stark Co. 1832
23. Baughman, John - JP		Res Sugar Creek Twp
24. Baumgartner, Samuel - MG	Evang. Assoc.	L. Fairfield Co.
25. Baxter, Cornelius - JP		Res Harrison Twp.
26. Beard, Paul - JP		Res Perry Twp.
27. Beatty, John - MG	Reformed Meth.	Columbiana Co.
28. Bachtel/Bachlot/Bechtel/Buchtel, Henry JP		Res Jackson Twp.
29. Beer, Joshua VDM	Presbyterian	(Three locations)
(Springfield - Bethlehem Cong. Brown Twp - Middle Sandy, Columbiana Co)		
30. Berger/Barger, Christian MG	Christian Brethren	Columbiana Co.
31. Berkett/Burkett, Edward MG	Methodist (Canton)	L. Stark Co. 1837
32. Biddle, Alexander - MG	United Brethren	Tuscarawas Co.
33. Billings, Alvan - MG	Methodist	L. Cuyahoga Co 1837
34. Billings, James - MG		
35. Blackburn, Thomas - JP		
36. Bloug/Blough, John - MG	United Brethren	L. Stark Co. 1840
37. Bohn, Valentine - JP		Res Tuscarawas Twp.
38. Bower, John (Co. Commissioner?)		
39. Bower, Mathias - JP		Res. Lexington Twp.
40. Brandon, John - JP		Res. Plain Twp.
41. Brey, Absalom - JP		Res Sugar Creek Twp ?
42. Briggs, Sewel C. - DD		Belmont Co.
43. Brigner, Ephraim		
44. Brill/Britt, Jacob - MG		L. Holmes Co. 1831
45. Brittain, Allen - MG	Methodist	L. Portage Co. 1826
46. Brown, Jehu - MG	Baptist	Res Sandy Twp
47. Brown, John - VDM		
48. Brumbaugh, John - JP		Lake or Marlboro Twp
49. Buettner, John Godfrey MG	German Reformed	L. Stark Co. 1837
50. Burden, Levi - JP		Res Lexington Twp.
51. Burden, Phillip - JP		Res Lexington Twp.
52. Burget, Daniel - JP		
53. Burkhamer, John - JP		
54. Butt, William S. - MG		L. Tuscarawas Co. 1830
55. Buxton, Cowlos? - MG		
56. Byal, John - JP		Res Sugar Creek Twp.

57. Callender, Aurora - MG	Methodist (Pike Twp)	L. Wayne Co. 1831
58. Campbell, Dugal - JP		Res. Lawrence Twp.
59. Campbell, John - JP		
60. Carr, Thomas - MG	Methodist	L. Licking Co. 1818
61. Christ/Crist, John L.-MG	Church of Christ	L. Belmont Co. 1827
62. Cime, Elias - DC		
63. Clark, Alexander - JP		Res. Brown Twp.
64. Cleland, Samuel - MG	Presbyterian	L. Wayne Co. 1828
65. Clinefelter (See Klinefelter, Adam)		
66. Cobb, Nathaniel - MG	Presbyterian	L. Geauga Co. 1830
67. Colt, Milton - MG	Methodist Episcopal	L. Stark Co. 1835
68. Cortetz/Korteta, Frederick Wm. MG-Lutheran		L. Stark Co. 1834
69. Coulter, Samuel - JP		Res. Canton
70. Cozad, Jacob - MG	Presbyterian	L. Jefferson Co.1828
71. Crame/Crane, Elias - DC	Methodist (CantonTp)	
72. Cranz/Crantz, Daniel/David - MG		L. Stark Co. 1836
73. Crawford, John - MG	Methodist	L. Licking Co. 1824
74. Crofford, John - JP		Res. Osnaburg Twp.
75. Craws, Daniel - MG		
76. DeGoesbind, Louis - MG	Cath. Louisville	L. Stark Co. 1840
77. Dehaccen, M. - JP		
78. Dehaven, Abraham		Portage Co. ?
79. DeRaymaker, John Baptist	Catholic - Canton	
80. Dewees, Samuel - JP		Res. Paris Twp.
81. Dewey, Elisha - MG	Episcopal	L. Medina Co. 1834
82. Dice, John - JP		Res. Osnaburg Twp ?
83. Dickerhoof, Peter - JP		Res. Lake Twp?
84. Dillon, William - JP		Res. Marlboro Twp.
85. Dishong, Peter - JP		Res. Lake Twp.
86. Dixon, Jacob - MG	Meth. Tuscarawas Tp.	L. Hocking Co. 1831
87. Downing, James - JP		Res. Sandy Twp.
88. Downs, George - JP		Res. Rose Twp.
89. Drennan, James - JP		Res. Canton
90. Dunbar, George - JP		Res. Canton
91. Earl, Gilberthrop - JP		Canton & Perry Twp.
92. Early, William		
93. Elliott, George - MG	Methodist Episcopal	L. Medina Co. 1833
94. Elliott, John D. - JP		Res. Lexington Twp.
95. Espich, Christian - DD	Lutheran	
96. Everhard/Everhart, Jacob JP		Res. Massillon area?
97. Fahy, Andrew/Anthony	Catholic	L. Perry Co. 1834
98. Fast, John Jacob - MG	German Lutheran	L. Stark Co. 1826
99. Ferris, Harrison (?) MG	Ancient Gospel	
100. Field, William - JP		
101. Foencher, H. D.	Catholic	
102. Foster, Josiah/Jonah MG	Meth. Circuit Rider	L. Stark Co. 1816
103. Foust, Benjamin MG	German Reformed	Canton 1818-1832
104. Fox, Jehial - JP	(Teacher)	Res. Tuscarawas Twp.
105. Frey, Jacob ?		
106. Fry, Jacob -MG	Evangelical Assoc.	L. Knox Co. 1823
107. Fulton, James - JP		Res. Osnaburg Twp.
108. Gaff, Abner - MG	Methodist	L. Licking Co. 1826
109. Gaff, James - JP		Res. Plain Twp.
110. Gans/Gantz, John MG	Gospel Bablish	L. Stark Co. 1816
111. Gans/Ganz, Samuel JP		Res. Nimishillen Twp.
112. Gaskill, Matthew - JP		Res. Lexington Twp.
113. Gaskill, Nathan - JP		Res. Lexington Twp.
114. Gaston, James E. - MG	Church of Christ	L. Harrison Co. 1836

115. Geissinger, John - MG	United Brethern	L. Columbiana Co.
116. Geist, John Respard		Res. Nimishillen Tp ?
117. Geistweit/Geistwite, George JP		Res. Lake Twp.
118. Gnagy/Gnage, Christian MG	United Brethern	L. Tuscarawas Co 1821
119. Godard/Goddard, Dennis MG	Methodist Episcopal	L. Richland Co. 1821
120. Goe, Richard Simons - JP	(Quaker Min.?)	Res. Bethlehem Twp.
121. Golladay, Abraham - JP		Res. Perry Twp.
122. Goodspeed, Lot - JP		Res. Perry Twp.
123. Gorgas, Joseph - JP		Res. Nimishillen Tp ?
124. Goshorn,John M. - MG	Methodist Episcopal	L. Athens Co. 1832
125. Graham, John - Circuit MG		L. Belmont Co. 1816
126. Gray, David MG	Methodist Episcopal	L. Knox Co. 1835
127. Green, Phillip - MG	Meth. Canton	L. Monroe Co. 1830
128. Greenwald, Emanuel - MG	Evang. Lutheran	L. Tuscarawas Co 1832
129. Greer, John - JP		Res. Lexington Twp.
130. Grill, Jehu - JP (?)		
131. Grim, Christian		
132. Grubb, Jehu		
133. Grubb, John		
134. Guest, Pitney - MG & JP	Baptised Ch-Pike T.-	L. Stark Co. 1825
135. Haas, Frederick (Wm?) MG	German Ev. Luth.-Canton-	L. Stark Co 1832
136. Habler, Andrew		
137. Haines, Levi - JP		Res. Marlboro Twp.
138. Hainey, Joseph - JP		
139. Halliwell, John - JP		Res. Jackson Twp ?
140. Halliwell, William - JP		Res. Franklin Twp.
141. Hallock, John K. - MG	Methodist	L. Cuyahoga Co. 1834
142. Hamilton, Robert - JP		Res. Sandy Twp 1830
143. Hamm, John W. - VDM	German Presb.	Franklin Twp.
144. Hammer, Charles - MG	Evangelical	L. Wayne Co.
145. Hanna, Archibald - VDM	Presbyterian	L. Wayne Co. 1820
146. Harper, Joseph - MG		Waynesburg, Sandy Twp.
147. Harsh, Leonard - JP		Res. Harrison Twp.
148. Harvey, Joseph - JP		Res. Lake Twp 1840
149. Hatcher, William - JP		Res. Marlboro Twp.
150. Haten, Jonah		Res. Tuscarawas Twp.
151. Hawkins, D. R. - MG		Canton Twp.
152. Hencke/Henky, Ludwig MG	Ev. Lutheran	L. Stark Co. 1832
153. Henderson, W. C. - Circuit	Rider - Methodist	Carroll Co.
154. Henney, David - JP		
155. Henni/Henny, John Martin - St. Johns,Canton		L. Hamilton Co.
156. Henry, William - JP/Judge		Tuscarawas Twp.
157. Herbruck, Peter - MG	German Reformed	L. Stark Co. 1834
158. Herbster, Jacob - JP		Res. Washington Twp.
159. Hess, John - JP		
160. Hewitt, Henry - MG	Itinerant - Paris	
161. Hewitt, James - JP		Res. Sandy Twp.
162. Hetzler/Hezler, Adam - MG	United Brethern	L. Harrison Co. 1830
163. Hill, John Austin - Catholic - Canton		L. Hamilton Co. 1827
164. Hillegas, John - MG	Reformed	L. Montgomery Co. 1827
165. Himmell/Hummell, Adam - JP		
166. Hintz, John - JP		
167. Hisne, Y. - MG (?)		
168. Hockensmith, Peter - Esq.		Res. Pike Twp.
169. Hoey, Robert - JP		Res. Plain or Canton
170. Hoffman, Dr. Franciscus	Catholic Priest	L. Hamilton Co. 1836
171. Hoffman, Henry - MG	Ev. Lutheran	L. Wayne Co. 1837
172. Hoke, George - MG	German Baptist	L. Columbiana Co.

173.	Hoover, John - JP/Assoc. Judge		Res. Nimishillen Twp
174.	Hopkins, Timothy M.- MG	Presb. - Canton	L. Portage Co.
175.	Hossler, Henry - MG		L. Knox Co.
176.	Hostetter, Jacob - JP		Res. Plain Twp ?
177.	Hostetter, Joseph - JP		Res. Paris Twp.
178.	Houghton, John - JP		Res. Lake Twp.
179.	Howenstine, George - JP		Res. Pike Twp.
180.	Hoy, Daniel - JP		Res. Tuscarawas Twp.
181.	Hoy, John - JP		Res. Franklin Twp.
182.	Hugh/Hughes, John D.-VDM	Presbyterian	L. Portage Co.
183.	Hughes/Hughn, Andrew - MG		
184.	Huston, David -(Mayor of Paris)		Res. Paris Twp.
185.	Irvine, Samuel - MG		Wooster, Wayne Co.
186.	Jackman/Jackson, Adam - JP		
187.	Janson, John - MG		
188.	Jehle, G.W./J.W		
189.	Jehle, John Christian VDM (also, Yehle)		L. Stark Co. 1835
190.	Johnson, Ellis N. - JP		Lexington or Washington
191.	Johnson/Johnston, James MG - United Brethern		L. Tuscarawas Co. 1822
192.	Johnson, Joseph - JP		Res. Lexington Twp.
193.	Johnson, Peter - JP		
194.	Jones, Cornelius - MG		L. Portage Co.
195.	Kalillitz/Kaluste, George - JP		
196.	Keller, Abraham - MG	Lutheran & Reformed	Carroll Co.
197.	Kemry, Rev. M.	Catholic Church	Louisville - Nimishillen
198.	Kenegy/Kenedy, John - JP		Res. Tuscarawas Twp.
199.	Kenny, David (same as Henny, David?)		
200.	Kent, John P. - Circuit Rider - Methodist		L. Ashtabula Co. 1825
201.	Kern, John		Res. Canton Twp.
202.	Kern, Isaac - MG	German Baptist	L. Stark Co. 1825
203.	Kimmell, Adam - JP		Res. Canton Twp.
204.	Kintz, Ferdinand - Priest-Catholic		
205.	Kintz, John - JP		Res. Green Twp.
206.	Kirk, Jacob - JP		Lake or Lawrence Twp.
(65)	Klinefelter, Adam - MG - Evangelical, Green Twp.		L. Knox Co. 1823
207.	Koontz, Baltzer - JP		Res. Bethlehem Twp.
208.	Kopf, John J. - MG	Evangelical Assoc.	L. Richland Co. 1834
209.	Kring, Conrad - MG	Evangelical Assoc.	
210.	Kryder/Krider, John - JP & Co. Commissioner		Plain or Lake Twp.
211.	Kuhn, Andrew - MG	Lutheran	L. Highland Co. 1834
212.	Kuhr, Ferdinand/Fred	Catholic	L. Hamilton Co. 1837
213.	Kurtz	Catholic Clergy	
214.	Lambert, John Henry MG		L. Fairfield Co. 1829
215.	Lawson, Robert - JP		Res. Green Twp.
216.	Leonard, James F. - JP		Res. Canton
217.	Long, Joseph - MG	Evangelical Union	L. Fairfield Co.
218.	Loutzenheiser, Peter JP		Res. Plain Twp.
219.	Luckey, Andrew - JP		Wayne Co.
220.	Lucy, George - MG		L. Jefferson Co. 1829
221.	Luite/Lurigt, William MG		
222.	McAleer, Michael - Priest - Catholic		L. Stark Co. 1837
223.	McClaren, Robert - JP		
224.	McClelland, James - JP		
225.	McCormick, George - JP		Res. Green Twp.
226.	McCormick, James - JP		Res. Green Twp.
227.	McCormick, William H. - JP		Res. Jackson Twp.
228.	McCoy, John C. - JP/MG	Methodist	Perry Twp.
229.	McElroy, Archibald - MG	Meth. Circuit Rider	Harrison Co.
230.	McGaw, James - MG	United Brethern	L. Stark Co. 1835

231. McGowan, William R. - MG	Baptist	L. Guernsey Co 1832
232. McClean/McKean, James - MG	Presbyterian	L. Carroll Co. 1837
233. McKinney, Daniel - JP		Res. Pike Twp.
234. McLean/McLear, William MG	Presbyterian	L. Stark Co. 1820
235. McMahon, James - MG - Methodist Circuit Rider		
236. Macy, Matthew - JP		Res. Perry Twp.
237. Manfieleb, Fr. (?)	Catholic Clergy	
238. Marsh, Leo/Leonard - JP		Leesville, Carroll ?
239. Marshall, Francis	Roman Catholic	L. Perry Co. 1827
240. Marspaw, Francis		
241. Martin, Thomas - Priest	Roman Catholic	
242. Mason/Meason, John - JP		
243. Mathias, Daniel - JP		Res. Nimishillen Twp.
244. Meirs, John		
245. Melsheimer, Henry E. - MG	German Ev. Luth.	L. Stark Co. 1826
246. Merrill, Joseph - MG	Baptist	L. Columbiana Co 1827
247. Merrill, Matthias - JP/MG	Baptist	Res. Brown Twp.
248. Merryman, David C. - MG	Methodist	L. Monroe Co. 1832
249. Metcalf, Orlando - JP/Atty		Res. Canton
250. Miller, Charles - JP		Res. Brown Twp.
251. Miller, Isaac - JP		Res. Rose Twp.
252. Miller, Jacob - JP		Res. Perry Twp.
253. Miller, John - MG	Amish	L. Stark Co. 1839
254. Miller, Michael - MG	German Baptist	L. Stark Co. 1812
255. Miller, Peter - JP		
256. Miner, Hiram - MG		
257. Moffit, John - MG	Methodist Episcopal	L. Harrison Co. 1830
258. Moffit, Richard - JP		Res. Nimishillen Twp.
259. Mogehaler, John - MG		
260. Monroe, Joshua - MG	Meth. Episcopal	L. Jefferson Co 1831
261. Moody, Samuel - MG	Presbyterian	L. Carroll Co. 1837
262. Moon, John - JP		Res. Osnaburg Twp.
263. Moon, Thomas - JP		
264. Moore, John - JP		
265. Moore, John D. - MG	St. Pauls-Steubenville - Jefferson Co.	
266. Morehead, John - JP		Res. Lawrence Twp
267. Morgan, Ezra - MG		
268. Morison, James B. - MG		
269. Morrell, Joseph		Res. Brown Twp.
270. Morris, William - JP		Res. Paris Twp.
271. Morrow, James B. - MG	Presbyterian	L. Stark Co. 1826
272. Mottice, Peter - JP		Res. Sandy Twp.
273. Mottinger, George - MG/JP		Res. Green Twp.
274. Mowan/ Mowen, Leonard - JP		Res. Canton
275. Myers, George - JP		
276. Myers, Jacob - JP		Res. Canton Twp.
277. Neiz/Nees, Jacob - JP		
278. Nells, Jacob - JP		
279. Ness, John - JP		
280. Niebel/Neible, Henry - JP/MG - Evangelical		L. Crawford Co. 1835
281. Nimmon, John - JP/Assoc. Judge		Wayne Co.
282. Noecker, Johannes/John - MG	Evangelical	L. Stark Co
283. Norton, George F. - JP		
284. Noyes, Varnum - MG		L. Medina Co. 1831
285. Oswalt, Jacob - JP		Res. Rose Twp.
286. Parker, Sanford C. - MG	Meth. Episcopal	L. Wayne Co. 1839
287. Pfouts, George, Jr. - JP		Res. Sugar Creek Twp.
288. Phillips, Daniel - JP		Res. Paris Twp.

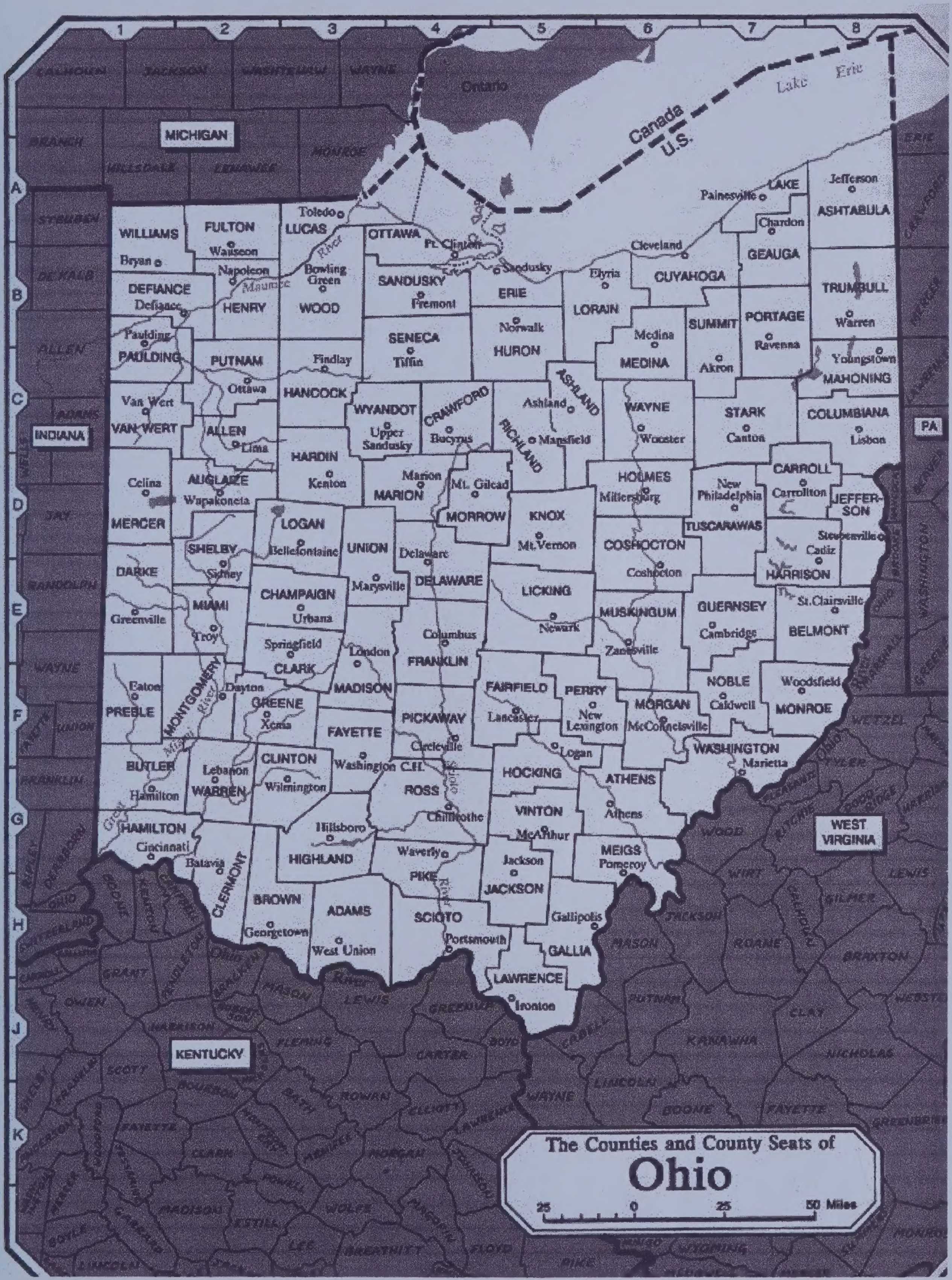
289. Plympton/Plimpton, Billings Otis MG - Methodist		L. Portage Co. 1824
290. Poe, Adam - DD	Methodist Episcopal	L. Wayne Co.
291. Poe, Andrew - JP		Res. Tuscarawas Twp
292. Poe, Daniel - MG	Meth. Episcopal	L. Butler Co. 1834
293. Porter, A. P. - JP		Res. Lawrence Twp
294. Power, Hon. - Judge		
295. Poyser, John - JP		Res. Sugar Creek Twp.
296. Przier (?) - MG		
297. Pugh, John - JP		Res. Harrison Twp.
298. Raffensperger, Enos - JP		Res. Bethlehem Twp.
299. Rapp, John J. - MG		
300. Rawson, Asa W. - JP		Res. Marlboro Twp.
301. Rean, James		
302. Reck, James - MG/JP	(Shanesville)	Tuscarawas County
303. Reed, Jacob - JP		Res. Sugar Creek Twp.
304. Reed, James - JP		Res. Brown Twp.
305. Reed, Peter - JP		
306. Reizn, John		
307. Rhodacker, Dewalt - MG	Ev. Lutheran	L. Tuscarawas Co.
308. Richards, Joshua - JP		
309. Ringier, Jacob Sigmund MG-German Reformed		L. Waynes Co. 1835
310. Roberts, George - JP		Res. Lake Twp.
311. Robertson, James - Pastor A. M.		Carrollton
312. Robertson, John - JP		Res. Rose Twp.
313. Robinson/Robison, Henry - JP		
314. Rogers/Rodgers, Lewis - JP		Res. Tuscarawas Twp.
315. Roofner, John - JP		
316. Rooser, John - JP		
317. Ross, Enoch - JP		Res. Sandy Twp.
318. Ross, John - JP		Res. Sandy Twp.
319. Rothacher, Dewalt - MG	German Lutheran	L. Tuscarawas Co. 1829
320. Rowland, Mathias		
321. Rowland, Matthew - JP		Res. Lawrence Twp.
322. Royer, John - JP		
323. Ruckle, Thomas R. - MG	Methodist	L. Richland Co. 1821
324. Ruperd/Rupert, John - JP		Res. Nimishillen Twp.
325. Russell, A. M. - JP		Res. Lawrence Twp.
326. Sage, Orrin N. - MG	Baptist-Massillon	L. Stark Co. 1836
327. Schlosser/Slusser, Geo. MG - German Reformed		L. Stark Co. 1834
328. Schmidt, Wilhelm - MG/Prof - Lutheran-Canton		L. Tuscarawas Co. 1829
329. Schodrey/Schroeder, Christian - MG		
330. Schrick/Shrick, Samuel		
331. Scott, John - MG	Meth. Episcopal	L. Stark Co. 1827
332. Secrist, William - JP		Res. Nimishillen Twp.
333. Sell, John - JP		Res. Lake Twp.
334. Shafer, Jacob		
335. Shaffer, Hiram M.		Wooster, Wayne Co.
336. Shaw, A. F. - JP		
337. Sheldon, H. O. - MG	Methodist	L. Huron Co. 1831
338. Shepler, Mathias - JP		Res. Bethlehem Twp.
339. Sherer/Shearer, John - JP		Res. Osnaburg Twp.
340. Shick, Joseph		
341. Shilling, John - MG	Evangelical Church	L. Stark Co. 1827
342. Shiltz, Chales - JP (Charles Sluts?)		
343. Shively/Scheibly, George MG-German Baptist		L. Stark Co. 1832
344. Shively, Ulrich - MG	German Baptist	L. Stark Co. 1819
345. Shoemaker, David - MG		
346. Sholdy/Sholty, William J-MG-United Brethern		L. Tuscarawas Co. 1837

347. Shorb, Basil A. - Priest - Roman Catholic L. Stark Co. 1837
348. Showalter, Joseph - MG German Baptist L. Stark Co. 1836
349. Shuck/Shukert, Joseph
350. Sickafoose, John - JP Res. Pike Twp.
351. Sluss, John - JP Res. Osnaburg Twp.
352. Sluts/Slutz, Charles - JP Res. Sugar Creek Twp.
353. Sluts, James - JP Res. Sugar Creek Twp.
354. Smith, Christian Jr. - JP (Associate Judge?) Wayne Co. ?
355. Smith, Francis - JP Res. Perry Twp.
356. Smith, George - MG L. Medina Co. 1834
357. Smith, Jacob - JP
358. Smith, James - MG Presbyterian L. Harrison Co. 1832
359. Smith, Julius - JP Res - Canton
Smith, William - MG (see Wilhelm Schmidt)
360. Snider/Snyder, Abraham - MG-German Lutheran L. Tuscarawas Co.
361. Snodgrass, Alex - JP Res. Brown Twp.
362. Snodgrass, James - MG Presbyterian L. Jefferson Co 1817
363. Sonnedecker, Henry MG German Reformed L. Wayne Co. 1821
364. Spitler/Spiller, Samuel,Esq. Res - Jackson Twp.
365. Stainer, George - JP
366. Stambaugh, Henry - MG United Brethern L. Columbiana Co 1832
367. Stambaugh, Jacob - MG United Brethern L. Columbiana Co. 1829
368. Starner/Sterner, George - JP Bethlehem or Sugar Cr.
369. Staver/Stayner, Elias/Elijah - MG (Green Twp) L. Stark Co. 1835
370. Steel/Steele, James - JP
371. Steel/Steele, Thomas - JP
372. Stevens, Abraham/Abram - JP
373. Stewart, Abraham - JP
374. Stimmel, John M. - JP
375. Stimmel/Stemmel, Peter - JP Res. Paris Twp.
376. Stisle, George L. - Esq.
377. Stombaugh, Clenig - MG
378. Stombaugh, Peter - MG
379. Stough/Staugh, John - MG Lutheran (Itinerant) Res. - Lisbon?
380. Struble, John - MG United Brethern L. Trumbull Co. 1835
381. Studybaker, John - MG German Baptist L. Stark Co. 1819
382. Stump, Daniel - JP Res. Bethlehem Twp.
383. Stump, David - JP
384. Summerville, John - MG Methodist L. Fayette Co. 1827
385. Swan, John - Rector St. Timothy,Massillon L. Stark Co. 1836
386. Swaysey/Swensey, William MG - Methodist L. Fairfield Co.
387. Swert (?), William - JP (William S. Wert?)
388. Swigart, Jacob - JP Res. Jackson Twp.
389. Swigart, John - JP Res. Plain Twp.
390. Taylor, Edward H. - MG - Methodist Circuit Rider - Carroll Co.
391. Taylor, Isaac - JP/Judge Carroll Co.
392. Taylor, John - JP
393. Teeters, David - JP
394. Thompson, John - JP
395. Tipton, William - Circuit Rider - Methodist L. Harrison Co.
396. Treesh, William - JP Res. Jackson Twp.
397. Troup, Jacob - JP Res. Jackson Twp.
398. Trubey, Jacob - JP Res. Sugar Creek Tp.
399. Trump, Daniel - JP
400. Tuncker, Henry C. - Clergy - Catholic L. Hamilton Co 1834
401. Vanderhoof, Richard Jr. - JP Res - Franklin Twp.
402. VanGundy, Samuel - MG Evangelical Assoc. L. Fairfield Co 1836
403. VanDuyn, James - JP

404. VanDuyn, William - JP		Res. - Paris Twp.
405. VanVolkinburgh, James G.-MG - Zoar Baptist		L. Stark Co. 1839
406. Voight/Voigt, H. E. Fr. - MG		L. Columbiana Co
407. Voris, Peter Jr.		Res Tuscarawas Twp.
408. Wagenols, John - MG	Lutheran	L. Perry Co. 1821
409. Wagner, Peter - JP		
410. Ward, Thomas - JP		
411. Warden, John - JP		Res Tuscarawas Twp.
412. Warner, Geroge W. - MG - Massillon, Perry Tp.		L. Coshocton Co 1828
413. Weaver, David W. - JP		Res Harrison Twp.
414. Weaver, De? - JP		
415. Weaver, John C. - MG	Lutheran	Res Pike Twp?
416. Webb, John - JP		Res - Canton
417. Weekly, M. L. - MG		Res Columbiana Co ?
418. Weeler, John - MG		
419. Weimer, David - MG	United Brethern	L. Stark Co. 1834
420. Weimer, J. - JP		
421. Weist/Wiest, Peter MG	Evangelical Assoc.	L. Crawford Co 1839
422. Welleland, James - JP		
423. Werner/Winner, Peter - JP		
424. Wertz, Matthias/Mias - Catholic - Louisville		L. Hamilton Co. 1835
425. Wess/Weiss, John - JP		
426. Weyer, John Anthony/Antonius - MG - Methodist		L. Belmont Co. 1812
427. Weygandt, G. Henry - MG	German Lutheran	L. Wayne Co. 1828
428. Whitacre, John - MG - Church of Christ-Paris Tp.		L. Stark Co. 1829
429. Whitacre, Thomas - Elder	Church Council	L. Columbiana Co .
430. Whiteman, Henry - MG	Methodist Episc.	L. Seneca Co. 1841
431. Whitney/Whiting, William H. - JP		Res Lake Twp.
432. Wierly, R. M.	St. Louis Church	Louisville
433. Wike, George - Esq.		Res Plain Twp.
434. Wilford, Samuel - MG		L. Wayne Co. 1832
435. Willard, Lewis - JP		Res Sugar Creek Twp.
436. William, Lewis - JP		
437. Williams, James - JP		Res Perry Twp.
438. Williams, John R. - MG	Baptist	L. Columbiana Co 1835
439. Williams, Rob - JP		
440. Wintrode, Henry - JP		Res Nimishillen Twp ?
441. Wise, George - JP		Res Lake Twp.
442. Wise, John - JP		Res Lake Twp.
443. Wood, Thomas - JP		Res Lexington Twp.
444. Wright, Thomas - JP		Res Lexington Twp.
445. Yant/Yandt, Abraham MG	German Baptist	L. Stark Co. 1836
446. Yocum, Elmore - MG		L. Richland Co 1835
447. Yoder, Christian - MG	Amish	L. Stark Co. 1839
448. Yutsey, George - MG		Pike Twp.
449. Hoffman, James B. - MG - Evangelical Lutheran		L. Wayne Co. 1837
450. Stombaugh, John		
451. Meriam, Joseph - MG		Res Marlboro Twp.
452. Blackburn, J. - JP		
453. Illegible or written in German		
454. Brown, John (also, known as Jehu?)		
455. Pickafon, John - JP		
456. Piron (Offoc?)		

MALES

Pease, Samuel (Esq)	Ann Louise Shepherdson	14 May 1835	174	A295
Pechen, John	Sarah Hockenhower	19 Jan 1834	155	A281
Pecher, Aloysius	Catherine Arnold	1 Oct 1839	222	B104
Peck, Christian	Esther Norton	2 Mar 1835	327	A300
John	Mary Alman	10 Mar 1829?	304	A171
Peter	Catherine Haber	29 Jun 1819	426	A 41
Peffer, Peter	July Ann Baughman	30 Aug 1838	2	B 73
Pencil, Phillip	Deborah Ann Bishop	12 Jan 1837	35	B 32
Pendicost, Harrison	Susannah Bollinger	16 Aug 1840	172	B122
Peninton, John	Sophiniah Adams	5 Jun 1825	392	A 99
Penix, James	Matilda Wagoner	25 Aug 1823	338	A 75
Pennewell, Elias	Julianna Shafer	25 Aug 1814	69	A 11
Pennick, Joshua	Mary Knapp	15 May 1823	361	A 72
Pentecost, Samuel	Maria Kister	6 Nov 1832	178	A243
Penwell, Samuel	Elizabeth Waggoner	2 May 1833?	155	A262
People, Alexander	Rachel McClish	31 Dec 1829	147	A188
Peoples, John	Mary Davis	17 Dec 1829	147	A188
Pepple, Edmund	Polly Carper	9 Aug 1838	189	B 72
William L.	Amelia Irwin	20 Sep 1832	98	A251
Perkins, James	Rachel Shaw	18 Jan 1810	107	A 1
James	Elizabeth Smith	7 Sep 1826	362	A128
Pero, Charles	Sophia Rinder	28 Oct 1840	424	B126
Peron, Sabastian	Frances Curtaux	25 Nov 1834	90	A290
Perong, John	Christina Dively	25 Sep 1827	239	A140
Perry, Jacob	Polly Ensminger	16 Jan 1834	98	A275
Samuel	Magdalah Lilly	1 Nov 1829	277	A187
Person, Jonathan	Nancy Wilson	31 Oct 1826	272	A126
Peters, Andrew	Betsey Brenner	29 Nov 1835	122	A316
Peterson, John	Polly Huston	11 Nov 1830	147	A203
Petit, John	Catharine Miller	11 Feb 1839	123	B 88
Pfaff, Abraham	Susan Laubsocher	5 Mar 1839	188	B 87
Pfiefer, Matthias	Mary Ann Geis	26 Feb 1840	204	B110
Pfouts, George	Catherine Ager	15 Jan 1835	352	A296
Pherson, Theophilus	Elizabeth Tate	20 Aug 1829	64	A181
Philips, Gustavus	Mavanda Chrissman	2 Feb 1840	90	B111
Jacob	Hannah Heflich	3 Sep 1833?	135	A260
David	Mary Ann Stutzman	27 Dec 1827	291	A147
David	Sarah Soller	10 Jan 1833	245	A254
George	Sally Kunkle	4 Sep 1832	245	A250
Jacob	Mary Sell	7 Feb 1830	88	A191
Valentine	Barbara Ellis	14 Dec 1831	90	A226
William	Magdalena Marsh	16 Sep 1825	288	A109
Pierson, Jonathan	Mary Adams	31 Dec 1837	122	B 56
Lewis	Francis Manegerie	29 Sep 1834	258	A287
______ (Squire)	Elizabeth Hendleman	28 Mar 1839	198	B 86
Pifer, John	Rebecca Reyser	3 Feb 1835	143	A295
Pinn, William	Tilpky Brockston	25 Feb 1829	90	A169
Plotner, John	Christina Lybersperger	6 Mar 1831	381	A215
Plott, Henry	Catherine Wehrly	25 Dec 1828	143	A166
Plotts, George	Margaret Yokey	24 Nov 1829	339	A187
Plumer, John	______ Lightinniger	20 Aug 1837	98	B 58
Plummer, Elisha	Elizabeth Gill	4 Feb 1834	359	A272
Poe, Andrew	Mary Ann Sweeny	7 Feb 1837	57	B 33
Charles	Susanna Warner	3 May 1831	362	A208
George J.	Barbara Bowman	25 Aug 1831	86	A209
Pollard, John	Catherine Days	2 Jul 1829	437	A182


The Counties and County Seats of
Ohio
25 0 25 50 Miles
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
A B C D E F G H J K
MICHIGAN
INDIANA
PA
WEST VIRGINIA
KENTUCKY
Ontario
Canada
U.S.
Lake Erie
CALHOUN
JACKSON
WASHTENAW
WAYNE
BRANCH
HILLSDALE
LENAWEE
MONROE
STEUBEN
DE KALB
ALLEN
ADAMS
WELLS
JAY
RANDOLPH
WAYNE
UNION
FRANKLIN
DEARBORN
ERIE
CRAWFORD
MERCER
LAWRENCE
BEAVER
WASHINGTON
GREENE
WETZEL
TYLER
WOOD
WIRT
JACKSON
MASON
ROANE
CALHOUN
GILMER
LEWIS
BRAXTON
PUTNAM
KANAWHA
CLAY
NICHOLAS
WEBSTER
CABELL
LINCOLN
BOONE
FAYETTE
WAYNE
MINGO
WYOMING
BOONE
KENTON
CAMPBELL
GRANT
PENDLETON
BRACKEN
MASON
LEWIS
GREENUP
BOYD
CARTER
FLEMING
ROWAN
ELLIOTT
LAWRENCE
HARRISON
OWEN
SCOTT
BOURBON
BATH
MORGAN
JOHNSON
FAYETTE
CLARK
POWELL
WOLFE
MAGOFFIN
MADISON
ESTILL
LEE
BREATHITT
FLOYD
PIKE
GARRARD
LINCOLN
WILLIAMS
Bryan
FULTON
Wauseon
LUCAS
Toledo
OTTAWA
Pt. Clinton
DEFIANCE
Defiance
Napoleon
HENRY
Maumee
Bowling Green
WOOD
SANDUSKY
Fremont
Sandusky
ERIE
LORAIN
Elyria
Cleveland
CUYAHOGA
Painesville
LAKE
Jefferson
ASHTABULA
Chardon
GEAUGA
TRUMBULL
Warren
Pauldng
PAULDING
PUTNAM
Ottawa
Findlay
HANCOCK
SENECA
Tiffin
Norwalk
HURON
Medina
MEDINA
SUMMIT
Akron
PORTAGE
Ravenna
Youngstown
MAHONING
Van Wert
VAN WERT
ALLEN
Lima
WYANDOT
Upper Sandusky
CRAWFORD
Bucyrus
ASHLAND
Ashland
RICHLAND
Mansfield
WAYNE
Wooster
STARK
Canton
COLUMBIANA
Lisbon
HARDIN
Kenton
Celina
AUGLAIZE
Wapakoneta
MERCER
Marion
MARION
Mt. Gilead
MORROW
HOLMES
Millersburg
New Philadelphia
CARROLL
Carrollton
JEFFERSON
TUSCARAWAS
Steubenville
Cadiz
HARRISON
LOGAN
Bellefontaine
SHELBY
Sidney
UNION
Marysville
Delaware
DELAWARE
KNOX
Mt. Vernon
COSHOCTON
Coshocton
DARKE
Greenville
MIAMI
Troy
CHAMPAIGN
Urbana
LICKING
Newark
MUSKINGUM
Zanesville
GUERNSEY
Cambridge
St. Clairsville
BELMONT
Springfield
CLARK
London
MADISON
Columbus
FRANKLIN
Eaton
PREBLE
MONTGOMERY
Dayton
GREENE
Xenia
FAIRFIELD
Lancaster
PERRY
New Lexington
MORGAN
McConnelsville
NOBLE
Caldwell
Woodsfield
MONROE
FAYETTE
Washington C.H.
PICKAWAY
Circleville
WASHINGTON
Marietta
BUTLER
Hamilton
Lebanon
WARREN
CLINTON
Wilmington
ROSS
Chillicothe
HOCKING
Logan
ATHENS
Athens
HAMILTON
Cincinnati
Batavia
CLERMONT
Hillsboro
HIGHLAND
VINTON
McArthur
Waverly
PIKE
Jackson
JACKSON
MEIGS
Pomeroy
BROWN
Georgetown
ADAMS
West Union
SCIOTO
Portsmouth
Gallipolis
GALLIA
LAWRENCE
Ironton
Miami River
Scioto River
Ohio River

GEN

POLLARD

PORTAGE COUNTY OHIO

CEMETERIES

BOOK II OF VOLUME XIII

CITY OF RAVENNA

AND

RAVENNA TOWNSHIP

1802-1996

PUBLISHED

BY

THE PORTAGE COUNTY GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

RAVENNA, OHIO

1998

SECTION SIXTEEN ROW 5 cont'd. SECTION SEVENTEEN STARTS ON THIS PAGE

KIMPTON
Alice Kimpton 1856-1928 (next to Cadwell family)

ROW 6

REED
Elnora, d/o M. V. & Elizabeth Reed, died July 16, 1881 age 11 years

COOK (separate stones) FLT Marker
Curtis Reed Cook 1892-1903 Cha's. Eliot Cook 1868-1920 Bertha E. Cook 1864-1949

REED
M. Curtis Reed July 4, 1871-Mar 15, 1959

DAVIS
Winifred Reed Davis 1869-1922

REED
Elizabeth Reed 1840-1924 M. V. Reed 1839-1919 GAR Marker

WILDES
Thomas F. Wildes June 1, 1834-Mar 28, 1883 GAR Marker (sep. stones)
Elizabeth M. Wildes Aug 28, 1836-July 28, 1903

STIDSEN
Frances Wildes Stidsen died Nov 13, 1925

STIDSON (spelled as in sexton records)
C. B. Stidson bur. 5-20-1926 (nspsr)

HERMAN (separate stones)
Adolph E. Herman Apr 9, 1845-Jan 10, 1900 Mary A. Herman May 25, 1847-Sept 26, 1929

HERMAN
Sarah Herman bur. 12-8-1895 (nspsr)

STIDSEN
Christian Berent Stidsen Aug 9, 1880-May 17, 1926

HARTLERODE
George F. Hartlerode 1864-1931 Ida M. Hartledrode 1871-1962 (sep. stones)

POHLSON (Pohlson family has separate stones)
Minnie Pohlson Sept 4, 1877-May 10, 1965 Emil H. Pohlson July 31, 1868-Aug 8, 1934
Christine Pohlson May 26, 1842-Aug 10, 1925 Mother
Peter Pohlson June 23, 1840-Dec 29, 1901 Father
Constance, d/o P. & C. Pohlson, d. Nov 6, 1879 14 years, 6 mos. "There we shall meet again"

AUGHENBAUGH
Ida M. (Infant-bur. 10-11-1881 psr) (stone with name Ida marks this grave)

CLARK
Elizabeth Clark 1845-1928 Charles Clark 1855-1921

End of SECTION SIXTEEN

SECTION SEVENTEEN See the map on page 299 for the location of this section. In this section, there are 6 graves with stones. They are marked with an *. The rest of the burials are copied from the sexton's records.

WHITAKER, Marie E. (Inf)	bur. 10-07-1943	WILLIAMS, Ezell	bur. 05-20-1965
COGGINS, Thomas	bur. 06-13-1866	MC GLEN, Henry	bur. 12-24-1866
WAGNER, Gottfried	bur. 06-20-1875	WOOD, George W.	bur. 01-20-1880
WILCOX, John	bur. 09-14-1881	FORD, James H. (Inf.)	bur. 12-05-1885
PILLING, John	bur. 12-19-1888	Unknown Suicide	bur. 10-09-1894
THOMAS, William	bur. 01-18-1895	FORD, Infant	bur. 05-20-1895

SECTION SEVENTEEN cont'd.

PETERS, Rosa (Inf)	bur. 10-09-1895
TENNY, Norma E. (Inf)	bur. 04-13-1899
TAGGART, Cloe	June 7, 1889 age 83 yrs.*
BAKER, Charles O.	bur. 01-15-1902
BROWN, George	bur. 03-24-1902
UNKNOWN	bur. 01-03-1904
UNKNOWN INFANT	bur. 06-22-1917
UNKNOWN, (SUICIDE)	bur. 03-09-1920
ROBERTS, Daral	bur. 05-17-1933 age 53
ROBERTS, Arabell	bur. 03-15-1937 age 34
BURNSIDE, Rolland R.	bur. 05-17-1939
SNOWDEN, Marie	bur. 12-30-1939 age 41
BOWDEN, Warren T.	bur. 07-19-1944
JONES, Henry (Inf)	bur. 04-02-1948
BRANTLEY, Earl Jr.	bur. 08-11-1949
ANDERSON, Edward	bur. 03-02-1953 age 76
SMITH, Charles	bur. 06-16-1956 age 54
SANDERS, John T.	bur. 01-15-1963
PERRY, Sylvia & Nina	bur. 09-25-1963
ANDERSON, Rose	bur. 12-05-1964 age 80
BENNETT, Frankie M. (Marilyn psr)	1901-1965*
LYNCH, Ralph	bur. 08-28-1965
WOODS, David (Inf)	bur. 05-21-1964
YOUNG, Dorothy	bur. 02-08-1913
UNKNOWN	bur. 12-20-1912
UNKNOWN	bur. 06-11-1920
LEE, Alvin (Inf)	bur. 06-19-1961
BRANTLEY, Infant Boy	bur. 08-26-1961
MILLER, Joe	bur. 08-20-1928 age 40
PARDY, Infant	bur. 07-18-1914
UNKNOWN	bur. 11-01-1921
WILLIAMS, Lobie H.	bur. 06-23 1952 age 65
UNKNOWN	bur. 06-12-1905
HAMMOND, Infant	bur. 11-22-1905
COLLOPY, Kenneth C.	1936-1962 Son & Brother*
LOGAN, Lavonne (Inf)	bur. 04-05-1956
JACKSON, Infant	bur. 04-12-1957
ADAMS, Robert	bur. 07-20-1918
WALLS, Edward C.	bur. 12-05-1960 age 69
HUMMER, Herman	b. June 19, 1870-d. Mar 31, 1919*
JONES, Pauline	bur. 07-18-1958 age 47
UNKNOWN Infant	bur. 04-21-1907
BAILE, West	bur. 07-17-1917 age 37
HOOT, Frank	bur. 06-24-1911
FAGURAGAE, Artauaus Inf.	bur. 09-01-1909
GRIFFIN, Robert	bur. 05-11-1909
THORP, Frank	bur. 02-19-1918 age 60
NIGHMAN, Infant	bur. 02-24-1915
MILN, John	bur. 06-30-1917 age 49
GAJDOS, James	bur. 06-19-1914 age 42
HARRIS, Warner	bur. 10-26-1914
FRATINO, Franklin	bur. 08-03-1916 age 7
UNKNOWN, Austrian	bur. 10-02-1915
UNKNOWN	bur. 04-17-1915
TISON, Minerva	bur. 09-28-1940 age 77
LEWIS, John (Inf)	bur. 08-15-1898
POLLARD, Lucy	bur. 07-13-1899
PRISBY, Infant	bur. 03-30-1900
SHERMAN, Charles	bur. 01-28-1902
WAGONER, Barbara	bur. 07-05-1902
JOHNSON, Harry	bur. 09-25-1913
GOOD, L. A. (Infant)	bur. 03-25-1919
SUGER, George	bur. 05-23-1932 age 63
EDWARDS, Ellen	bur. 11-08-1933 age 63
BELL, Katie	bur. 01-27-1938 age 67
COLLINS, Clarence	bur. 08-04-1939 age 63
BURKETH, Robert S.	1921-1940*
WARD, Mary N.	bur. 03-01-1945 age 25
THOMAS, David, Rev.	bur. 04-07-1948 age 69
WOODSON, Katie	bur. 11-14-1949
MILLER, Sabra L.(Inf)	bur. 03-28-1956
WOODS, Bernard (Inf)	bur. 11-05-1962
WADE, William A.	bur. 07-22-1963 age 39
ELKINS, Pauline	bur. 07-23-1964
SCHOOLCRAFT, Virgie	bur. 02-26-1965
JENKINS, Donald	bur. 08-07-1965
MILLER, Anderson	bur. 07-08-1966 age 68
CORY, F. W. (Infant)	bur. 07-06-1906
BELL, A.	bur. 04-03-1912
RAMSDALL, William	bur. 12-22-1916 age 28
OLBER, Max	bur. 08-17-1923 age 32
ZEBB, Louise	bur. 11-08-1966 age 48
WETZELL, A. G.	bur. 08-20-1928
DENNIS, Emilene	bur. 06-11-1928 age 68
MILLER, Infant	bur. 02-27-1932
BON, Worg	bur. 02-16-1926
ROBERTS, Francis	bur. 04-12-1937 age 78
UNKNOWN	bur. 11-18-1918
KAUFFEMEN, Otto	bur. 04-08-1906
ROMAN, Naculae	bur. 12-14-1917 age 45
ALBRIGHT, Charles	bur. 04-20-1914
WARD, Earl C.	bur. 04-12-1957 age 53
KING, Hosie	bur. 12-10-1962
JACKSON, H.	bur. 01-24-1919 age 25
BRUMLEY, Roberta	*bur. 04-23-1962
HEARN, Infant	bur. 12-21-1918
JORDAN, Francis, Mrs.	bur. 06-18-1957 age 57
UNKNOWN Man	bur. 04-29-1917 about 40
WILSON, Beter	bur. 03-12-1960 age 69
CLARK, S. E.	bur. 10-28-1909
BARRETT, E. J.	bur. 05-29-1915 age 77
DIEZMAN, Infant	bur. 10-06-1919
UNKNOWN	bur. 06-18-1914
SMITH, D. D.	bur. 08-27-1955
SMITH, Paul	bur. 11-08-1962 age 47
REMYES, Waselya	bur. 07-07-1915 age 40
BRAHAM, Freda U. Inf	bur. 03-08-1918
GULLMAN, John	bur. 06-20-1916
WYATT, Thomas	bur. 11-27-1967 age 65
UNKNOWN	bur. 07-18-1901

ENUMERATION OF YOUTH AND PARTIAL CENSUS FOR SCHOOL DISTRICTS

IN

PORTAGE COUNTY, OHIO

1832-1838

POLLARD

Includes a Census of Youth and Parents for Akron in 1838

Prepared by

William Cumming Johnson II

Past President
Portage County Chapter
Ohio Genealogical Society

June 1982

From Original Records in the

American History Research Center
Kent State University Library
Kent, Ohio 44242

For Index see last section of book

1838

PORTAGE COUNTY

An enumeration of white unmarried youth between the ages of 4 & 20
From Folder 11, Box 1 of C. 7. 12. 4.

Portage Township School Districts No. 2 and 6 (Continued)

Parents & Guardians	Scholars	M	F
Smith Blair	Mary Blair		1
	Nancy Blair		1
	Sarah Blair		1
	James Blair	1	
	Robert Blair	1	
	Eleanor Blair		1
	Lucy Blair		1
John Hoffman	John Hoffman (Jr)	1	
William Guy	Caroline Guy		1
	Norman J. Guy	1	
	Louisa C. Guy		1
John Crawford	Elvira Crawford		1
James Brown	Louisa Brown		1
	James Brown (Jr)	1	
Henry How	Richard How	1	
	Francis How	1	
	Elizabeth How		1
Woodruff Osborn	Almira Osburn(sic)		1
	Erick Osburn	1	
	Emmitt Osburn	1	
William Dinaper	Wm Dinaper (Jr)	1	
	John Dinaper	1	
	Amelia Dinaper		1
Webster B. Storer	Lucy Tubbs		1
Robert Warburton	Mary Warburton		1
	Eunice E. Warburton		1
	Harriet A. Warburton		1
John Hines	Rachel Hines		1
Henry Brown	Ethallannar Brown		1
R. Van Evra	Caroline Van Evra		1
	Elvira Van Evra		1
	Dewitt Van Evra	1	
	Elizabeth Van Evra		1
	Nelson Van Evra	1	
J. F. Smith	Carter M. Smith	1	
	John B. Smith	1	
Subtotals		15	21
Watrous Mather	Hannah Mather		1
	Frederick Mather	1	
	Loretta Mather		1
	Lorinda Mather		1
Erastus Torrey	Nancy Torrey		1
	Cordelia Torrey		1
	Harriet L. Torrey		1
	George Desmond	1	
	Josephine Seine		1
	Thomas W. Davis	1	
George Babcock	Emeline Williams		1
	Margaret Crosier		1
	Calista Babcock		1
	Sarah Babcock		1
	Wesley Sherbondy	1	
	Enoch Barkdull	1	
Henry S. Hampson	Katharine Hawkins		1
John Pollard	David Pollard	1	
	Sarah Pollard		1
Richard How	Sarah Jones		1
	Henry How	1	
	Charles How	1	
	William How	1	
Hannah Bullock	Julia A. Bullock		1
	Sophia J. Bullock		1
R. A. Steinhour	Charity Steinhour		1
S. W. Wilder	William Wilder	1	
	Mary Slater		1
	James Turner	1	
	Eliza James		1
Rachel Martin	Elizabeth Martin		1
	Mary Ann Martin		1
	Miner Martin		1
Ebenezer Washburn	Elizabeth Washburn		1
	Gershom Washburn	1	
	Montrose Washburn	1	
Subtotals		13	23

KENNETH NICHOLS

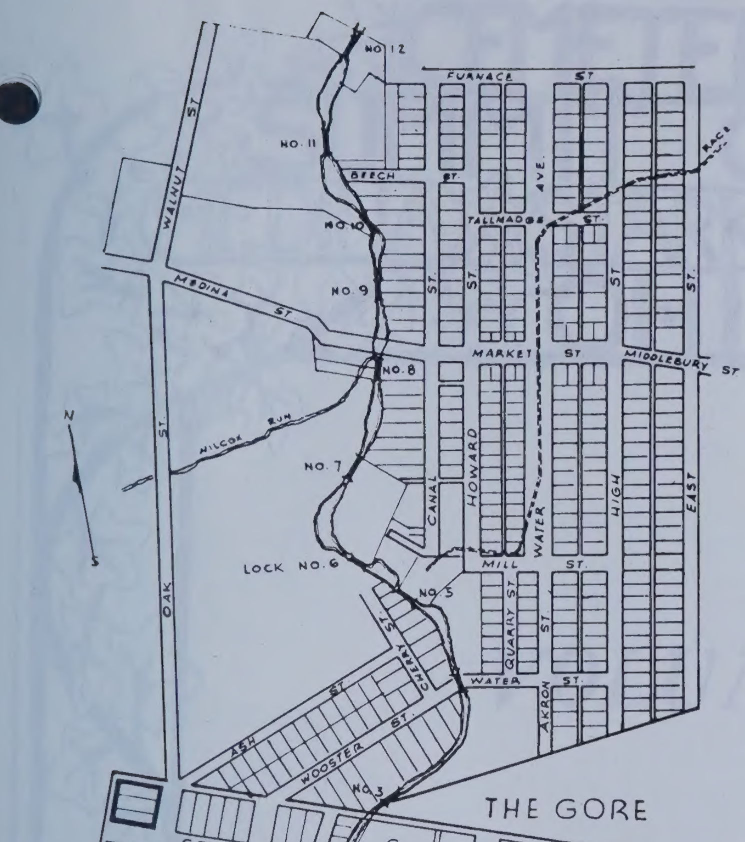
POLLARD

Yesterday's
AKRON
The First 150 Years

Seemann's Historic Cities Series No. 14

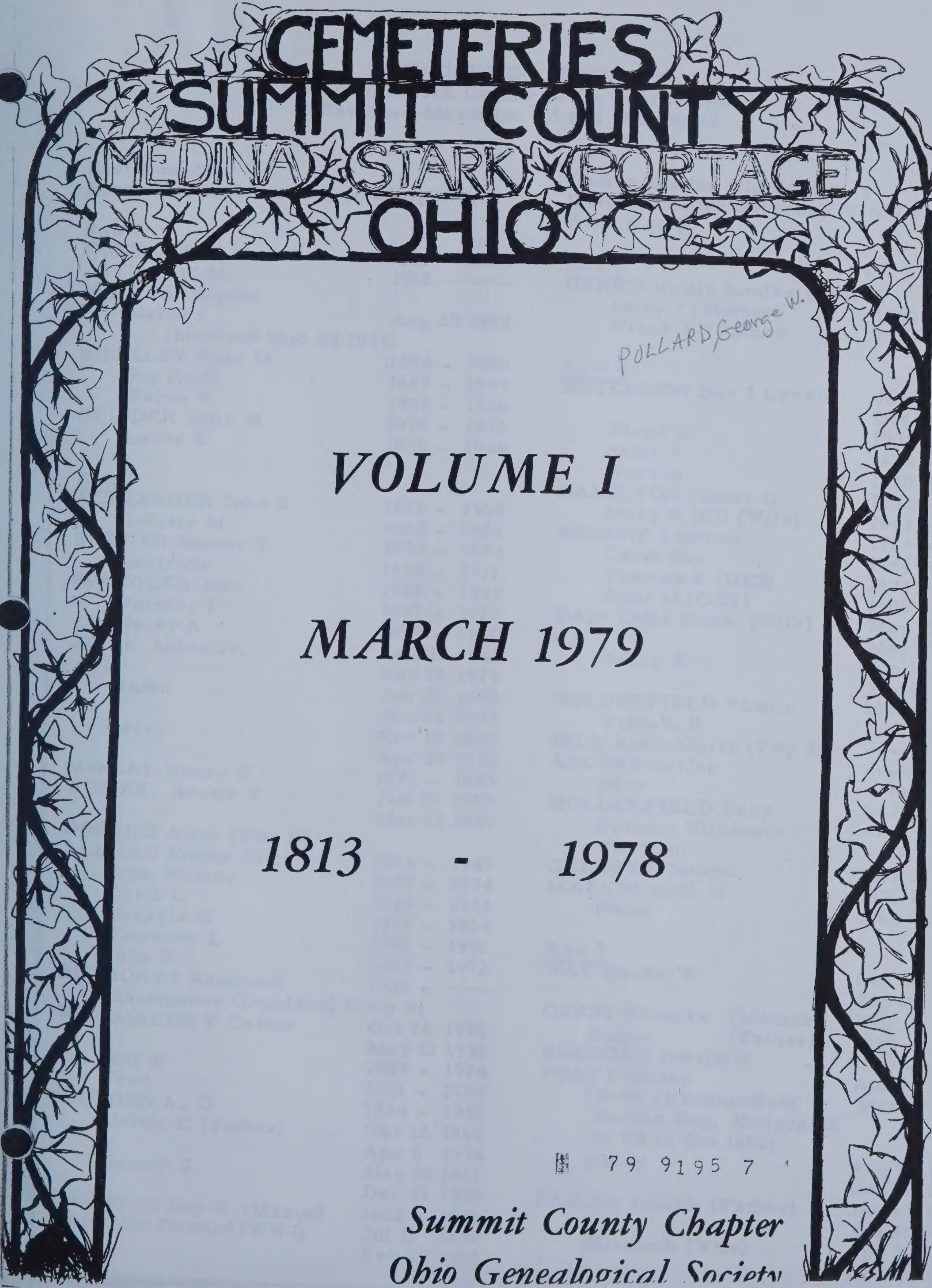
Published in Cooperation with
the Summit County Historical Society

E. A. Seemann Publishing, Inc.
Miami, Florida


NO. 12
FURNACE ST
WALNUT ST
NO. 11
BEECH ST.
AVE.
RACE
TALLMADGE ST.
NO. 10
MEDINA ST
NO. 9
ST.
ST
ST.
ST.
MARKET ST
MIDDLEBURY ST
NO. 8
N
S
OAK ST.
WILCOX RUN
NO. 7
CANAL
HOWARD
WATER
HIGH
EAST
LOCK NO. 6
MILL ST.
NO. 5
CHERRY ST.
QUARRY ST
ST
ASH ST.
WOOSTER ST.
WATER ST.
AKRON ST.
NO. 3
THE GORE
STATE
C.
ST.
ST
ST
B.
NO. 2
ST.
ST.
PUBLIC SQUARE
MIDDLEBURY
ST.
A.
EXCHANGE
WAY
PUBLIC BUILDINGS
NO. 1
WILLIAM ST
MAIN
HIGH
BROAD
ST.
CEDAR
BOWERY
WATER
CANAL
EMBANKMENT
PUBLIC GROUND
ST.
CHESTNUT
LOCUST
ST.
LOWER BASIN 10 FT. BELOW SUMMIT. CONNECTED WITH CANAL BELOW FIRST LOCK
UPPER BASIN ON THE SUMMIT LEVEL
LINE REPRESENTS LEVEL OF TOP OF WATER
AREA OF THE BASIN IS RAISED TO THE LEVEL OF THE SUMMIT
DRAWN BY L B HIEBEL

THE SIAMESE TWINS–these are the two Akrons, popularly called "North" and "South," as they appeared on paper in 1883. At the bottom is the original Akron, founded by Gen. Simon Perkins and Paul Williams. Middlebury Street is now Buchtel Avenue, and the Public Square is Perkins Square these days. Buildings of the B. F. Goodrich Company cover much of what was then the Lower Basin of the Ohio Canal. The second Akron, platted by Dr. Eliakim Crosby and General Perkins in 1833, appears at the top. There, both Medina Street and Middlebury Street became, in time, a part of Market Street. Tallmadge Street is now Perkins Street. Eventually, Akron Street and Water Avenue reached across "the Gore," the neutral ground, and became a part of Main Street; East Street in North Akron joined Broadway in South Akron in later years. Locks of the canals are numbered. The blocks in South Akron outlined in black and the lots marked with a cross were deeded by the cofounders to the state as an inducement to route the canal through their town.

Bind



CEMETERIES SUMMIT COUNTY

MEDINA STARK PORTAGE

OHIO

POLLARD, George W.

VOLUME I

MARCH 1979

1813 - 1978

79 9195 7

Summit County Chapter
Ohio Genealogical Society

BATH CENTER CEMETERY

Located on the NE Corner of the intersection of
Cleveland-Massillon Rd and W Bath Rd

East Boundary
Rear of Main Driveway, Reading N to S

Row 1

SHOEMAKER Alys G	1913 - 1976
Robert M	1912 - ----
McABEE Eugene	
Mabel I	Aug 29 1975
(Married Sept 24 1934)	
BUCKLEY Rose M	1894 - 1969
Jay Keith	1897 - 1975
Wayne K	1932 - 1936
GLIDDEN Effie M	1900 - 1952
Leroy E	1890 - 1948

Row 2

ALEXANDER John R	1878 - 1968
Celeste M	1882 - 1968
STEINER Homer J	1890 - 1953
Gertrude	1889 - 1971
SPANGLER June	1928 - 1933
Dorothy I	1897 - 1927
Harry A	1899 - 1960
ZITEK Anton Jr.	July 10 1942 Nov 18 1973
Anton	Jan 21 1890 Jan 26 1965
Mary	Nov 10 1893 Apr 28 1935
McNEAL Henry C	1872 - 1935
WOMER, Bessie V	Jan 28 1905 Mar 15 1947
DOBBINS Alma (Twp R)	
ALLMAN Emma Alice	1864 - 1947
John Wesley	1859 - 1934
Cyril L	1893 - 1932
Georgia G	1892 - 1964
Florence L	1891 - 1961
John B	1894 - 1972
ANTHONY ? Raymond	1936 - ----
(Shoemaker Grandson) (Twp R)	
SHOEMAKER F Carter	Oct 26 1906 May 12 1932
May B	1884 - 1974
Fred	1881 - 1959
GLIDDEN A. D	1864 - 1931
Melvin C (Father)	Nov 12 1862 Apr 6 1936
Hannah J	May 18 1861 Dec 21 1930
McKISSON Roy E (Mason)	1882 - 1965
GLIDDEN Howard (WW I)	Jul 11 1896 Feb 27 1955

Center Section Old Cemetery
Inside Circular Driveway W of Drive
Read N to S

Row 1

HARRIS Nellie Louise (Twp R)	
Mary J (Mother)	1863 - 1942
Frank E (Father	1862 - 1930

Row 2

HUTCHISON Iris I Lowe	Jan 22 1910 Oct 11 1975
Floyd E	1905 - 1974
Sadie A	1875 - 1961
Warren	1870 - 1929
HAMILTON James G	1833 - 1907
Mary N Hill (Wife)	1843 - 1923
BROPHY Thomas	1925 - 1926
Carol Sue	1940 - 1941
Thomas S (OES)	1893 - 1974
Sybil M (OES)	1900 - 1977
FAIN Celia South (Wife)	May 19 1884 May 12 1922
Henry E	Jun 15 1878 Jun 17 1951
HOLDERFIELD Fannie	1874 - 1952
William R	1871 - 1919
HILL Katie Marie (Twp R)	---- ----
ANDERS Harley	---- ----
Baby	---- ----
HOLDERFIELD Baby	---- ----
Dorothy Elizabeth	---- ----
Wm Paul	---- ----
GELHERT Joseph	1888 - 1927
MARTIN Anna M	1870 - 1945
Peter	1868 - 1960

Row 3

WAY Bessie B	Sep 30 1882 Sep 11 1951
GERST Rebecca (Mother)	1857 - 1945
Daniel (Father)	1853 - 1941
BLAEDEL Joseph H	1888 - 1910
PRATT Moses	Apr 1 1800 Mar 17 1883
(Born at Rotherfield Sussex Eng. Emigrated to US in Oct 1852)	
Henry	Aug 12 1861 Dec 16 1927
BAILER Joseph (Father)	Jan 29 1842 Jan 23 1932
Elizabeth (Wife)	Apr 23 1850 Apr 27 1904

Bath Center Cemetery
Center Section - continued

BAILER	
Cora E (Sister)	Aug 7 1885
	Apr 16 1904
Carrie J (Sister)	Dec 23 1883
	Sep 28 1931
BAILEY Iva A	Aug 1 1881
	Feb 25 1949
Anne	1866 - 1900
Alfred	1867 - 1927
DUNSHA Infant (Twp R)	
BISHOP Otto O	1874 - 1961
Myrtle	1880 - 1940
BUCKMASTER Charles W	Feb 9 1855
	Jan 4 1897
Agatha (Wife)	Feb 3 1857
	Feb 8 1891

Row 4

POLLARD George W	Jan 7 1898
	53 y 7m 1d
BROPHY Maureen R (L?)	1922 - ----
Raymon O (WWII)	1918 - 1950
SOUTH Margaret B	1887 - 1954
Lloyd A	1888 - 1952
PERRY Orrin	Nov 20 1844
(Broken stone)	39 yrs
Eliza	Apr 25 1852
	42 yrs
RHODES Amanda E	Feb 20 1845
(d/o John & R-----)	1y 3m
Judson C	Feb 19 184
(s/o John & Rebecca)	3y 10m
TAYLOR Marg-----	Jul 5(8) 1811
(d/o Edward ? & Elizabeth)	2m

(Twp R: 5 bodies in one grave from vacated cemetery at Hammond's Corners - as follows:
PERRY Eliza
RHODES Judson
Amanda
TAYLOR Margaret
-------- --------)

SKINNER Rev OW	?Apr 21 1861
	28y
VALLEN Sylvester	1844 - 1924
Viola (Wife)	Sep 3 1870
	23y 6m
Emma	1854 - 1923
VALLEN Nettie	1873 - 1919
Harry	1880 - 1881
Oscar (Father)	1836 - 1893
Margaret (Mother)	1840 - 1919

Row 5

McFARLIN Forrest J	1880 - 1975
Agnes G	1881 - 1951
McFARLIN Charles	1839 - 1911
Mary	1844 - 1928
Acton	1873 - 1921
MARTIN Pansy I	1896 - 19--
Raymond E	1893 - 1956
SKINNER David A	Oct 5 1853
(s/o D A & S Skinner)	12y 6m
Gertrude	Jan 16 1851
(d/o C S & E Skinner)	15m
Gertrude	Feb 19 1856
(d/o J & E E Skinner)	2y 5m
VORIS Peter	Sep 19 1846
	81y
McALLISTER Miranda	1852 - 1902
Lloyd E	1886 - 1930
Grace E	1886 - 1934
HIRSCHMAN Harold L	1936 - 1937
WILSON Fidelia	Dec 18 1942
(w/o Samuel P)	
Adaline A	2y 22d

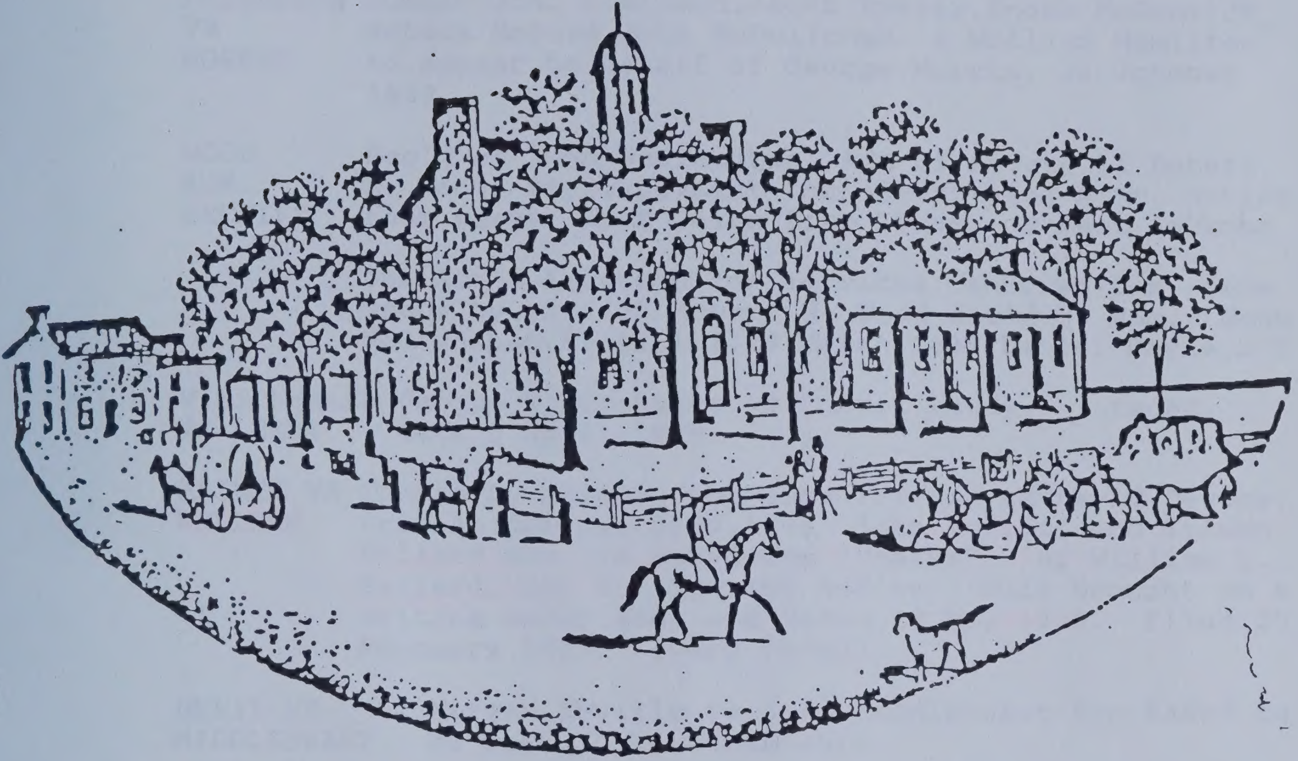
Row 6

DAVIS Carl L	1874 - 1939
Jessie M	1876 - 1956
Married 1898	
George Kirk (Son)	1918 - 1919
SPRANKLE M L	1841 - 1920
Lila	1850 - 1924
KIRK George (Civil War)	Sep 7 1819
	Mar 10 1892
Eliza (Wife)	Jul 18 1826
	May 21 1898
Frank	Mar 21 1853
	Oct 18 1904
Ira	Nov 5 1855
	Jun 24 1931
Seth	Jan 6 1847
	Jun 5 1910
Lilla	Mar 15 1850
	Jan 10 1924
Miller	Dec 21 1857
	May 9 1918
Ralph	Nov 9 1860
	Apr 21 1862
Cora	Jul 28 1862
SPRANKLE S Kirk	1890 - 1935

(Above 10 inscriptions on 1 stone)

ROCKWELL Carroll E	Oct 17 1911
	Jan 29 1926
ROCKWELL Arthur E	1878 - 1954
Mildred H	1889 - 1961
DAVIS Nellie W	Jul 30 1885
	May 2 1934
George W	Sept 15 1885
	Jan 12 1970
(Nellie Whitcraft)	
FREEMAN Henry C	Jun 4 1863
	Apr 13 1944

POLLARD


THE OLD COURT HOUSE, WEST UNION.

ABSTRACTS FROM ORIGINAL ADAMS COUNTY, OHIO COMMON PLEAS COURT RECORDS
(BOX 2-F)

Collections of Adams County
Genealogical Society
Permission to Reproduce Required

Published By
The Adams County Genealogical Society
P.O. Box 231, West Union, OH 45693

PATTERSON VS MORRIS	Summon John T.Wilson,Jacob Treber,Enoch McCormick Robert McDaid,John McCullough & William Hamilton to appear on behalf of George Morris, 20 October 1833.
WOOD ADM. RECEIPT	Rec'd of John McClanahan, Adm of estate of Robert H. Wood, $2.25 payment for advertising Admr. notice four weeks, West Union Free Press. Robert Jackman Due Rob't Anderson for services rendered for farm labor by est. of Robert H. Wood dec'd by Adm. John McClanahan,$3.18 1/2,23 March 1837.Daniel Boyle,J.P
VINSONHALER VS LEEDY	George Vinsonhaler vs Samuel Leedy.....faded. date 5 April 1839.
HAINES VS POLLARD	Thomas L. Haines, who sues for use of David Devore, (caveat damage, $500,) vs John Pollard and Elisha Pollard who are surviving (?heirs?) of William L. Pollard, dec'd. Summons def'ts. Suit brought on a writing under seal and dated 18 May 1835. Filed 28 February 1839. (very faded)
NEVIL VS MIDDLESWART	Morgan Neville vs John Middleswart-too faded to be read. Date unreadable
DEBRUIN VS MIDDLESWART	H.I.Debruin vs John C.Byard, Abraham Middleswart 23 January 1839....faded.
McCULLOUGH VS McGOVNEY	Samuel McCollough Adm of David Murry dec'd vs. James McGovney, 30 October 1838.
SATTERFIELD VS MOWRER	Wesley Satterfield vs Christian Mowrer amd John Fisher. 3 November 1838.
McDAID VS GROOMS	Robert McDaied vs Jefferson Grooms and Davill Shoop trading under the name of Jefferson Grooms & Co. 3 November 1838
McDAIED VS HOOD	Robert McDaied Jr. James Hood, trading under the name McDaied and Hood vs Absalom Lafferty, dated 4 February 1833 Bond of Absalom Lafferty, signed by A. Lafferty, James Lafferty and William Killin, in the case of McDaied vs Lafferty, 5 February 1833. trespass
ROEBUCK HEIRS	Summons to ___ Heron and Jane his wife, Catherine Rowbuck, Elizabeth Connor, Nancy McIntire, John Perry and Susannah his wife, heirs of Benjamin Rowbuck, dec'd to answer petition in chancery brought by Aaron Rowbuck, 13 March 1830.

Albert was a farmer and a school bus driver for Winchester School until World War II when he went to Dayton, Ohio and was employed by National Cash Register in 1941. He worked there until 1947 when he returned to their farm. Albert and his five children and two grandchildren Elaine Paulette and Steven Naylor graduated from Winchester High School. Steven was in the last graduating class from Winchester because of the consolidating of the schools. After suffering two heart attacks Albert sold the farm to their daughter Mildred Plummer Agnew of Dayton, Ohio in 1962, and they moved to Winchester on the corner of West and Jefferson St. where they lived until they both passed away. He had a loom and spent many hours making rugs. In February of 1963, Delbert and Ruth Plummer Naylor, sister and brother-in-law of Mildred, rented and moved to the farm. Mildred Agnew passed away and through her estate they bought the farm. They lived in the farm house until July 1976 when they bought a double wide and put it on an acre of the farm and their son Steven and wife Geraldine moved into the farm house. They have three daughters. This made seven generations to have lived on the farm. Delbert and Ruth had five children: Elaine Paulette, October 12, 1946, born at Maysville, Kentucky. Married Paul Davey, October 26, 1964, one daughter Benita Ruth born July 20, 1968. They were divorced and she married Donald Gene Fenton July 31, 1970. One daughter Susan Colleen born and died February 21, 1975, buried at Cherry Fork Cemetery. David John born in 1949 and died in infancy. Steven Frederick born March 12, 1951 in Dayton, Ohio, married Karen Geraldine Thompson April 7, 1973. They have three daughters, Jennie Marlene, September 24, 1973, Brenda Mae, May 17, 1975 and Erin Marie, August 26, 1979. Daniel Wayne born November 22, 1952 at West Union, Ohio, married Romona Jean James August 29, 1972. Divorced April 1, 1987. They had two children: Daniel Wayne Jr. December 20, 1973 and Sara Jean, January 19, 1980. Elizabeth Ann (Beth) born October 15, 1956 at Dayton, Ohio, married Gail Longacre October 7, 1972. They have two daughters: Tera Gail, February 16, 1973 and Amy Rae, January 14, 1974. In 1980 the farm was sold to Jerry Kendall with Ruth and Delbert keeping their home and the one acre of the farm where they still live. Jerry in turn sold the farm to Richard and Jane Hughes who have made many improvements and live in the original 1931 Plummer farm house. Submitted by Ruth E. Naylor

POLLARD FAMILY

This Ancestral — Descendant History is a tribute to my indomitable mother, Grace (Ralston) Ailshire and my late grandparents Noble and Mary (Pollard) Ralston, all native and former residents of Adams County, Ohio.

Smith Pollard on porch of his home at Lynx, Ohio

Jesse Pollard, born 1811, married Hannah Smith, born 1812. They were married September 8, 1820. Jesse's son, Leonard (1834-1925) married Lavina Rader (1837-1922). Leonard's son, Smith (1866-1957) married Rebecca Ross (1854-1907). Smith's daughter, Mary Lavina Pollard (1891-1949) married George Noble Ralston (1889-1961). Their children: Norman, Grace, Kirby, Ethel, Austin, Esta, Kathryn and Theodore.

Norman married Jessie Randall — Children: Rev. James (1938-1989) and Ronald. James married Trudy Arszman — Children: Anthony and Maureen. Ronald — not married.

Grace married John Ailshire (1918-1975) — Children: Kathleen and Patricia. Kathleen married Robert Riggs — Children: Sherri and John. Sherri married Douglas Newberry — Children: Sarah and Tracy. Patricia married Kenneth Vandiver — Children: Lisa and Rhonda. Lisa married Randy Corey. Rhonda — not married.

Kirby (1918-1989) married Myrtle Conner — Children: Glenn, Larry and Judy. Glenn married Donna Dunkin — Children: Richard and Jessie. Judy married Smoky Hacker — Children: Kevin, Tina and Jerald. Larry — not married.

Ethel (1920-1971) married John Massey — no children.

Austin married Mary Ficek — Children Jerry. Jerry married Jennie Clem — children: Toyna, Jerry and Charley.

Esta married Frank Hobbs — No children.

Kathryn (1920-1980) married Ulmont Higle (1924-1976) — Children: Monty (Pete), Esta Marie and John. Pete married Mary Sowers — Children: Monty, Robert and Charley. Esta (divorced) — Children: Laraina and Emily. John married Melody Hatton — Children: Raymond and Kathryn.

Theodore married Dorothy Gabrosek — Children: Yvonne, Doreen, Loretta and Robin. Yvonne married John Boyer — Children: Bridget, Benjamin (Benny), and Roxanne. Doreen married Wesley Reeves — Children: Erin. Loretta married Charles (Chuck) Swingle — no children. Robin — not married.

A history of "The Pollard Family in America" was compiled by Maurice J. Pollard, Dover, New Hampshire, and published in 1961. It contains a picture of Anna Pollard (1622-1725) the first white female to set foot on Boston soil.

Pollard, an old and honored surname, is of English origin. It admits of a few derivations. According to some authorities on the origin of names, it was applied, when surnames came into vogue, to those who lived at or near the end of a pool or lake, signified "descendant of little Paul" and sometimes was applied to those whose hair was cut short.

The first census of the United States, taken in 1790, has 30 listings by the name of Pollard who were residents respectively of Virginia and Massachusetts and heads of families. The 1850, Federal Population Census of Ohio contained 32 listings by the name of Pollard, five listed in Adams County. The latter were Jesse, Isaac and Curys Pollard, all of Monroe Township.

A list of the 2,000 most popular surnames in the United States, published in 1969, shows Pollard in 813th place with an estimated 32,675 bearers of the name. The directory of Phi Betta Kappa, honorary schlastic society, has a number of Pollard listings.

Sir John Pollard, deceased in 1557, was speaker of the British House of Commons.

Thomas Pollard (1741-1796) and Benjamin Pollard (1753-1845) served as captains of Virginia troops during the Revolutionary War.

John Garland Pollard (1871-1937), an attorney of note, practiced his profession in Richmond, Virginia, and served as governor of the state from 1930 to 1934.

Harry Strange Pollard (1900-1971) was professor and head of the department of mathematics, Miami University, Oxford, Ohio for 25 years. Submitted by Patricia (Ailshire) Vandiver

GEORGE WASHINGTON POLLARD

In early 1876 Leonard and Louvina (Rader) Pollard, their six children, Minor, Harriet, Elizabeth, Smith, Lucinda and Alice were moving from Waggoner's Ripple in Green Township in Adams county to a home near Tulip, Ohio. They exited up Abner Hollow where Lucy their seventh child was born. They then moved to a small farm near Pollard Creek in Jefferson Township still in Tulip, there an eighth child named George Washington Pollard was born on Feb. 12, 1878 (Abraham Lincoln's birthday). Anna was born here also. For their livelihood they depended on farming, basketmaking and digging roots and quiltmaking.

George never attended school, but was self educated in many trades and hobbies which included making a water wheel and damming up a creek for a place to ride in his self made boat. He was an excellent fiddle player and made his first fiddle from a clapboard that was used for roofing material. His fiddle playing was so smooth he became known for his good "fiddle" playing and played for many square dances in the area.

Annie and George Pollard

He was an excellent basketmaker cutting his splint from young white oak trees. He would walk twelve miles to West Union, Ohio to sell the baskets for 25 cents and 50 cents.

George got a job working at a sawmill owned by Sherman Thatcher. On November 22, 1904, he married Annie, daughter of Sherman and Margaret (Chamblin) Thatcher.

George and Annie bought a small farm near Hamilton Road in Brush Creek Township, and in 1910 moved into their new home. Four daughters were born to them. Myrtle Pollard Eubanks, born April 4, 1905, died October 1970, Berchie Pollard Henderson, born April 22, 1908, died July 22, 1983, Ethel Pollard Grooms born February 4, 1919, Agnes Pollard Brewer born January 22, 1923. Both Ethel and Agnes are still living, at this writing.

Besides farming, George followed Theodore Grooms with the threshing machine, hauling water in barrels for the steam engine. In winter he made ax handles, sleds and ties from other woods.

He became a blacksmith, building a shop, putting in a forge and bellows where he could make single tree clips, open rings, chains. He built a shaving horse to hold the wood while carving it into desired shapes and boarbreak to make clapboards and tobacco sticks, and sharpened saws.

On Saturdays he would work for Roby Kepp at the grist mill, grinding cornmeal for many people of the community.

He built fences and barns, set, housed and stripped tobacco. He did not use tobacco or alcohol.

He was such an excellent marksman that he could kill a sitting rabbit with a 22 rifle. Very early in the morning in January 1956, he fell on the ice on Compton Hill, breaking his hip. He was found lying in the roadway by Robert McCarty who took him to the home of Otis McCarty where he was then taken to the Adams County Hospital. He was confined at his home for a year and was cared for by his wife and daughters.

He became a Christian in March 1957 and on March 9, 1957, he passed away.

He and Annie are buried at East Liberty Cemetery at Lynx, Ohio. Submitted by Ethel Pollad Grooms

JESSE EARL POLLARD

Jesse Earl (Dog) Pollard was born in the Rome area, Adams County, Ohio May 8, 1897, and died April 17, 1969. He was one of several children of Smith Pollard born October 16, 1866, died April 6, 1957, and the late Rebecca Ross (born April 13, 1854, died September 7, 1907). On September 6, 1919, he was united in marriage to Golva Ethel (Goldie) Poole at Vanceburg, Kentucky. Golva was born March 3, 1898, and died July 4, 1968. Golva was the daughter of Andrew Poole (born 1865, died 1955) and Ruth Ann Davis (born 1873, died 1946). They were all life long residents of Adams County, Ohio. Earl operat-

Adams County, Ohio History, 1989

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Jesse Earl Pollard

ed the ferry between Vanceburg and Sandy Springs, Ohio. When he and Golva were first married, they lived on a shanty boat. Earl and Golva had four children:

Golva Ethel Poole Pollard

Andrew Allen Pollard, born December 27, 1921, died March 26, 1982. Andrew served in World War II. He married Alice Rose Dryden and two children were born to this union, Anthony Lee Pollard and Billie Jean Pollard.

Wilbur Eugene Pollard was born December 8, 1924. He is a retired river man who resides in West Union. He married Betty Lou Spires, daughter of Homer Spires and Myrtle Bentley Spires; to this union were born five children, all of whom reside in Adams County, Ohio: Robert Andrew Pollard, Wilbur Keith Pollard, Angela Jean Pollard Jones, Ricky Duane Pollard, Alicia Dawn Pollard Mason.

Luther Clyde Pollard was born March 24, 1927 and died September 16, 1979. Luther served eighteen years in the Armed Forces. He held Adams County as his home address. He was married to Mae Belle Polley Pollard at the time of his death.

Donna Dean Pollard was born December 12, 1930. She is presently serving as Director of the Adams County Senior Citizens Council. Donna married Vernon D. Frost and to this union were born two children, Victoria Gayle Frost, born November 9, 1949 and died October 21, 1986; Vernon Douglas Frost, born August 30, 1950. On July 4, 1953, Donna married John Friend and to this union were born two sons, Jonathan Dean (J.D.) Friend, and Charles Robert (Chuck) Friend.

Earl was a World War I Veteran, having been wounded twice serving in France. He worked on a river boat for several years. He was a trader, trucker, and jack-of-all trades. He lived in the Village of Rome, Adams County, Ohio all of his life. Submitted by Wilbur E. Pollard

SMITH POLLARD

Smith Pollard was born October 17, 1866 in Adams County, Ohio. He was the son of Leonard Pollard and Lavina (Rudder) Rader.

Front Row: Leonard and Smith Pollard Back Row: Homer, Josie, Earl and Flora Pollard

Smith married Rebecca Ross, born April 13, 1854 — died September 7, 1907. To this union were born nine children: George and Henry, twins, April 4, 1888, Leonard Pollard, born March 15, 1890, married Nannie Preston. Mary Louvina Pollard, born October 14, 1891 — died September 21, 1949, married George Noble Ralston. Charles Oakley Pollard born July 14, 1894 — died 1949. Jesse Earl Pollard, born May 8, 1897 died April 17, 1969, married Golva Ethel Poole born March 3, 1897, died July 4, 1968. Homer Ketchel Pollard born February 17, 1899, died January 6, 1968, married Estella Spires born June 6, 1905, died April 13, 1979. Flora Elma Pollard born May 29, 1901, died May 20, 1982, married Harley Fenton Young. Josie May Pollard born February 2, 1904 died May 7, 1961, married Harry Galloway.

Smith was an Adams County farmer. He was known through the county for his "fiddling." Submitted by Donna Friend

WILBUR EUGENE POLLARD

Wilbur Eugene Pollard, born December 8, 1924, was born and raised in the Rome area of Adams County, Ohio. Wilbur is the son of Jesse Earl Pollard (born May 8, 1897, died April 4, 1969) and Golva Ethel (Goldie) Poole (born March 3, 1898 died July 4, 1968). He was the grandson of Andrew Poole (born 1865, died 1955) and Ruth Ann Davis (born 1873 died 1946) and Smith Pollard (born October 16, 1866 and died April 6, 1957) and Rebecca Ross (born April 13, 1854 died September 7, 1907.)

UDGE
BUD LIGHT

Wilbur E. and Betty Lou (Spires) Pollard

Wilbur had two brothers and one sister: Andrew Allen Pollard (born December 27, 1921 died March 26, 1982) Luther Clyde Pollard (born March 24, 1927 died September 16, 1979) and Donna Dean Pollard (born December 12, 1930.)

He was united in marriage to Betty Lou Spires, daughter of Homer Spires and Myrtle Bentley Spires. To this union five children were born: Robert Andrew Pollard of West Union Ohio, Wilbur Keith Pollard of West Union Ohio, Angela Jean Pollard Jones of West Union, Ohio, and Alicia Dawn Pollard Mason of West Union, Ohio.

Wilbur has ten grandchildren and three great-grandchildren. Wilbur worked for the Ohio River Company, on their many river boats until his retirement at age sixty-two. Betty has been a housewife and mother. They moved to West Union after their children were raised. Wilbur and Betty still think of Rome as their home. Wilbur does what he loves best, and that is river fishing. He spends many hours on the Ohio River. Betty goes with him sometimes and just sits on the river bank. I guess that's what they mean when they say "Home Sweet Home." Submitted by Angela J. Jones

ANDREW AND RUTH (DAVIS) POOLE

Andy Poole was born 7 Jun 1865 in Green Twp. Adams Co. OH. He was the oldest of 8 children, he had 3 brothers and 4 sisters: Unice, William, Cleveland, Annabelle, Ruth, Harrison, and Flora. They were the children of James Poole and Serelda Jack Poole. James Poole was the son of Richard and Ruth Poole who moved to Adams Co. from Virginia prior to the outbreak of the Civil War.

Andy Poole grew up in Green Twp. around the village of Rome. In the early 1890's he was married to Ruth Ann Davis, the daughter of William and Sera Poole Davis. Sera is a sister to the James Poole mentioned above.

Ruth Ann Davis Poole was born 12 Oct. 1869 in Green Twp. Adams Co. OH. Ruth had 4 brothers: George Washington, John, George, and Dennis.

Andy and Ruth Poole remained in Adams Co. after their marriage, residing most of their lives in Manchester and Green Twps. Andy Poole was known throughout the community for his excellent fishing skills and ability to make and repair large fishing nets for other fishermen in the area. In the early 1900's Andy served as constable in the scenic village of Rome, situated along the Ohio River in Green Twp.

Ruth Ann Davis Poole was known for her ability to treat people in the neighboring community for various ailments by using herbs and roots. In addition to her knowledge of herbs and roots she assisted doctors and served as a mid-wife in many births in the nearby community.

Born to Andy and Ruth Poole were three children: Cilva Ann, born 4 Jan 1893, she married twice, first to Lee Tomlin having 1 son and two daughters. Second marriage was to Downing O'daire, having no children to this marriage. Goldie Ethel born 3 Mar. 1898, she married twice, first to Bill Thatcher, having 1 daughter, second marriage was to Earl Pollard, having 3 sons and 1 daughter. Will Henry Poole born 13 Jan 1905, married Ethel Mae Cooper, having 1 son and 1 daughter.

Cilva Ann Poole Tomlin O'daire died in 1978. Goldie Ethel Poole Thatcher Pollard died 4 Jul 1968. Will Henry Poole was killed in a tragic logging accident on a hill overlooking Rome on 7 Apr 1944.

Andy and Ruth Ann Davis Poole lived in Rome for several years until the time of their death. Ruth died of heart failure 2 Jan 1946 at her home in Rome. Andy died 2 Jul 1955 at the home of his daughter, Goldie Ethel. She was also residing in Rome at the time of her father's death. Andy and Ruth Ann Poole along with their 3 children are all buried on various lots in Manchester Cemetery. Submitted by William W. Shipley Jr.

CONNIE SUE POTTS

Connie Sue (Potts) Thompson is the first of two children born to David Ross and Geneva Ruth Potts. Connie was born September 4, 1948 at Hayswood Hospital, Maysville, Kentucky.

Connie grew up in the village of West Union, Ohio in Adams County. She attended grade school and high school at West Union, Ohio and graduated with the class of 1966. Upon her graduation from high school Connie was employed by the Foreign Technology Division, Material Office, Logistical Plans, located at Wright Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, Ohio.

POLLARD

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Our Heritage

........................NEW MEMBERS SEARCHING ADAMS COUNTY ANCESTORS...................

John W. Hamblen, 4432 Carya Square, Columbus, IN. 47201: DUFFEY, MORRISON

Rodney L. Mowery, Sr., 9923 Euphemia Castine Road, Lewisburg, OH 45338: MOWERY-MOWERER

ROBERT J. MOWERY, 1300 N. Maple, Eaton, OH 45320: MOWERY-MOWERER

Dale R. Pool, 2474 N Heckhill St., Paris, OH 43072: POOL (Richard Pool, Jr. b Monroe or Washington Co PA came to Ohio 1810 wife Ruth??moved to Adams Co 1855

Carla F. Nagy, B Co 1st MI BN (AE) Box 1607, APO NY 09457: ELLIS, Nathan, grmother Edna James Ellis parents Fred Ellis and Lucy Breeze of Mason Co. KY settled Manchester, OH. father Thomas Jefferson Ellis m Dora HOWLAND.

Dean Richmond, 2890 Montara Ave., Cincinnati, OH 45211: RICHMOND, John came to Brown Co. in 1818 and his descendants from Adams Co.

Mrs. Henrietta Hudelson Stander, 10501Lagrima de Oro, NE Apt #4312, Albuquerque, NM 87111 ELLISON, ENNES,SHIRAS (Andrew Barr Ellison m Rachel Ennes 1833 dau Rachel M. Ellison m Peter Shiras of Lawrence Co

Joan Ford, 503 Main St., Center Point, IA 52213: BLOOMHUFF, BROOKS info on Abraham Bloomhuff and wife Sarah Jane Brooks m 1832 Adams Co. OH.

Willa S. Peterson, 1401 Lobo Court N.E., Albuquerque, NM 87106: PAGE, HOOD, info on Joseph and Anna Page parents of Hannah Page Hood

Doris Haines, 527 Reeder Rd., Blanchester, OH 45107: McCLAREN, HOOD, info regarding Ancestors of Andrew McClaren m Angeline Hood.

Jack O. Chapman, 6307 Cheri Lynne Drive, Dayton, OH 45415: HAMILTON, WORTHINGTON info on the parents of Norval Hamilton and his wife Nancy(Ann) Worthington. Came to Adams Co before 1850 from Knox Co. probably m in VA where they were b ca 1800-1805.

Marilyn Blair, 7417 Roshon Ave., Reynoldsburg, OH 43068: BLAIR, GLENN, Joseph m Nancy A. Glenn 1867 Adams Co. Nancy b.?? d 1891 CH: George, Leroy Frank, Serilds Jane, John Wesley, Charles Richard and James Albert last 3 were raised in West Union Orphans home.

Marjorie Fletcher, 40146 Booth Kelly Rd. Springfield, OR 97478: CARSON, LAWRENCE, GREATHOUSE(Della Elnora Carson b Eastwood, Brown Co. OH. mother Martha C. Carson b 1853 Brown Co parents James Carson, Jr b 1824 Adams Co m Eleanor Greathouse b Belmont Co. OH 1826 d 1898 Brown Co.
Marion Hutcherson, 3426 Cleveland Ln, Amelia, OH 45102-names not submitted
Erma Crummie Calvert, 36 Summerhaven, Beavercreek, OH 45440-names not submitted
Emma Piatt, 1221 Carmen Dr., New Carlisle, OH 45377-names not submitted

Louise Randolph, 2220 W. Harvard, Siloam Springs, AR 72761; HANNAH
Wm. C. Dewell, 1809 Anniston, Shreveport, LA 71105: MADDOX, BARNES, info on Alpheus Maddox m Hannah Barnes 17 Nov 1814 Wood Co. VA dau Cassander b Adams Co 1827/30

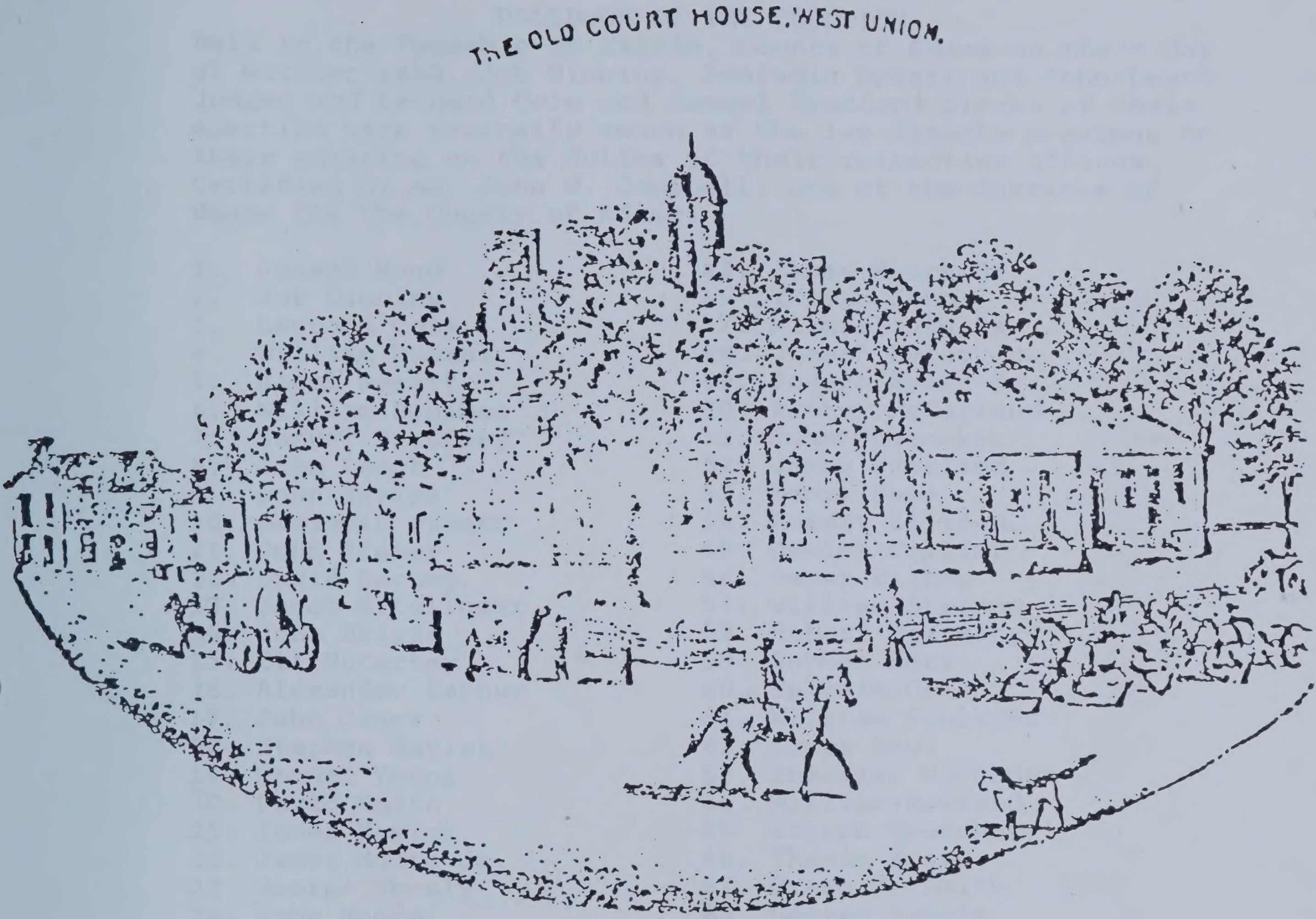
(We do hope that we included all our new members that joined 1989. If not let us know or if you did not get your surnames included when you joined let us know this so we can include them in next issue).

# #

OBITUARY OF MRS. DRUSILLA POLLARD.....Peoples's Defender, 13 Feb 1902

Mrs. Drusilla Pollard died Wednesday at the Athens Hospital for the insane, having been taken to that institution a few weeks ago from the home of her daughter, Mrs. John F. Games of Sprigg Township. Deceased was aged eighty-six years and was the wife of John L. Pollard to whom she was married 29 June 1840, her maiden name being Pence, a daughter of Elijah Pence. To this union a large family of children were born, some of whom have gained more or less prominence, as follows: Mrs. Nancy Hook of Red Oak Brown Co.,O.; Rev. Elijah Pollard who resides in Kansas; Rev. S. G. Pollard now stationed at Carthage, Hamilton Co.O.; Morris and Hiram who reside in Kentucky, and Mrs. Nannie, wife of John F. Games of Sprigg Twp. all whom survive their parents, their father having died in 1872. Harvey died in 1865 at the age of sixteen. She was the mother of the late Hon. John K. Pollard. The remains of Mrs. Pollard will be interred at Manchester today.

POLLARD


THE OLD COURT HOUSE, WEST UNION.

Adams County, Ohio
Voter Lists
1810 - 1811 - 1812

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Adams Co. Genealogical Society
P.O.Box 231
West Union, OH 45693

1810

POLLBOOK OF THE ELECTION

held in the Township of Tiffin, County of Adams on the 9 day of October 1810. Job Dinning, Benjamin Pyeatt and John Leach judges and Leonard Cole and Samuel Bradford clerks of theis election were severally sworn as the law directs previous to their entering on the duties of their respective offices. Certified by me, John W. Campbell, one ot the Justices of Peace for the County of Adams.

1. Joseph Wood
2. Job Dinning
3. Leonard Cole
4. William Russel
5. Jacob Pyeatt
6. William Bousman
7. Samuel Bradford
8. John Leech
9. John Bayles
10. Benjamin Pyeatt
11. John Treber
12. David Decamp
13. Jacob Kitelinger
14. John Briggs
15. Eli McCartey
16. Alexander Varner
17. John Jones
18. Stephen Bayles
19. Samuel Young
20. David Smith
21. James Naylor
22. James Moore Jr.
23. George Whealy
24. John Woods
25. Richard Thatcher
26. Patrick Killen
27. Duncan McKenzie
28. Hamilton Dunbar
29. John Rader
30. John M. Wallace
31. Andrew Ellison
32. Deverin Clary
33. John Clark
34. Armstrong Davidson
35. Daniel Kerr
36. Allen Lee
37. Benjamin Bowman
38. Abraham Myers
39. Arthur Ellison
40. James Davis
41. Abraham Freeland
42. Zadock Markland
43. James Collier
44. William Satterfield
45. James Moore Sr.
46. Thomas John
47. Michael Stults
48. Joseph Eyler Jr.
49. Joseph Eyler Sr.
50. Arthur McFarland
51. John Shoemaker
52. James Freeland
53. Henry Rape
54. Robert Ellison
55. Daniel Collier
56. Peter Bilbey
57. William Stethem
58. Robert Heastings
59. Samuel Kerr
60. Ephraim Cole
61. William Faulkner
62. James Paul
63. Ebenezer Washburn
64. William Rowland
65. Joseph Thatcher
66. Thomas Brown
67. Green H. Smith
68. George Sample
69. Charles Holder...
70. Martin Bonecutter
71. William Thompson
72. John Aldred
73. James King
74. Alexander McHenry
75. Henry Aldred
76. Samuel Black
77. Thomas Briggs
78. Christopher Trotter
79. Samuel Lockhart
80. Nathan Bayles
81. John Yocam
82. Adam Hempleman
83. Allen Puckett
84. John Cetty
85. John Hays
86. David Drenan
87. Joseph Darlinton
88. John Brown

89. David Jones
90. Daniel Beetrout
91. Samuel Kumpton
92. John Killen
93. Abraham Grooms
94. Thomas Lockhart
95. Thomas Hueston
96. Robert January
97. Robert Scott
98. Zephaniah Wade
99. Daniel Methany
100. William Miller
101. Moses McFadden
102. John Whaley
103. George Whaley Jr.
104. Joseph Neilson
106. Robert Rogers
107. Henry Pile
108. Jonathan Pollard
109. James Miller
110. Isaac Foster
111. Lewis Bible
112. William McCormick
113. Joseph Curry
114. Henry Surber
115. John Paul
116. David Collins
117. Paul Kerr
118. John McClelland
119. John McKey
120. Henry Speers
121. William Peterson
122. John Frazier
123. Robert Clark
124. John Thompson
125. Samuel Clark
126. William Whaley
127. James Ellison
128. Moses Lockhart
129. Thomas Lewis
130. Nathan'l Anderson
131. John Copas
132. Albright Flora
133. James Baldridge
134. William Peterson Jr.
135. Robert Anderson
136. Thomas Mason
137. Byrd Bunch
138. Ralph McClure
139. Selathiel Sparks
140. John Johnston
141. John Stevenson
142. Newcomb Terril
143. Mathew Jones
144. Joshua White
145. Isaac Freeland
146. George Harper
147. Isaiah Copus
148. John Kerr
149. Richard Davis
150. James Carson
151. Benjamin Wood
152. John Baldridge
153. John Ellison Jr.
154. David Bradford
155. Archabald McNeal
156. Peter Shultz
157. John Beam
158. Robert Ralston
159. John Vance
160. John Hambleton
161. John Hood
162. James Cole
163. Enos Johnston
164. Elijah Collings
165. Valentine Fahr
166. John W. Campbell
167. Greenberry Copas

It is by us certified that the number of voters amounts to 167. Job Dinning, Benjamin Pyeatt, and John Leech, judges. Sam'l Bradford and Leonard Cole, clerks. Jeremiah Morrow 142 for REPRESENTATIVE TO CONGRESS. Thomas Worthington 122, R.J. Meigs 18,Worthington 4,Thomas Thompson 1, for GOVERNOR. John Ellison Jr.80, John W.Campbell 74, Daniel Collier 67, John Russel 47, Abraham Shepherd 44, Nathan Ellis 6, Nathaniel Beasley 2, George Edwards 2 for REPRESENTATIVE TO GENERAL ASSEMBLY.Benjamin Wood 75,John Chapman 36,James Parker 30,Geo Harper 7, B.Wood 2, John Kincaid 1, David Means 1, for COUNTY COMMISSIONER. John Lodwick 105,Thomas Mason 58,Robert Simpson 2, for SHERIFF. Job Dinning, John Leech, Benjamin Pyeatt, judges; Sam'l Bradford and Leonard Cole, Clerks.

POLLBOOK OF THE ELECTION

held in the township of Tiffin County of Adams on the 8th of October 1811 Benjamin Pyeatt Henry Rape and John McColm Judges and Leonard Cole and Samuel Bradford Clerks of this election were severally sworn as the law directs previous to their entering on the duties of their respective offices. Certified by me the subscriber a Justice of the Peace for the County aforesaid. Job Dinning.

1. Benjamin Pyeatt
2. John H. Reegenstine
3. John Hayslip
4. John Coonrod
5. Henry Rape
6. Andrew Ellison
7. John Mackey
8. Samuel Bradford
9. John Pennewitt
10. John Rader
11. John Clark
12. John Leech
13. Joseph Darlinton
14. Leonard Cole
15. David Collins
16. William Green
17. John W. Campbell
18. Job Dinning
19. Jacob Treber
20. James Moore
21. Ralph McClure
22. William Armstrong
23. David Decamps
24. John Bayles
25. George Rader
26. James King
27. Thomas Little
28. William Stetham
29. William Davis
30. Isaac Flora
31. Enos Johnson
32. Joseph Neilson
33. Joseph Vance
34. Abraham Grooms
35. Richard Thatcher
36. Ephraim Cole
37. John Thompson
38. Patrick McGuire
39. John Frazier
40. Phillip Hilderbrand
41. Archible McNeel
42. William Bousman
43. John Paul
44. John McColm
45. Peter Bilbey
46. Samuel Clark
47. Selathiel Sparks
48. Benjamin Wood
49. Joseph Litle
50. Andrew Puckett
51. Joseph Eyler
52. Reubin Pennewit
53. Robert Ellison
54. John Whaley
55. John Ellison
56. Richard Grooms
57. John Hood
58. Adam Hempleman
59. Zadock Markland
60. John Vance
61. Nathan Bayley
62. John Lee
63. Daniel Kerr
64. James Naylor
65. Patrick Killen
66. Samuel Lockhart
67. Solomon Hilderbrand
68. Thomas Brown
69. Charles Holden
70. Daniel Hilderbrand
71. William Miller
72. John Bilbey
73. Allin Lee
74. David Bradford
75. Phillip Helterbrand Sr.
76. John Morrison
77. Moses Lockhart
78. John McHenry
79. Peter Fahr
80. Alexander McHenry

1811

81. Mathew Thompson
82. Henry Pyle
83. Hamilton Dunbar
84. John Osman
85. Thomas Mason

86. John Killen
87. James Carson
88. Abraham Myers
89. Newcome Terril
90. Elijah Chambers
91. Michael Stults
92. John Shoemaker
93. Nathaniel Anderson
94. Benjamin Jones
95. James Clark
96. Elijah Carl
97. Joseph Wood
98. Edward Hempill
99. James Miller
100. George Harper
101. Samuel Cooper
102. Joseph Newland
103. Martin Bonecutter
104. Robert Anderson
105. Thomas John
106. Daniel Beebout
107. Samuel Kerr
108. William Gennings
109. John Baldwin
110. Zephaniah Wade
111. Henry Sorber
112. John Satterfield
113. Josiah Wilcoxon
114. Stephen Cain
115. John Wilcoxon
116. Benj. Satterfield
117. James Paul
118. Paul Kerr
119. Stephen Beach
120. Robert Heastings
121. Joseph Curry
122. Stephen Bayles
123. Charles Brewer
124. William Smith
125. James Ralston
126. Lewis Bible
127. Samuel Young
128. Thomas Lewis
129. Allin Puckett
130. Jesse Markland
131. Peter Titus
132. Robert Ralston
133. William Bowland
134. Andrew Woodrow
135. William Faulkner
136. John Barritt
137. William McGarrah
138. William Thompson
139. Thomas Eagle
140. Alexander Varner
141. James Ellison
142. Joseph Lovejoy
143. William Russel
144. David McDermit
145. John Briggs
146. Christopher Trotter
147. Robert Clark
148. Duncan McKinzie
149. John Wood
150. George Whaley
151. William Laughridge
152. Moses McFadden
153. Edward Lee
154. Robert Carl
155. William Anderson
156. Arthur McFarland
157. George Whaley Jr.
158. David Satterfield
159. William Grooms
160. Zachariah Black
161. Samuel Fenton
162. Zachariah Grooms
163. Samuel Kumpton
164. John Hays
165. Joseph Dillon
166. Thomas Jack
167. Aaron Freeland
168. Aaron Roebuck
169. Reubin Pollard
170. Isaac Freeland
171. Deverin Clary
172. Henry McGarry
173. Thomas Briggs
174. Benj. Bowman
175. Jonathan Wamsley
176. John Sparks
177. Thomas Snodgrass
178. Arthur Ellison
179. Armstrong Davidson
180. William Satterfield
181. John Hambleton
182. Jesse Eastburn
183. Isaiah Copas
184. Eli McCartey
185. Daniel Matheny

1812

POLLBOOK OF THE ELECTION

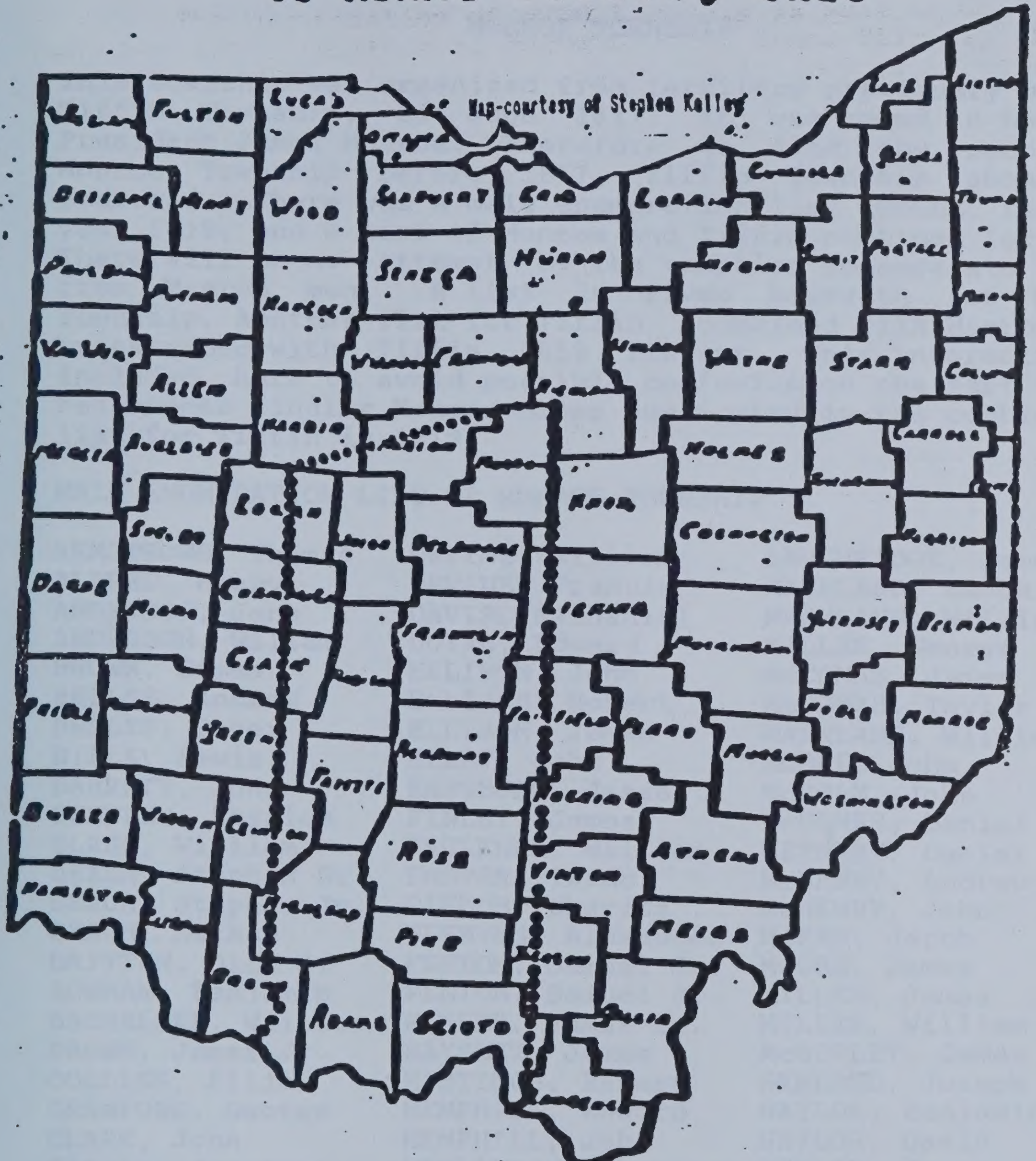
held in the Township of Tiffin in the County of Adams on the 13th day of October 1812, Benjamin Pyeatt, John Leach and Job Dinning Judges, Joseph Darlinton and George Harper Clerks of the election were severally sworn as the law directs previous to their entering on the duties of their respective offices.

1. Jacob Pyeatt
2. Benjamin Payett
3. Job Dinning
4. John Leech
5. Joseph Darlinton
6. Ephraim Cole
7. William Bausman
8. Benjamin Jones
9. Nathaniel Anderson
10. Thomas Mason
11. George Ellison
12. John Clark
13. John Clark Jr.
14. Robert Haistings
15. Robert Wallace
16. John Paul
17. Patrick McGuire
18. John Nince
19. Henry Malone
20. Charles Halding
21. Richard Davis
22. William Smith
23. Samuel Clark
24. James Naylor
25. Robert Clark
26. Josiah Wilcoxin
27. Archibald McNeel
28. Samuel Compton
29. Salathiel Sparks
30. Joseph Thatcher
31. John Killin Sr.
32. John Satterfield
33. Joseph Eyler
34. David Decamps
35. James Moore
36. Henry Rape
37. Joseph Lovejoy
38. John Hamilton
39. John M. Wallace
40. Joseph Wood
41. Thomas Lytle
42. Robert Lytle
43. Zadock Markland
44. Ebenezer Washburn
45. Lewis Bible
46. Edward Hemphill
47. John Rader
48. Joseph Moore Jr.
49. Patrick King
50. James King
51. William Steethem
52. Allin Puckett
53. David Bradford
54. Henry Surber
55. William Miller
56. Martin Bonecutter
57. Zephaniah Wade
58. Richard Thatcher
59. Stephen Beech
60. John Hood
61. Abraham Fitz Miers
62. Arthur McFarland Sr.
63. Banjamin Wood
64. John Vance
65. James Davis
66. Paul Kerr
67. David McDermitt
68. Jacob Smith
69. Andrew Woodrow
70. Jesse Markland
71. Robert Ellison
72. Peter Fisher
73. Devern Clarey
74. Albright Florea
75. John Baldwin
76. John Treber
77. Philip Hilderbrand Jr
78. William Smith
79. Peter Bilbee
80. George Whaley Jr.
81. Philip Hilderbrand Sr
82. John Wilcoxin
83. Henry Pyle
84. Reubin Pollard
85. Volintine Fahr
86. James Miller
87. William Hughes
88. John Anderson
89. Elijah Carl
90. Mathew Thompson
91. Isaiah Copas
92. Abraham Grooms Sr.

POLLARD

MALE ENUMERATION LISTS

OF ADAMS COUNTY, OHIO


Map-courtesy of Stephen Kelley
Fulton
Lucas
Ottawa
Williams
Defiance
Henry
Wood
Sandusky
Erie
Lorain
Cuyahoga
Lake
Ashtabula
Geauga
Trumbull
Portage
Summit
Medina
Paulding
Putnam
Hancock
Seneca
Huron
Van Wert
Allen
Wyandot
Crawford
Richland
Ashland
Wayne
Stark
Columbiana
Mercer
Auglaize
Hardin
Marion
Morrow
Holmes
Carroll
Knox
Coshocton
Tuscarawas
Harrison
Jefferson
Shelby
Logan
Union
Delaware
Darke
Miami
Champaign
Licking
Muskingum
Guernsey
Belmont
Franklin
Clark
Madison
Preble
Greene
Fairfield
Perry
Morgan
Noble
Monroe
Pickaway
Fayette
Montgomery
Washington
Butler
Warren
Clinton
Hocking
Athens
Ross
Vinton
Hamilton
Clermont
Highland
Pike
Jackson
Meigs
Brown
Adams
Scioto
Gallia
Lawrence

MAP SHOWING BOUNDARIES OF ADAMS COUNTY PRIOR TO STATEHOOD

The dotted portion delineates the boundaries of Adams prior to statehood. In 1803, when Ohio became a state, the line between Adams and Scioto was fixed as it is today, but the Western boundary remained as shown on the map until Brown County was formed in 1819.

[illegible] Adams County
Genealogical Society
Permission to Reproduce Required

VOL. I

MONROE TOWNSHIP

This township was organized from territory previously part of Tiffin Township, 23 June 1817. It was named in honor of President James Monroe. Therefore to find the people of Monroe Township before 1817, Tiffin Township should be searched. There was a male enumeration list found for the year 1819, and a list of Monroe and Tiffin combined for 1819. There will be no attempt by the compiler to separate Tiffin from Monroe men. A list is given herewith for Monroe Township. Another list for Tiffin (combined with Monroe) is transcribed with Tiffin 1819 listing. This information is included here to avoid possible confusion on the part of the researcher finding Monroe names duplicated in the combination list for Tiffin in 1819.

MALE ENUMERATION LIST OF MONROE TOWNSHIP 1819

ARMSTRONG, Thomas
ALDRED, Henry
ANDERSON, John
ANDERSON, Wiliam
BROWN, James
BELLES, Andrew
BELLES, Peter
BIBLE, Lewis
BARRETT, John
BENTLEY, Absalom
BLASE, William
BEACH, Stephen Sr.
BEACH, Stephen Jr.
BEACH, Nathan
BRITTEN, Dick J.
BOWMAN, Benjamin
BACHELDER, William
BROWN, James Jr.
COLLINS, Elijah
CRAWFORD, George
CLARK, John
CARNES, Jonathan
CAMPBELL, Alexander
CRAWFORD, Thomas
CLARK, Robert
CLARK, John
COPES, Isiah
COPES, James
COPES, William
COPES, Greenberry
DRENAN, David
DILLIN, Joseph
DAVIS, John
DAVIS, Richard
DEVINE, William
DEVINE, Francis
DAVIS, Nathaniel
DOYAL, Edward
ELLISON, John
ELLISON, Robert
ELLISON, James
ELLET, John
EASTBURN, Jesse
FINLEY, James
FAULKNER, William
FOSTER, Isaac
FIELDS, Charles
FLEMING, Alexander
FENTON, Samuel Sr.
FENTON, Samuel Jr.
FINLEY, James Sr.
HAYSLET, James
HASTINGS, Robert
HEMPHILL, Edward
HEMPHILL, John
HAMLINTON, Charles
HARTLEY, William
KERR, Daniel
KERR, Robert
LEECH, David
LEECH, Samuel
LIVINGSTON, Andrew
LOCKHART, Moses Sr.
LOCKHART, Moses Jr.
LEECH, James
LAUGHRIDGE, William
LOVEJOY, David
LOCKHART,Samuel
LEECH, John
LAUGHRIDGE, James
MARKLAND, Zadok
MARKLAND, William Sr.
MILLER, George
McCOMAS, James
McCOMAS, Taylor
MARKLAND, William
MOORE, John
McCOLM, John
McCOMAS, Daniel
METHANY, Daniel
McHENRY, Andrew
McHENRY, John
MIERS, Jacob
MOORE, James
MILLER, James
MILLER, William
McSURLEY, James
NEWLAND, Joseph
NAYLOR, Benjamin
NAYLOR, David
NAYLOR, James
NAYLOR, Samuel
PURSELL, John
PENNEWIT, Adam
POLLARD, Jonathan
PENNEWIT, Marcus
PENNEWIT, Travenor
PRATHER ?, David
PULLEN, Thomas
PETERS, Abraham
PYKE, John Sr.
PIXLEY, James
POLLARD, Jonathan
LOCKHART, Thomas

MALE ENUMERATION LIST OF MONROE TOWNSHIP 1819

PYKE, John Jr.
PYKE, George
POLLARD, Moses
ROLAND, William
RADER, John Sr.
RADER, Andrew
RADER, Adam
RADER, John Jr.
STEPHENSON, Charles
SMITH, William
STETHEM, William
SHOEMAKER, John
SMITH, William
SMITH, Jacob
SMITH, George

STEPHENSON, Charles Sr.
SHOEMAKER, Solomon
STORER, William
SATERFIELD, David
STEPHENSON, John
STEWARD, William
THATCHER, Richard
THATCHER, Samuel
TAYLOR, John
THATCHER, Joseph
S___, John (torn)
TITES, Peter (Titus)
JOHNSON, John
THATCHER, Charles
VANCE, John

VANCE, David Sr.
VANCE, David Jr.
WADE, Zephaniah
WILKESON, William
WITLATCH, Robert
WHEALEY, William (Wheatley?)
WEALEY, George (Wheatley?)
WITCHLATCH, Noah

I Jacob Miers, constable and numerator of the white males above the age of 21 in the township of Monroe, do certify this to be a true enumeration taken by me Jacob Miers (Myers)
5 June 1819

MALE ENUMERATION LIST OF MONROE TOWNSHIP 1823

ANDERSON, Robert
ABRAHAMS, Isreal
ALDRED, Oliver
ANDERSON, William
ANDERSON, Richard
BELLES, Peter
BENTLEY, Absalom
BENTLEY, John
BIBLE, Lewis
BIBLE, John
BROWN, James
BALLARD, Joseph
BEACH, Nathan
BROWN, William
BENSON, William
BEAM, John
BOWMAN, Thomas
BENSON, Elnathan
BEACH, Stephen
CHAMVERS, Samuel
CRAWFORD, George
CHIPPS, Simeon
CLARK, Robert
CLARK, John
COPAS, Greenberry
COPAS, William
DEVINE, William
DAVIS, Philemon
DIVINE, Andrew
DRENAN, David
DIVINE, Francis
DAVIS, Richad
DAVIS, James
DAVIS, Nathaniel
DILLON, Joseph
ELLISON, James
ELLISON, Robert
ELLISON, John Jr.
EARL, Isaac
EASTBURN, Hezekiah
EASTBURN, Jessee
EAKINS, James
FENTON, Samuel Sr.
FAULKNER, William
FENTON, Samuel Jr.
FOSTER, George
FINLEY, Joseph S.
FINLEY, James
FOSTER, Isaac
FLEMING, Alexander
FENTON, Michael

HARTLEY, William
HAMILTON, Alexander
HEMPHILL, James
HEMPHILL, Andrew
HORNBECK, John
HALL, Thomas
HASTINGS, Robert
HEMPHILL, Edward
HOTTINGER, Jacob
HASLET, James
JOHNSTON, Robert J.
JACK, Samuel
JACK, James
JACK, William
JACK, John
KERR, Daniel
KERR, Robert
KERR, Moses
LEISURE, John
LEECH, John
LYNN, Matthew
LOCKHART, Samuel
LAUGHRIDGE, James
LAUGHRIDGE, William
LEVINGSTON, Andrew
LOVEJOY, David
LOCKHART, Moses
LEECH, Samuel
MILLER, Abraham
MATHENY, Daniel
McCOLM, John Sr.
MvCOLM, John Jr.
MARKLAND, William
MARKLAND, Zadock
McHENRY, John
MATHENY, Josiah
McHENRY, Joshua
McHENRY, Andrew
MOORE, James
MYERS, Jacob
MARKLAND, William Sr.
MILLER, George
MILLER, William
MILLER, James
NAYLOR, James Sr.
NAYLOR, Samuel
NAYLOR, David
NAYLOR, James Jr.
NEWLAND, Joseph
PENNEWIT, Adam

PIXLEY, James
PIXLEY, Elijah
PRATT, Gilbert
PIKE, John Sr.
PIKE, John Jr.
PIKE, George
PENNEWIT, Tavner
PENNEWIT, Mark
POLLARD, Jonathan Jr.
POLLARD, Jonathan Sr.
READER, Adam
READER, Andrew
ROWLAND, William
READER, John Sr.
READER, John Jr.
READER, Martin
ROBB, James
SATTERFIELD, David
STEVENSON, Charles
STEVENSON, Richard
STEVENSON, John
STEVENSON, Joseph
SMITH, William
SMITH, Alexander
SMITH, Alexander Jr.
SATTERFIELD, Josiah
STARNE, Charles
STEWART, Charles
STETHAN, William
STORER, William
SHOEMAKER, John
SHOEMAKER, Solomon
STEVENSON, Chas. B.F.
THATCHER, Richard
THATCHER, Samuel
THATCHER, Urias
THATCHER, Joseph
TITUS, Peter
VANCE, John
VANCE, David C.
VANCE, David
WADE, Zephaniah Jr
WADE, Zephaniah Sr.
WHITLATCH, Noah
WADE, Ahaz
WATERS, SAmuel
WHITLATCH, Robert
WADE, William
PHILLIPS, John
ALDRED, Henry

I certify the total is 152. James Heslet, lister. 1823

MALE ENUMERATION LIST OF MONROE TOWNSHIP 1827

(found in autumn of 1969, on same paper with Green Twp.)

ALDRED, Henry
ALDRED, Oliver
ALDRED, Alfred
ANDERSON, Wm.
ANDERSON, Richard
ASA, Alija
BELLES, Peter
BROWN, William
BOWMAN, Thomas
BIBLE, Lewis
BIBLE, John
BIBLE, George
BUNDAY, William
BENSON, Seneca
BENTLEY, John
BROWN, James
BENSON, Ela_tha_
BENSON, William
BEECH, Stephen
BEECH, Elias
BEECH, Stephen Jr.
COPAS, William
CLARK, John
CRAWFORD, Thomas
CHIPPS, Simeon
COLLINGS, Elijah
CHAMBERS, Samuel
CRAWFORD, George
CONGDON, Benjamin
DILLIN, Joseph
DODGE, David
DAVIS, John
DEVINE, William
DAVIS, James
DAVIS, Richard
DRENNON, David
ELISON, James
ELISON, Robert
ELISON, Andrew Jr.
ELISON, John
FINLEY, Joseph L.
FINLEY, Samuel
FINLEY, James
FLEMING, Alexander
FLEMING, William
FOSTER, Nathaniel
FOSTER, Isaac
FENTON, Samuel
FENTON, Michael
PENNYWITT, Adam

FAULKNER, William
GOODY, John
HELMOR, George
HERKLEY, William
HINKSTON, John
HEMPHILL, John
HASTINGS, Robert
HASTINGS, Mathew
HEMPHILL, Edward
HEMPHILL, Andrew
HEMPHILL, James
HEMPHILL, Thomas
HEMPHILL, Edward Jr.
HUDONGER, Jacob
HALTERMAN, Jacob
ISHURN, Hezekiah
(EASTBURN)
JACKMAN, Cyrus
KEER, Daniel(Kerr)
KEER, moses
KEER, Andrew
LEECH, John
LEECH, James
LEECH, Samuel
KEECH, William
LIVINGSTONE, Andrew
LEECH, Archibald
LEWIS, Zachariah
LOVEJOY, David
LAUGHRIDGE, James
LOCKHEART, Moses
LAUGHRIDGE, William
LATHROP, James
MOON, James
MATHENEY, James
McCUTCHEON, Nathan'l
McNITT, James
MILLER, Jacob
M(ARKLAND?), William
McCOLLUM, John
McCOLLUM, John Sr.
MILLER, Abraham
MARKLAND, Zedock
MILLER, George
MOORE, L. James
MORRIS, James
McDANIEL, Joseph
McHENERY, Andrew
MILLER, James

MILLER, William
NAILOR, Benjamin
NEWLAND, Joseph
NAILOR, P. James
NAILOR, Samuel
PENNYWEIGHT, Tavner
PHILLIPS, John
PIKE, John
PIKE, George
PIKE, John Sr.
PIXLEY, James
POLLARD, Jonathan Jr
PIXLEY, Elijah
POLLARD, Jonathan Jr
PIXLEY, Elijah
POLLARD, Jonathan Sr
POLAND, Moses
READER, Adam
READER, Andrew
ROLAND, William
READER, John
READER, John Jr.
RADER, Martin
STEWART, Timothy
STORRER, William
SATERFIELD, Jonah
STEPHENSON, Charles
STEPHENSON, D. John
SMITH, Alexander
SMITH, Alexander Jr
SCOTT, John
SHEPHERD, Robert
SCONCE, John
SMITH, S. William
SMITH, Oliver
STEPHENSON, William
SHOEMAKER, John
STEPHENSON, Charles
THATCHER, Joseph
THOMPSON, Petter
THOMPSON, John
THATCHER, Frainkland
THATCHER, Richard
TRENERY, Samuel
THATCHER, Samuel
THATCHER, Uriah
VANCONEY, Samuel
VIRGIN, Brice
VANCE, David (2)
PENNYWITT, Mark

MALE ENUMERATION LIST OF TIFFIN TOWNSHIP 1811

McDERMOTT, David
McDERMOTT, John
SNODGRASS, Thos
BRIGGS, John
HELTERBRAND, Phillip Sr
HELTERBRAND, Phillip Jr
JACK, Thos.
HELTERBRAND, Daniel
HOLDEN, Charles
MORRISON, John
DAVISON, Armstrong
STULTS, Mical
SPEARS, Henry
BATON, Michael
FIELDS, Charles
SORBES, Henry
CAMPBELL, Francis
LEACH, John
COTTY, John
PUCKETT, Allin
ROGERS, William
ALDRIG, John
HEMPHILL, Edward
MALONE, Henary
McHENARY, John
McHENARY, Alexander
CARR, Daniel
MARKLAND, Wm.
HAISTING, Robert
ROWLAND, Wm.
CRAWFFORD, George
CRAWFFORD, John
BENNITT, John
PIKE, John
POLLARD, Ruben
PYKE, Wm.
BEECH, Stephen
FAULKNER, Wm.
ROGERS, John
STEPHENSON, John
SCOTT, Robert
LOCKHART, Thos.
DRENAN, David
FREMAN, Eli
VANHORN, Garret
STEPHENS, John Sr.
REED, John
PULLEN, Thos
ELLISON, Arthur
BECKWITH, Archable
MARKLAND, Zadoc
HAMILTON, John
PENEWIT, Tavner
PENNEWIT, Adam
RUBLE, Balsar
SHEARMAN, Daniel
BEEABOUT, Samuel
BOWMAN, Benjamin
CONN, Joshua
VARNER, Alexander
ANDERSON, William
HAMILTON, Charles
LAUGHRIDGE, Wm.
ELLISON, Robert
CLARK, John
FRAZIER, Wm.
MEGARVAK, Wm.
ELLISON, And'r Sr
TREBER, John
ELLISON, John
THOMPSON, John
ROYCE, Wm.
SANDERS, Francis
ANDERSON, Nath
DAVIS, Frederick
TROTTER, Christ'r
TROTTER, Elijah
TROTTER, John
BREWER, Charles
MACKY, John
PUCKETT, Andrew
GROOMS, Richard
KITALING, Jacob
KILLON, John
DO(I?)NNING, Job
CHAMBERS, Elijah
BAYLES, Nathan
GINNINGS, Griffin
BALDRIDGE, John
JOHNSON, Elisha
WRIGHT, Wm.
BALDRIDG, James
OYLER, Joseph Sr.
CUMPTON, Samuel
ELLISON, James
CLARY, Wm.Deveren
BLACK, Samuel
BLACK, Zachariah
BECK, Elexandrew
EVERET, Joseph A.
SMITH, David
JOHNSON, Enos
MOUNTAIN, James
PATERSON, Wm.
SHANKS, John
BRIGGS, Thos
CARSON, James
SAMPELL, George
FIER, Valentine
FOSTER, Isaac
LEWIS, Thos
WAMSLEY, Jonathan
WAMSLEY, Joal, Sr
WAMSLEY, Christ'r
LOCKHART, Samuel
MINEN, Joseph
REED, Thos
COLLARD, Jonathan
BAYLES, John
FRELAND, Isaac
SUTTERFIELD, Benj'n
SUTTERFIELD, John
GROOMES, John
SHANE, Stephen
GROOMES, Abraham
GROOMES, Zachariah
SMITH, Chas.Burgis
McCARTY, Eli
RALSTON, James
RALSTON, Robert
WILLCOXEN, Josiah
LEE, John
LEE, Edward
DECAMP, David
PILES, Henry
PAUL, James
PAUL, John
VANCE, John
BOUSMAN, Wm.
BILLBEE, Peter
CLARK, Samuel
CLARK, James
LEE, Allen
BAYLES, Stephen
KILLIN, Patrick
MITCHELL, George
HEMPLEMAN, Adam
KING, James
KING, Patrick
PYATT, Jacob

MALE ENUMERATION LIST OF TIFFIN TOWNSHIP 1815

LOVEJOY, Joseph
MASON, Thomas
MARKLAND, Jesse
HAYSLIP, Thomas
McGARRAH, Henry
WOODROW, Andrew
CARL, Robert
COLE, Ephraim
McCLURE, Ralph
HARRIS, William
McFADDEN, Moses
DARLINTON, Joseph
DARLINTON, John M.
WILCOXEN, Josiah
WILCOXEN, John
VANCE, John
RAPE, Henry
BLAKE, James
BRADFORD, David
WHEATLEY, Walter
KILLIN, John
ARMSTRONG, Wiliam
LEE, Wesley
HAYSLIP, John
SINTON, John
RUSSEL, William
BALDRIDGE, Jas R.
WOOD, John
CLUXTON, John
STEWART, William
VIGUS, Paul
MINOR, John H.
MURRAY, David
MURRAY, Neil
DUNBAR, Hamilton
HARRISON, Berry
CAMPBELL, John W.
LITLE, Robert
LITLE, Joseph
BIRD, Charles W.
HAYSLIP, James
NAILOR, Benjamin
WILSON, William B.
SHULTZ, Peter
EWING, Adam
ELLISON, John Jr.
BRADFORD, William
KENNEDY, William
YOUNG, Samuel
WOODROW, James
LAFFERTY, James
HARPER, George
HARPER, Zacheus
STEEL, John
COLLINGS, Elijah
COLE, James
BECKWITH, Archibald
McFARLAND, Arthur
ELLISON, Andrew Sr.
ELLISON, Andrew Jr.
HOLDEN, Charles
FINLEY, James S.
ARMSTRONG, Andrew
POLLARD, Jonathan
CURRY, Joseph
PAUL, John
PAUL, James
McCLANAHAN, John Sr.
McCLANAHAN, John Jr.
PATTON, Thomas
BILBEE, Peter
ANDERSON, Robert
FRAZIER, John
DECAMPS, David
DINNING, Job
WATSON, William
RALSTON, Robert
RALSTON, James
BLAKE, Ignatious
BLAKE, Nicholas
PAGE, William
PHILLIPS, William
TROTTER, Elijah
TROTTER, Christopher
JACK, Thomas
JACK, Andrew
JACK, James
BRIGGS, john
HEMPLEMAN, Adam
MACKY, John
BLACK, Samuel

POLLARD

OHIO MARRIAGES
RECORDED IN COUNTY COURTS
THROUGH 1820:
AN INDEX

Jean Nathan, Chairman

Compiled and published by

The Ohio Genealogical Society

1996

Polhemus, John	Thompson, Sarah	Mar 14, 1816	BUTL	00A	080
Polhemus, Mary	Kennard, Thomas	Mar 21, 1816	BUTL	00A	080
Polin, Ann	Moats, John	Sep 14, 1820	LICK	001	108
Polin, Nancy	DeWit, Elisha	Sep --, 1814	GREE	00A	045
Polin, Sarah	Driver, Isaiah	Jun 23, 1801	ROSS	001	010
Polin, Willi	Swadly, Polly	Jan 17, 1810	HIGH	001	054
Poling, Rachel	Engler, Henry	Oct 05, 1809	FAIR	00B	020
Poling, Richard	Fast, Betsey	Apr 18, 1809	FAIR	00B	020
Poling, Richard	Fast, Betsey	Apr 18, 1809	FAIR	00B	020
Polk, William	Hobson, Hannah	Mar 30, 1809	WARR	001	030
Pollack, Thomas	Ay----, Rachel	Apr 08, 1820	HAMI	A-1	326
Polland, Nathan	McChesney, Eleanor	Dec 26, 1817	HAMI	A-1	039
Pollard, John B	McFarland, Rachel	May 18, 1811	PICK	001	000
Pollard, William	Daughters, Betsy	Nov 23, 1815	CLER	001	063
Pollen, Rachel	Sutton, George	Jun 15, 1820	GUER	00A	130
Pollick, Cynthiana	Burr, Ezra	Apr 25, 1820	WARR	001	170
Polloaf, Henry	Pence, Mary	Aug 13, 1818	MIAM	00B	108
Pollock, Absalom	Bigger, Jane	Apr 16, 1817	MUSK	001	125
Pollock, Betsey	Fleming, John B	Oct 23, 1809	GEAU	00A	032
Pollock, Clarissa	Cogswell, William	Jul 30, 1816	HURO	00A	002
Pollock, Clement R	McClure, Rachel	Jun 19, 1817	RICH	001	022
Pollock, John	Glancy, Elizabeth	Oct 16, 1817	CLER	001	097
Pollock, John	Rude, Rachel	Oct 16, 1817	HAMI	A-1	018
Pollock, John	Noel, Mary	Nov 13, 1806	SCIO	002	005
Pollock, John Capt	Stillow, Polly	Apr 25, 1805	CLER	001	007
Pollock, Joseph	Comul, Martha ?	Feb 29, 1820	LOGA	001	005
Pollock, Joseph G	Thomas, Lydia	Sep 09, 1817	WARR	001	133
Pollock, Mary	Guttery, Samuel	Feb 20, 1812	COLU	001	121
Pollock, Robert	Lours, Caty	Sep 27, 1816	FRAN	002	032
Pollock, Robert	Whitiker, Jain	Apr 05, 1803	JEFF	00A	317
Pollock, Samuel	Neely, Martha	Sep 21, 1820	GREE	00A	100
Pollock, Samuel	Wilkin, Fanny	Feb 05, 1818	HARR	00A	052
Pollock, Sarah	Crucher, Nathan ?	Oct 28, 1819	LOGA	001	003
Pollock, Thomas	Graham, Betsey	Feb 02, 1815	COLU	001	196
Pollock, Thomas	Smith, Elizabeth	Jan 22, 1818	SCIO	003	034
Pollock, Wm	Starr, Mary	Mar 26, 1818	COLU	002	004
Pollock, Wm	Star, Mary	Mar 26, 1818	COLU	002	004
Polly, Amos	Buck, Sally	Nov 17, 1819	ATHE	1/2	032
Polly, Amos	Buck, Sally	Nov 17, 1819	ATHE	1/2	032
Polly, Elisha	Stewart, Sarah	Apr 06, 1815	TRUM	001	104
Polly, James	Dohrman, Rachel	Feb 15, 1818	JEFF	002	120
Polly, Sarah	McIntosh, John M	May 07, 1818	DARK	A01	002
Polly, Sarah	Person, Frederick	Mar 21, 1820	GALL	001	092
Polly, Thomas	Hayes, Sarah	Feb 01, 1814	TRUM	001	070
Polmer, Betsey	Knoyer, Jacob	Nov 08, 1808L	FAIR	00A	053
Polmer, Rody	Kile, John	May 08, 1806	ROSS	00A	067
Polock, David	Mustard, Nancy	Dec 11, 1806	SCIO	002	005
Polock, Mary	Leonard, George	Dec 23, 1813	CHAM	00A	003
Polock, Nancy	Wilson, Job	Feb 01, 1816	HIGH	001	169
Polock, Robert	McCaughey, Elizabeth	Mar 26, 1811	JEFF	001	190
Polsan, William	Turner, Nancy	Jan --, 1818	FRAN	002	045
Polsan, William	Tanner, Nancy	Jan --, 1818	FRAN	002	045
Polsu, John	Rofelter, Peggy	Dec 25, 1820	HAMI	A-1	403
Pomell, Thomas	Ellington, Nancy	Sep 18, 1816	MADI	00A	022
Pomeroy, Dolly	Haw, Otis	Feb 05, 1818	GEAU	00A	085
Pomeroy, Ebenezer	Gay, Mary	Jun 14, 1818	MUSK	002	002
Pomeroy, Eleazer	Bates, Irena	Oct 21, 1813	GEAU	00A	053
Pomeroy, Ichabod Jun	Booth, Dorothy	Dec 21, 1815	GEAU	00A	059
Pomeroy, James	Campbell, Margaret	May 08, 1817	STAR	00A	024
Pomeroy, John	Meach, Lucy M	Dec 30, 1820	CUYA	001	158
Pomeroy, Leonard	Rice, Parmelia	Oct 20, 1820	GEAU	00A	147
Pomeroy, Lucretia	Miller, Theodorus	Jun 03, 1813	GEAU	00A	048

John POLLARD b. Ohio ca 1809

1820 OHIO CENSUS

Adams (Monroe Twp)	? Jonathan POLLARD, jr 1m. 16 to 26 2f. 0-10 yrs , - -
Adams	Jonathan POLLARD; 2m. to 10, 1m 10-16, 1m 45 & over; 1f 10-16 , - -
Pickaway	John POLLARD 1m -10, 1-26, 1-45; 1f-10, 1F-26
Clermont	William POLLARD 1m -10, 1-45; 2f -10, 1f-45

*Look for POLLARDs in Monroe twp, Adams Co, Ohio

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		to 10	10 to 16	16 to 18	16 to 26	26 to 45	45 &c	to 10	10 to 1
Monroe	John Leech		2	1	3	1	1	1	
"	John Ellison jr	1	1	1	1	1		2	
"	Robert Johnston	1		1	1	1			
"	David Cair	1	1				1	3	1
"	Peter Titus	3	2				1	2	1
"	William Rowland	1	2				1	1	2
"	William Faulkner	1					1	2	
"	Zephaniah Wade	3	2	1	3		1	3	2
"	Charles Stephenson	3	3			1		1	
"	Lewis Bible		1		1		1		2
"	James Moore		1		1		1		
"	Zaddock Markland	1					1	3	2
"	Jacob Myers	1			2			2	
"	Moses Lockhart	3					1		1
"	William Markland		2				1		
"	Thomas Lockhart	2	1	1	2	1		3	
"	James Miller		2	1	1		1		
"	Robert Ellison	3	2				1	3	1
"	Elijah Collings	2				1		1	
"	William Langridge	3	2		1		1	2	
"	Daniel McComas	2				1		2	
"	William Hartley					1		2	1
"	Samuel Fenton					1	1		
"	William Miller					1			
"	John McGlin	1	2		1		1	1	1
"	Andrew Livingston	2					1	2	1
"	Charles Stephenson	2	1				1		
"	John Shoemaker	1					1		
"	Mary Hemphill								
"	Robert Whitlatch	3							
"	Charles Fields					1		2	2
"	John Rader			1	1		1		
"	Noah Whitlatch	1					1		
"	Francis Campbell				1			1	
"	John Taylor	2				1	1	2	1
"	Adam Rader	2			1			1	
"	Jonathan Patton	2	1				1		1
		48	28	7	20	10			

1820 OHIO CENSUS

ADAMS COUNTY
MONROE TWP.

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		To 10	10 to 16	16 to 18	16 to 26	26 to 45	45 &	to 10	10 to 16
Monroe	William Armstrong						1		
"	Joseph Thatcher	1				1		1	
"	John Davis				1			1	
"	Samuel Lockhart		2			1		2	
"	Joseph Newland	2	2			1			1
"	Greenbury Copas						1		
"	John Cox	1			1				1
"	Joseph Dillon		1			1		2	1
"	John Barrett				2		1	1	2
"	George Miller				1			1	
"	Joseph Moore	2				1		1	3
"	Andrew Rader	1			1			2	
"	William Stathem	2					1	2	
"	James Ellison	1				1		3	
"	John Stephenson	2	1		2		1	1	1
"	James Prouty	1				1		2	
"	Charles Thatcher	1			1			1	
"	Thomas Pullen	2					1	2	
"	David Satterfield	1			1		1	2	2
"	Robert Hastings		1				1		2
"	John Elliott	2	1				1	2	1
"	Jonathan Pollard jr				1			2	
"	Daniel Mathews	5	2	2	2	1			
"	Absalom Beatty				1		1		1
"	David Vance	2	2				1	1	1
"	John Vance	1				1	1	2	
"	Lydia Miller				1				
"	William Whaley	2				1		3	1
"	Alexander Campbell				1				
"	William Divine		2		2		1		1
"	Hannah Griffiths		2	1	1		1		1
"	Henrietta Saunty							2	1
"	Mary Ann White	1							1
"	Daniel Defrue	2	1		1	1		2	1
"	Taylor McComas	2	1			1			1
"	Sarah Markland	1	1						1
"	David Drennen	1				1		1	

146 6 5 18 81 47 6 3 15

1820 OHIO CENSUS
ADAMS COUNTY
MONROE TWP
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	10	16	18	26	45	45	10	16	26	45	45	For	agr	Com	man
John Pollard	1			1	1		1		1			[illegible]	1		
John Adamson					1		1		1				1		
Adam Kinmore	2	1	1	1	3		1			1					3
John C Morgan	1			1	1		1		1	1					
Jacob Cline	1	1		1			1		1				1		
John Armstrong	1	1		1		1		1		1			2		
Richard C Morric				1	1		3		1						2
Thomas Mosely					1		1	1		1			1		
William Paig	1			1	1		1		1						2
James Frazer						1	1				1				
Georg Brown				1	3		1		2					2	
Gideon Comens					1		2	1		1			1		
Enoch Mrawn	1				2		3			1			2		
Elizabeth Clark										1					
Thomas Mock	1				1		1			1		1			1
Carlo Noy	3			1		1	1	1	1		1		2		
Henery Newill sr	1		1	2		1		1	2		1	1	2		
William Cook	2			1	3		2		1	1			4		
Charls Robeson	2				2					1			2		
David Hard	2	1			1		1	1		1					2
Catherine Harrel										1	1				
Henery Ferdiman	4			2	1	1			1	1			2		2
Henery Newill				1				1	1				1		
Benjamin Brady	1	2	1	2	1			1					3		
William Lott						1				1	1		1		
Jane Coldwell		1		1					1		1		2		
Sarah Emerson							1		1		1				
Jacob Nice				1	1		3	1		1			2		

1820 OHIO CENSUS
PICKWAY COUNTY
PICKWAY TWP
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Washington	Elizabeth Fee	3	1			1		1	4		1		1	
Franklin	Benjamin Larkin	1			1					1				1
	Adam Simmons						1					1		
	Adam Simmons Junr	1	1			1		2		1			1	
	Jenny Simmons	2	2	1	2	1		1		2		1	3	
	Joshua Whicher	1				1		2	1		1		1	
	John Brown	2				1		2			1		1	
	William Pollard	1				1		2			1			1
	Joseph Roberts	1	3				1	1	1	1		1	1	
	William Debruler	1				1		2		2	1		1	
	Michael Huling				1		1			1		1	2	
	John Sirry					2		1		1			2	
	William McCarty	2	1				1	1			1	1		1
	Richard Boys	2	1			1		1	1		1	1	1	
	Thomas Carter	4	2				1	1		1	1	1	1	
	Joseph Crow	3				1		2	2		1		1	
	David Carter	2			2			1		2			1	
	Joseph Dawson						1					1	1	
	Thomas Thomas	3				1		1			1			1
	William Boys	1				1		1		1			1	
	Isaac Boring	1				1		2			1		1	

1820 OHIO CENSUS
CLERMONT COUNTY
WASHINGTON TWP

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Pennsylvania Births

1766-1780

Pit							
Elisabethe		6	May	1774	John	Elisabethe	10
Wilhelm		ca	Dec	1772	John	Elisabethe	10
Pitt							
Christian		30	Oct	1778	John	Elisabeth	10
Johannes		9	Jun	1776	Johannes	Elisabethe	10
Samuel		29	Oct	1780	John	Elisabeth	10
Pittegir							
Jacob		10	Aug	1778	Johannes	Margareta	8
Pitts							
Joseph		31	Jan	1778	Joseph	Catharine	3
Plain							
Joseph		23	Aug	1776	James	Catharine	12
Planckenhahn							
Johannes		4	Oct	1769	Michel	Marlena	9
Pleasants							
Charles		15	11mo	1772	Samuel	Mary	2
Elizabeth		15	1mo	1777	Samuel	Mary	2
John		16	4mo	1766	Samuel	Mary	2
Joseph		14	6mo	1774	Samuel	Mary	2
Mary		26	8mo	1775	Samuel	Mary	2
Robert		4	11mo	1768	Samuel	Mary	2
Samuel		21	4mo	1771	Samuel	Mary	2
Sarah		3	11mo	1767	Samuel	Mary	2
Pleck							
Johan Georg		ca	Aug	1778	Willm.	Maria Elisab.	9
Pless							
Catharina Elisabeth		10	Dec	1767	Johannes	Elisabeth	8
Johannes		9	Feb	1774	Johannes	Elisabeth	8
Maria Elisabeth		23	Aug	1772	Joh. Henrich	Elisabeth	8
Plin							
Paul Jacob		14	Jun	1777	Paul	Maria Cathrina	9
Plocher							
Anna Margareta		21	Sep	1774	Jacob	Elisabeth	8
Catharina		13	Jul	1771	Jacob	Elisabet	8
Plum							
Johannes Joseph		ca	Oct	1766	Johannes Peter	Ana Magdalena	9
Plumb							
Susannah		10	Nov	1766	Samuel	Susannah	3
Plusch							
Dorothy		10	Feb	1772	Joseph	Dorothy	12
Poarch							
Ann		28	Feb	1769	Anguish	Mary	3

Poff ?							
Sarah			Jul	1776	George	Ann	3
Pohlentz							
Anna Elisabetha		18	Oct	1770	Henrich	Anna Sybilla	8
Elisabeth		10	May	1767	Henrich	Sybilla	8
Pohlman							
Henrich	bp	2	Feb	1776	Dan.	not given	8
Pohlmann							
Johann Jacob		23	Oct	1770	Daniel	Sophia Catharina	8
Points							
Elizabeth		27	Apr	1768	Joseph	Ann	3
James		13	Sep	1770	Joseph	Ann	3
Joseph		3	Aug	1771	Joseph	Ann	3
Pointz							
Hannah		6	Aug	1776	Joseph	Ann	3
Poiress							
Anna Mary		5	Oct	17??	not given	Margaret Poiress	12
Pola							
George Adam		7	Aug	1775	Peter	Anna	12
Mary Elizabeth		20	Mar	1774	Peter	Anna	12
Polentz							
Susanna		30	Oct	1768	Henrich	Anna Sybilla	8
Polenz							
Henrich		15	Dec	1774	Henrich	Anna Sibylla	8
Matthias		19	Feb	1773	Henr.	Sibilia	8
Polh							
Joh. Peter		25	Oct	1780	Mathias	Fronica	8
Poll							
Johann Jacob		27	Nov	1770	Gottlieb	Catharina	8
Johann Jacob		2	Jun	1773	Gottlieb	Catharina	8
Pollard							
George Washington		24	Dec	1780	John	Margaret	3
John, [adult]	bp	31	Jan	1776	not given	not given	3
Martha		31	Dec	1768	William	Mary	3
Mary		27	Oct	1767	William	Mary	3
Sarah		25	Jun	1770	William	Mary	3
Susanna		20	Jun	1775	John	Margaret	3
Thomas Green		26	Jun	1766	William	Mary	3
William		3	Aug	1767	John	Mary	3
Pollbach							
Maria Margar.		8	Jan	1772	Henrich	Maria Margr.	9
Pollebacher							
Margretha		31	Mar	1772	Abraham	Cathrina	9

PENNSYLVANIA BIRTHS Philadelphia County 1644-1765

Humphrey, John T.

Pogue							
William		17	Sep	1765	John	Catharine	4
Pohlentz							
Anna Maria		11	Aug	1765	Henrich	Anna Sybilla	8
Poland							
Sarah	ca		Sep	1714	William	Katherine	3
Polegreen							
Susannah		8	Jun	1726	Thomas	Elizabeth	3
Polenz							
Jacob		11	Jun	1762	Henrich	Maria Sybilla	8
Polgreen							
Elizabeth	*circa*			1731	Thomas	Elizabeth	3
James	bp	27	Mar	1724	John	Elizabeth	3
Katherine	bp	14	Mar	1721	Thomas	Elizabeth	3
Thomas Buckley	ca		Apr	1729	Thomas	Elizabeth	3
Polich							
Catharina		14	Apr	1754	Nicolaus	Margretha	8
Johan Andreas Jacob		1	May	1750	Joh. Nicol.	Maria Margaretha	8
Maria Barbara		11	Aug	1752	Johan. Nicl.	Maria Margretha	8
Pollard							
Benjamin, adult	bp	13	Oct	1765	not given	not given	3
Hannah		30	Nov	1756	Benjamin	Barbara	5
Phebe	bp	12	Jun	1728	Jeffery	not given	4
Richard		26	Mar	1763	John	Margaret	3
Pollert							
Thomas		20	Apr	1755	Benjamin	Barbara	8
Pollett							
Thomas	ca		Aug	1711	William	Catherine	3
Pollman							
Anna Catharina		22	Jul	1765	Gerhard	Maria Elisabeth	8
Ponter							
Conrad		7	Nov	1754	Andreas	Anna Maria	8
Pooley							
Charles		10	May	1752	Abel	Mary	3
Poolly							
Elizabeth	bp	11	Sep	1709	George	not given	4
Poot							
Cathrina Margr.		13	Nov	1751	Peter	Anna Maria	8
Johann Hinrich		26	Jan	1747	Peter	Anna Maria	8
Mathias, tw		6	Aug	1756	Peter	Anna Maria	8
Peter, tw		6	Aug	1756	Peter	Anna Maria	8
Pop							
Anne Margaretha		13	Oct	1761	Peter	Susanna	8
Johann Peter		18	Oct	1760	Johann Peter	Maria Elisabeth	8

3. Records of Christ Church
5. Records of Second Presbyterian Church
4. Records of First Presbyterian Church

GEN

LANCASTER COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA
CHURCH RECORDS OF THE 18TH CENTURY

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POLLARD

May 12 Thomas Field and Ann Jones, Phila., black
May 16 Samuel Torbert and Beulah Twining, Phila.
June 25 John Van Emmon and Mary Davis, Phila.
June 25 Thomas Stone and Ann Glyhan, Phila.
June 27 Wiliam Eulett and Sarah Simmons, Phila.
June 27 Henry Lanagen and Catharine Stewart, Phila.
July 10 David Logar and Elisabeth Emmy, Phila.
Oct 1 Willm. Broades and Ann Currie[?], Phila.
Oct 20 Daniel Abel and Dorcas Nolton, Phila.
Oct 30 Thomas Wade and Elisabeth Williams, Phila.
Oct 30 John Edwards and Mary Castle, Phila.
Nov 26 William Roberts and Aimey Kinnard, Phila.
Dec 1 Benjamin Hodgdon and Elisabeth Heaselton, Phila.
Dec 14 Isaac Saxton and Margaret Lafettera[?], Phila.
Dec 17 Chars. Hocken[?] and Eliz: Buck [Burk?], Phila.
Dec 23 Solomon Jones and Elisabeth Harman, Phila., black

1792
Jan 7 Richard Hearns and Mary Lonkey[?], Phila.
Jan 11 Henry Sparks, Junr. and Rachel Laudenberger[?], Phila.
Jan 29 Anthony Woodard and Martha Burk, Phila., black
Feb 9 Robert Mather and Susanna Matson, Phila.
Feb 9 Thomas Pollard and Ann Britton, near Phila. on the Germantown Road
March 18 David McKinney and Susanna Weisman, Phila.
April 8 Caleb West and Sarah Shute, Phila.
April 9 Volentine Shearer and Sarah Taylor, Phila.
April 9 Willm. Lardner and Ann Shepherd, Phila.
April 15 James Husband and Ellina McGinnis, Phila.
April 15 Jacob Ford and Catharine Ellis, Phila.
April 15 Saml. Condon and Martha Garwood, Phila.
April 18 Alexander Fleming and Rebecca Carter, Phila.
April 25 Francis Peterson and Mary Steel, Phila., black
May 21 Michael Welch and Catharine Wall, Phila.
June 7 Cato Freeman and Catharine (at my house), black
June 23 Thos. Frederick and Belinda Caton (at corner of 6th and Pine Street), black
July 29 John Collins and Catharine Vance, Phila.
July 29 William Yard and Charlote Schlosser, Phila.
Oct 4 John --- and Eliza ---, Phila.
Dec 30 Tristram Thomas and Susan Geddes, Wilmington
Dec 24 Alexa. Mode and Ann Irwin, Wilmington, black

1793
Jan 3 James Paton and Chloe Dove, Wilmington, black
Jan 12 Cadwal: Morris and Maria Lewden, Wilmington
March 17 Andrew Colesbury and Margaret Alrich, Wilmington
April 4 Thos. Cartmell and Margaret Perkins, Wilmington
April 16 Joseph Waldin and Rebecca Tussey, Wilmington
May 11 David Logan and Mary Long, Wilmington

1794
April 21 Robt. George and Mely Jackson, Wilmington, black
Nov 24 George Charles and Eleanor Whittington, Wilmington, black

1795 Sam McLendans and Hannah McGeddes, black

1796
Jan 7 Jacob Shreeves and Catharena Johnson, Wilmington, black
Jan 23 James Miller and Ann ---, Wilmington, black
April 11 David (belonging to Joseph Reece) and Flora (belonging to widow Walraven), black

1799
Jan 16 Harry (belonging to Mr. James Eves) and --- (belonging to Mr. Abm. Eves), black

Carnarvan
1799
April 9 John Evans and Miss --- Jones
July 3 Attended the funeral of a Mrs. Lintall (died with a long lingering consumption)

Lancaster
April 21 Adminstred the sacrament to an old poor woman in Lancaster between churches - Mrs. Mullen.
April 24 Attended the funeral of a poor woman, 75 years (from Wrights Ferry) in Lancaster - Mrs. Cox - Died with old age

Pequea
April 26 George Boyd died of a lingering consumption in Lancaster - buried in Pequea - same day - Mrs. Kait[?]/old age/at Pequea also.

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Pennsylvania 1790 Federal Census

Field	Search	Matches
[Any]	**POLLARD**	3
[Any]	**WILLIAM**	3142

1 Combined Matches

HEADS OF FAMILIES AT THE FIRST CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES TAKEN IN THE YEAR 1790
PENNSYLVANIA
PHILADELPHIA COUNTY.
BLOCKLEY TOWNSHIP.

Name of head of family: Pollard, William, Esq
Free white males of 16 years and upward, including heads of families: 5
Free white females, including heads of families: 2
All other free persons: 1
Slaves: 1

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LANDHOLDERS IN PHILADELPHIA COUNTY (OUTSIDE THE CITY) 1734
compiled by Harry C. Adams

NAME	ACRES	TOWNSHIP
Michael Miller		Maxatauny - b
Stephen Miller	170	Limrick
John Mircle	100	Whitpaine
Elionor Miredith	500	Plimouth
Mary Mirick	100	Lowr. Dublin
Jacob Mirkle	200	Parkiomen & Skippake
Martin Mirkle	(e)	Necoshehopin
Hance Mirtle	150	Oley
John Mitchiner	(g)	Moorland Mannor
John Mock	2	Germantown
Michael Moll	50	Sulford
James Moor	100	Blockly
John Moor	150	Upr. Mirian
Wido[w] Moors *Estate*		Parsiunk & Maymencin
Daniel Morgan	200	Towamencin
James Morgan	180	Bristoll
John Morgan	100	Towamencin
Joseph Morgan	200	Towamencin
Lewis Morgan	40	Providence
Thomas Morgan	100	Providence
William Morgan	100	Montgomery
William Morgan	100	Roxburro
Anthony Morris's *Estate*		Parsiunk & Maymencin
Cadwalador Morris	200	Whitpaine
Charles Morris	(g)	Norriton
Isaac Morris	300	White Marsh
Jenkin Morris		Gwinideth- a
John Morris	200	White Marsh
John Morris	80	Providence
Morris Morris	500	Abingdon
William Moses	19	Moorland Mannor
Samuel Mosselman	50	Hanover
Jacob Mourer	150	Hanover
Hance Adam Mourer	100	Sulford
Frederick Mowrer	100	Hanover
Rudolph Mowrer	150	Hanover
Thomas Murrill	15	Moorland Mannor
William Murry	29	Moorland Mannor
Joseph Murry		Colebrook Dale- b
Richard Murry	250	Cheltenham
Ezekill Mutty (to Wm. Rawle)	(g)	Northern Liberties
Christian Myor	150	Franconia
Christian Myor	100	Sulford
Hance Myor	150	Sulford
Jacob Myor	100	Hanover
Jacob Myor	100	Hanover
Jacob Myor, jun[io]r	100	Hanover
Samuel Myor	100	Sulford
Samuel Myor, jun[io]r	50	Sulford
Vincent Myor	100	Sulford
Woolderick Myor	200	Providence
Hance Myor, jun[io]r]	100	Sulford
Rice Nanny		Gwinideth- a

NAME	ACRES	TOWNSHIP
Joseph Nash	100	Upr. Dublin
William Nash	50	Towamencin
Joseph Naylor	189	Montgomery
John Neagle	150	Bristoll
Hosho Neal	150	Lowr. Dublin
George Need	100	Hanover
John Newbery	500	Parkiomen & Skippake
George Newell	(g)	Moorland Mannor
Cornelius Nice	50	Creesam- d
Elizabeth Nice	25	Germantown
Hance Nice		Northern Liberties
John Nice	200	Frederick
Whinehard Nice	2	Germantown
William Nice	75	Springfield
Edward Nichols	600	Limrick
Margaret Nichols	200	White Marsh
John Nickeson	100	Blockly
Robert Norman (to Ra. Asheton)	(g)	Northern Liberties
Isaac Norris		Northern Liberties
Roger North	69	Providence
George Northrope	100	Lowr. Dublin
John Ogleby (to Dr. Zachry)	(g)	Northern Liberties
Jacob Ornar	100	Hanover
Richard Osbourne		Worcester- j
Mathias Otta	50	Hanover
Christopher Ottinger	85	Springfield
Jacob Overholster	150	Franconia
John Frederick Ox	25	Germantown
Adam Ox	140	Hanover
John Oyster	60	Hanover
Christian Oyster	100	Hanover
John Jacob Pallard	31	Germantown
William Palmore		Northern Liberties
Anthony Palmore		Northern Liberties
Thomas Palmore	100	Amity
Yost Panacook	100	Franconia
John Parkor		Colebrook Dale- b
John Parkor		Gwinideth- a
John Parkor	(g)	White Marsh
Thomas Parkor	90	Upr. Dublin
Robert Parry		Gwinideth- a
Thomas Paschall	100	Blockly
Henry Pastorius	26 1/2	Germantown
John Patterson	(g)	White Marsh
Henry Paul	100	Oxford
James Paul	500	Abingdon
Joseph Paul	300	O~ord
Henry Pawling	500	Providence
Henry Pawling, Jun[io]r	1200	Parkiomen & Skippake
John Peehtell	20	Germantown
Peggs Estate		Northern Liberties
GeorgePencill	15	Germantown
Thomas Pennington	150	Moorland Mannor

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INDIANS
OF THE CUYAHOGA VALLEY
AND VICINITY

By VIRGINIA CHASE BLOETSCHER

2nd Edition, Revised

Published by Cuyahoga Valley Archaeological Society
244 Chestnut Boulevard
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio 44221

Henceforth, the Delaware had no land of their own.

As time passed, many of the Delaware moved still further west, to the Allegheny and Ohio Rivers and thence, into the Ohio country, where they were joined by other immigrant nations. A few Ottawa settled along the Maumee River; the Miami, along the Miami River; the Wyandot (remnants of the Huron Nation and the Shawnee, along the Scioto River. The Tuscarora crossed into Ohio from the south and lived briefly along the Tuscarawas River before joining their Iroquoian brethren in the League.[1] A few Chippewa (Ojibwa) made temporary camps in the vicinity of Chippewa Creek occasionally, but never stayed long. Groups of pioneering Seneca and Iroquois from the Six Nations who did not wish to join the League, migrated from western Pennsylvania into the area around presnt Steubebville and were henceforward known as "Mingoes". The Delaware settled along the Muskingum-Tuscarawas River system.[2] By about 1750, many surviving eastern Algonkians had joined their relatives in the Ohio country and set about trying to regain their status as nations. Having already had a taste of treatment at the hands of the settlers, they were determined to resist further advancements by the English.

By this time too, the Valley of the Cuyahoga had begun to stir to life, as it received its quota of displaced people.[3] Several tribes established large and fairly permanent villages along the River, although in speaking of these locations, the extremely migratory habits of the Indians must be kept in mind. Often a band or chief would have several villages in different areas, which were visited in turn according to season and whim. It was said that their villages were "here today and gone tomorrow", although some nations, (namely the Delaware and Ottawa), tended to locate more permanently than others. In attempting to locate these villages therefore, it is very difficult to determine which ones existed during any given year. As a result, recognized village sites will simply be listed without regard to date.

There were two villages at Big Falls, about where the Ohio Edison Dam is now[4] -- a Lenape village under Chief Net-a-wat-wees on the north side of

---

[1] The Tuscarora were Iroquoian people from the Carolinas, almost exterminated after several wars with the Carolina settlers. They joined the Iroquois League in about 1715; therafter, it is correct to refer to the League of Six Nations, rather than Five.

[2] At the time the Tuscarawas River was thought to be part of the Muskingum River and no distinction was made.

[3] The Cuyahoga Valley was not settled by one nation as were the other Ohio valleys. The author does not agree with the popular notion that this was because it was "neutral" land. It is much more plausible to use the reputation of the League and the Valley's proximity to the Seneca, as the deterrents to intrusion by other tribes. Other Indian nations dared establish villages only after the Iroquois were distracted by problems elsewhere with the French and their hold on the Ohio country weakened as a result. It should be remembered that the Seneca were the largest and most belligerant of the Six Nations.

[4] Frank Wilcox, Ohio Indian Trails (Kent, Ohio; 1970), p. 169.

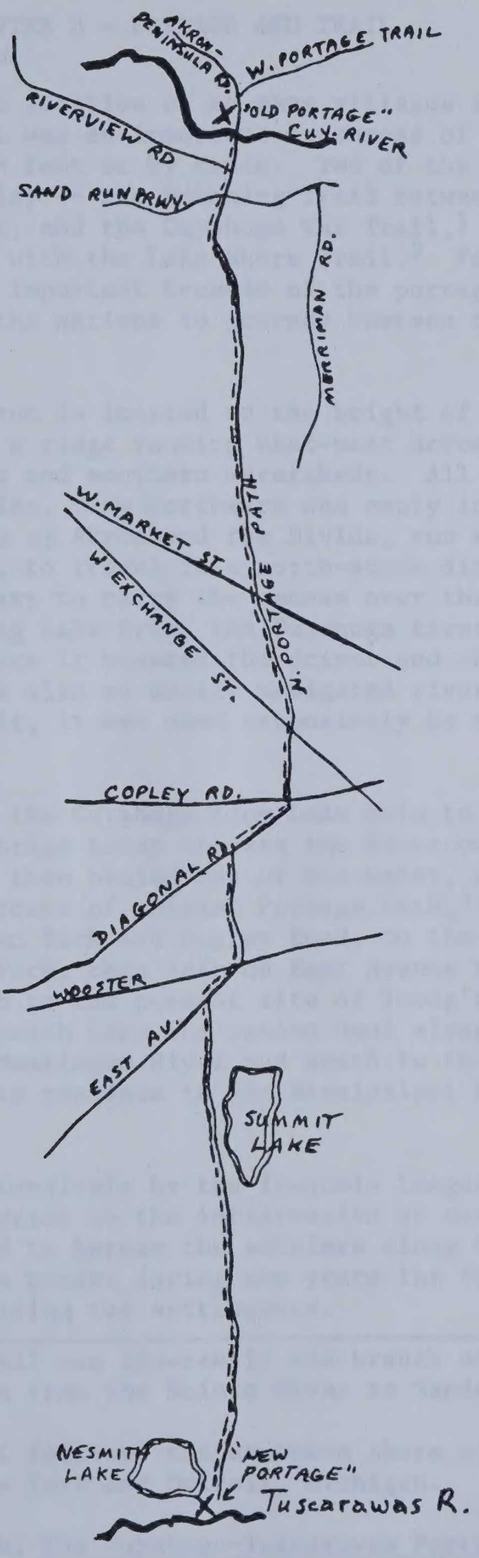
AKRON-PENINSULA RD.
W. PORTAGE TRAIL
"OLD PORTAGE"
CUY. RIVER
RIVERVIEW RD
SAND RUN PKWY.
MERRIMAN RD.
W. MARKET ST.
W. EXCHANGE ST.
N. PORTAGE PATH
COPLEY RD.
DIAGONAL RD.
WOOSTER
EAST AV.
SUMMIT LAKE
NESMITH LAKE
"NEW PORTAGE"
Tuscarawas R.

Fig. 10 Approximate route of the Portage Path

CHAPTER 8 - PORTAGE AND TRAIL

The main reason for the location of so many villages in the Cuyahoga Valley area was that it was an important crossroad of east-west or north-south travel, either on foot or by canoe. Two of the most well-traveled trails entered the Valley -- the Mahoning Trail between Fort Pitt (Pittsburgh) and Fort Detroit, and the Cuyahoga War Trail,[1] which connected present Delaware, Ohio with the Lake Shore Trail.[2] For canoe travelers the Valley was equally important because of the portage or "carrying place", which enabled the natives to journey bewteen the Great Lakes and the Ohio River.

The present city of Akron is located on the height of land or "summit" along the Ohio Divide, a ridge running east-west across the state and separating the northern and southern watersheds. All rivers north of Akron and the Ohio Divide, flow northward and empty into Lake Erie. Streams and rivers south of Akron and the Divide, run southward to the Ohio River. Therefore, to travel in a north-south direction in the Ohio country, it was nccessary to carry the canoes over the Divide. Of the various streams entering Lake Erie, the Cuyahoga River was perhaps the preferred waterway, since it boasted the driest and shortest (only eight miles) portage. It was also an easily navigated river with no rapids of importance. As a result, it was used extensively by natives from prehistoric times on.

Canoes were paddled up the Cuyahoga from Lake Erie to "Old Portage", approximately where the brige today crosses the River on the modern Portage Path. The canoes were then hauled out of the water, shouldered and carried along the approximate route of present Portage Path,[3] across the east end of Sand Run Metropolitan Park and Copley Road, to the right on Diagonal Road, through Perkins Park, then left on East Avenue to Manchester Road, finally traveling south to the present site of Young's Restaurant at Nesmith Lake. From Nesmith Lake the canoes went along creeks to the Tuscarawas River, to the Muskingum River and south to the Ohio River. From there it was possible to continue to the Mississippi River and down to the Gulf of Mexico.

This route was used extensively by the Iroquois League in making raids on the southern Indians, prior to the infiltration of the whites. This was also the main route used to harass the settlers along the Ohio River and across the Pennsylvania border during the years the Valley Indians were actively engaged in raiding the settlements.

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[1] The Cuyahoga War Trail was apparently one branch of the Great Scioto War Trail, which ran from the Scioto River to Sandusky. Wilcox, pp.70, 77.

[2] The Lake Shore Trail followed the southern shore of Lake Erie between present Buffalo, New York and Detroit, Michigan.

[3] William I. Barnholth, The Cuyahoga-Tuscarawas Portage (Akron, 1954), p. 29.

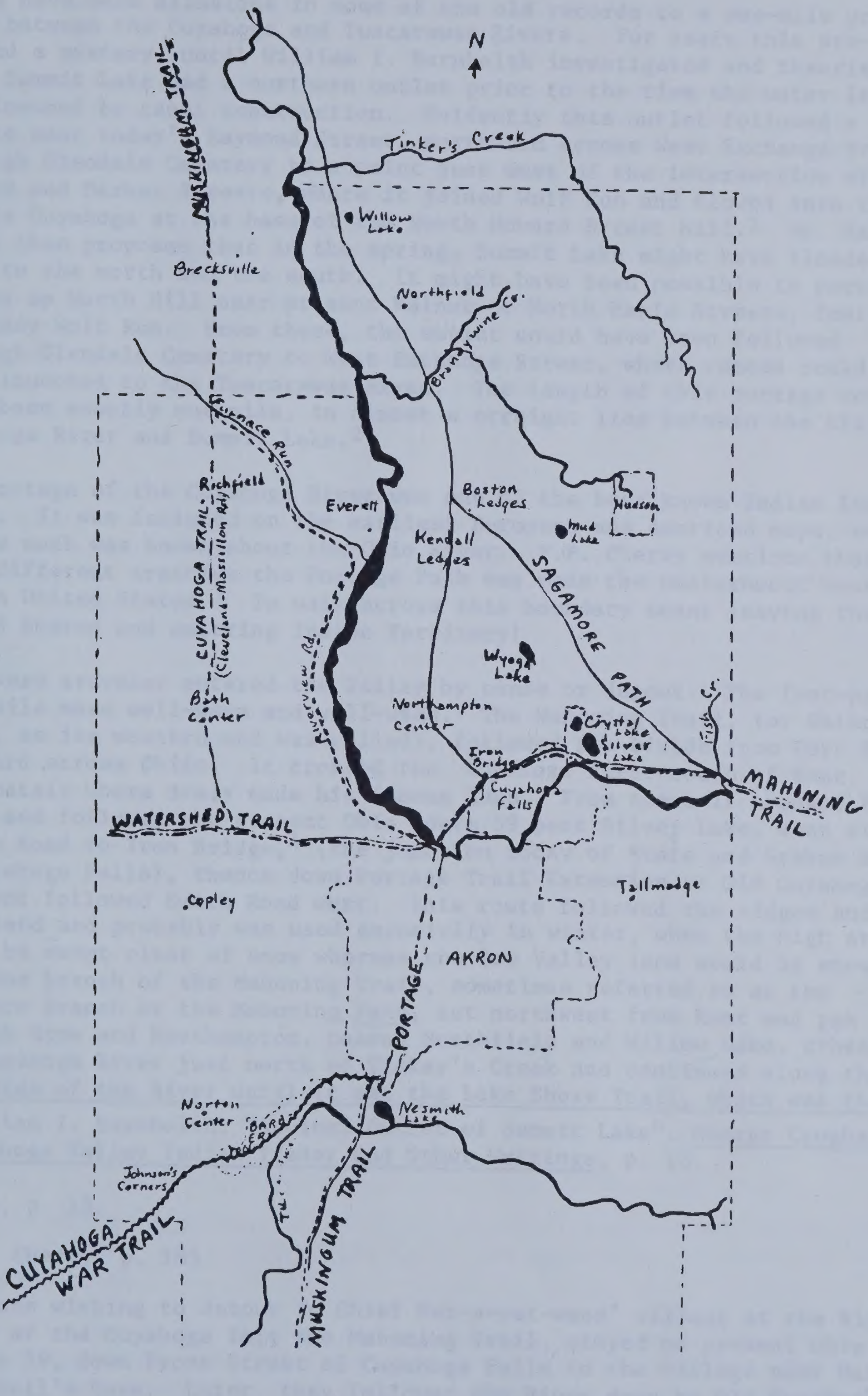
N
MUSKINGUM TRAIL
Tinker's Creek
Willow Lake
Brecksville
Northfield
Brandywine Cr.
Furnace Run
Richfield
Everett
Boston Ledges
Hudson
Mud Lake
Kendall Ledges
SAGAMORE PATH
CUYAHOGA TRAIL (Cleveland-Massillon Rd.)
Riverview Rd.
Wyoga Lake
Bath Center
Northampton Center
Crystal Lake
Silver Lake
Fish Cr.
Iron Bridge
Cuyahoga Falls
MAHONING TRAIL
WATERSHED TRAIL
Tallmadge
Copley
AKRON
PORTAGE
Norton Center
BARBERTON
Nesmith Lake
Johnson's Corners
MUSKINGUM TRAIL
CUYAHOGA WAR TRAIL

Fig. 11 Major Indian Trails in Valley Area

There have been allusions in some of the old records to a one-mile portage between the Cuyahoga and Tuscarawas Rivers. For years this presented a mystery, until William I. Barnholth investigated and theorized that Summit Lake had a northern outlet prior to the time the water level was lowered by canal construction. Evidently this outlet followed a course near today's Raymond Street, northward across West Exchange Street, through Glendale Cemetery to a point just west of the intersection of Howard and Market Streets, where it joined Wolf Run and flowed into the Little Cuyahoga at the base of the North Howard Street hill.[1] Mr. Barnholth then proposes that in the spring, Summit Lake might have flooded both to the north and the south. It might have been possible to portage canoes up North Hill near present Walnut or North Maple Streets, instead of muddy Wolf Run. From there, the outlet could have been followed through Glendale Cemetery to West Exchange Street, where canoes could have been launched to the Tuscarawas River. The length of this portage would have been exactly one mile, in almost a straight line between the Little Cuyahoga River and Summit Lake.[2]

The portage of the Cuyahoga River was one of the best known Indian landmarks. It was included on the earliest European and American maps, even before much was known about the Ohio River. P.P. Cherry mentions that in four different treaties the Portage Path was made the westernmost boundary of the United States.[3] To walk across this boundary meant leaving the United States and entering Indian Territory!

Not every traveler entered the Valley by canoe or dugout. The foot-paths or trails were well-worn and well-used. The Mahoning Trail, (or Watershed Trail, as its western end was called), followed the Divide from Fort Pitt westward across Ohiio. It crossed the Cuyahoga River south of Kent, approximately where Brady made his famous leap. From there it crossed Fish Creek and followed the present Ohio Route 59 past Silver Lake, went along Graham Road to Iron Bridge,[4] (the junction today of State and Graham Roads in Cuyahoga Falls), thence down Portage Trail Extension to Old Cuyahoga Town and followed Smith Road west. This route followed the ridges and high land and probably was used especially in winter, when the high areas would be swept clear of snow whereas the low Valley land would be snowed-in. One branch of the Mahoning Trail, sometimes referred to as the Sagamore Branch or the Mahoning Path, cut northwest from Kent and ran through Stow and Northampton, passed Northfield and Willow Lake, crossed the Cuyahoga River just north of Tinker's Creek and continued along the west side of the River until it met the Lake Shore Trail, which was the

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[1] William I. Barnholth, "Ancient Outlet of Summit Lake", George Croghan, Cuyahoga Valley Indian Trader and Other Writings, p. 13.

[2] Ibid, p. 15.

[3] P.P. Cherry, p. 183.

[4] Indians wishing to detour to Chief Net-a-wat-wees' village at the Big Bend of the Cuyahoga left the Mahoning Trail, stayed on present Ohio Route 59, down Front Street of Cuyahoga Falls to the village near Mary Campbell's Cave. Later. they followed the River down to Old Cuyahoga Town and continued on their way. Iron Bridge was marked by an iron bridge where present State Road crosses Mud Brook, north of Graham Road.

other major east-west trail in the area and ran along the southern shore of the Lake.

The main north-south trail in the Valley was the Muskingum Trail, which went north from the Muskingum Valley over the Portage Path to Old Portage, then up the west side of the Cuyahoga River on present Riverview Road[1] to Furnace Run near Everett, along the south bank of Furnace Run and finally climbed the western rim of the Valley to present Cleveland-Massillon Road, where it joined the Cuyahoga Trail that ran north and south along the western slope of the Valley through Brecksville and north.

The Cuyahoga War Tail came north from Delaware, Ohio through Wooster to Doylestown,[2] on to Johnson's Corners in Norton Township. down Wooster Avenue to Barberton, Where it joined the north-bound Muskingum Trail at Wadsworth Road, just west of Akron. The combined Muskingum and Cuyahoga War Trails then continued over the Portage Path to Old Cuyahoga Town and headed north.

Some people feel that the Indians marked some of their trails by distorting trees along the way. It is thought that young trees were perhaps pulled to one side and staked at intervals along the path. As these trees matured they tried to grow straight and in so doing, formed a distinctively crooked trunk. Several such trees remain today along the route of an old trail along Yellow Creek in Bath Township. Skeptics reject the idea of marking trails. They theorized that the natives would most assuredly attempt to keep these forest paths secret, not publicize them. Indians who belonged in the area certainly needed no such guides. Furthermore, these critics claim that such "freak" growths result from natural causes such as high winds, ice storms or by fallen trees lying across others. By going down Peck Road in Cuyahoga Falls to the old Goudy Farm, it is still possible to see one of these distorted oaks called the Signal Tree and form one's own opinion of the phenomenon. Originally, it was shaped like a three-pronged candelabrum and is said to have marked an old portage.

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[1] Riverview is supposed to have been the first road in the Valley and to have been built by Jonathan Hale, who apparently followed the old Indian trail.

[2] This trail was followed by early settlers traveling to Doylestown, Norton, Wadsworth, etc. The Indians ran single-file down war trails, which were usually no more than 18 inches wide and worn deep, so that the settlers often had great difficulty getting their wagons through.

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GEN

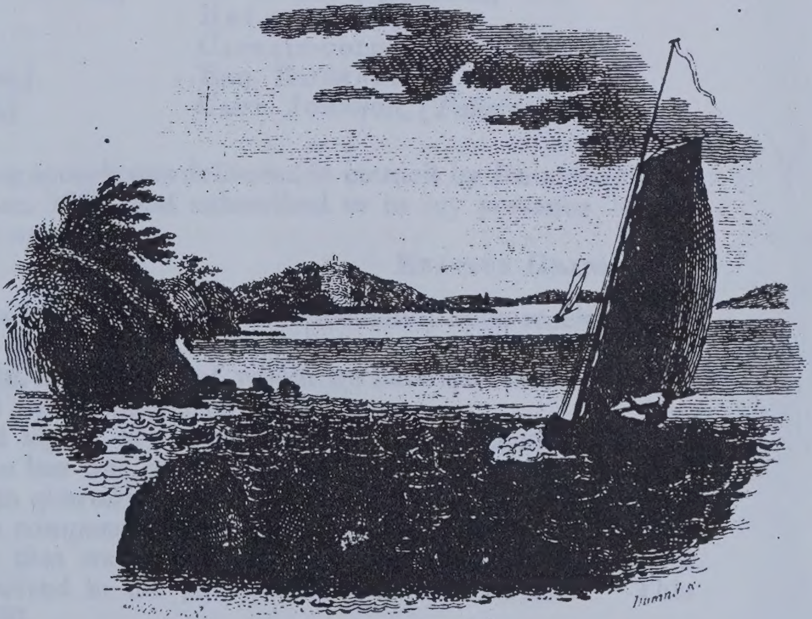
BIG TREE

THE

BOOK OF THE INDIANS

OF

NORTH AMERICA.



Mount Hope.

BY SAMUEL G. DRAKE,

BOSTON.

"Brother, we do not think it best to multiply words: we will, therefore, tell you what our complaint is.—Brother, listen to what we say: Some years since, we held a treaty at Bigtree, near the Genesee River. This treaty was called by our great father, the president of the United States. He sent an agent, Col. *Wadsworth*, to attend this treaty, for the purpose of advising us in the business, and seeing that we had justice done us. At this treaty, we sold to *Robert Morris* the greatest part of our country; the sum he gave us was 100,000 dollars. The commissioners who were appointed on your part, advised us to place this money in the hands of our great father, the president of the United States. He told us our father loved his red children, and would take care of our money, and plant it in a field where it would bear seed forever, as long as trees grow, or waters run. Our money has heretofore been of great service to us; it has helped us to support our old people, and our women and children; but we are told the field where our money was planted is become barren.—Brother, we do not understand your way of doing business. This thing is very heavy on our minds. We mean to hold our white brethren of the United States by the hand; but this weight lies heavy; we hope you will remove it.—We have heard of the bad conduct of our brothers towards the setting sun. We are sorry for what they have done; but you must not blame us; we have had no hand in this bad business. They have had bad people among them. It is your enemies have done this. —We have persuaded our agent to take this talk to your great council. He knows our situations, and will speak our minds.

[Subscribed with the marks of]
Farmer's Brother, [*Honayawus,*]
Little Billy, [*Gishkaka,*]
Young King, [*Koyingquautah,*]
Pollard, [*Kaoundoowand,*]†
Chief-warrior, [*Lunuchshewa,*]
Two-guns,
John Sky,
Parrot-nose, [*Soocoowa,*]
John Pierce, [*Teskaiy,*]
Strong, [*Kahalsta,*]
Wheelbarrow,
Jack-berry,
Twenty Canoes, [*Cachaunwasse,*]
Big-kettle, [*Sessewa ?*]
Half-town, [*Achiout,*]
Keyandeande,
Captain-cold,
Esq. Blinkney,
Capt. Johnson, [*Talwinaha.*]

"N. B. The foregoing speech was delivered in council by *Farmers-Brother,* at Buffalo Creek, 19 Dec. 1811, and subscribed to in my presence by the chiefs whose names are annexed.

Erastus Granger."

Eight thousand dollars * was appropriated immediately upon receipt of the above.

Little-billy, or *Gishkaka*, is the same of whom we have spoken in a preceding chapter, and called by *Washington*, *Juskakaka*.

Young-king, the third signer of the above talk, was engaged in fighting for the Americans in the last war with England, and by an act of congress was to be paid yearly, in quarterly payments, 200 dollars, during life. The act states that it was "a compensation for the brave and meritorious services which he rendered" in that war, "and as a provision for the wound and disability which he received in the performance of those services." This was in the spring of 1816.

Of *Pollard*, or Captain *Pollard*, we shall have occasion elsewhere to say more.

Jack-berry was sometimes interpreter for *Red-jacket.*

Half-town was very conspicuous in the affairs of the Senecas, but as he is generally mentioned, in our documents, in connection with *Corn-plant*, or *Corn-planter*, and *Big-tree*, we had designed to speak of the three collectively.

We find among the acts of the Pennsylvania legislature of 1791, one "for

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* "In lieu of the dividend on the bank shares, held by the president of the U. States, in trust for the Seneca nation, in the bank of the U. States."

† Or *Kiundogewa, Kayenthoghke,* &c.

‡ *Benson's* Memoir, before the N. Y. Hist. Soc. page 20. Also Amer. Magazine.

granting 800 dollars to *Corn-planter*, *Half-town* and *Big-tree*, Seneca chiefs, in trust for the Seneca nation." At this time much was apprehended from an Indian war. Settlers were intruding themselves upon their country, and all experience has shown that whenever the whites have gone among them, troubles were sure to follow. Every movement of the Indians was looked upon with jealousy by them at this period. *Half-town* was the "white man's friend," and communicated to the garrisons in his country every suspicious movement of tribes of whom doubts were entertained. It is evident that hostile bands, for a long time, hovered about the post at Venango, and, but for the vigilance of *Half-town*, and other friendly chiefs, it would have been cut off. In April this year, (1791,) *Corn-plant* and *Half-town* had upwards of 100 warriors in and about the garrison, and kept runners out continually, "being determined to protect it at all events." Their spies made frequent discoveries of war parties. On the 12 August, 1791, *Half-town* and *New-arrow* gave information at Fort Franklin, that a sloop full of Indians had been seen on Lake Erie, sailing for Presque Isle; and their object was supposed to be Fort Franklin; but the conjecture proved groundless.

The Indian name of *Half-town* was *Achiout*. We hear of him at Fort Harmer, in 1789, where, with 23 others, he executed a treaty with the United States. The commissioners on the part of the latter were General *Arthur St. Clair*, *Oliver Wolcut*, *Richard Butler* and *Arthur Lee*. Among the signers on the part of the Senecas were also *Big-tree*, or *Kiandogewa*, *Corn-planter*, or *Gyantwaia*, besides several others whose names are familiar in history. *Big-tree* was often called *Great-tree*, which, in the language of the Five Nations, was *Nihorontagowa*,* which also was the name of the Oneida nation.† *Big-tree* was with General *Washington* during the summer of 1778, but returned to the Indian nations in the autumn. He proceeded to the Senecas, and used his eloquence to dissuade them from fighting under *Brant* against the Americans. The Oneidas were friendly at this time, and *Big-tree* was received among them with hospitality, in his way, upon this mission. Having staid longer than was expected among the Senecas, the Oneidas sent a messenger to him to know the reason. He returned answer that when he arrived among his nation, he found them all in arms, and their villages, Kanadaseago and Jennessee, crowded with warriors from remote tribes; that they at first seemed inclined to hearken to his wishes, but soon learning by a spy that the Americans were about to invade their country, all flew to arms, and *Big-tree* put himself at their head, "*determined to chastise*," he said, "*the enemy that dared presume to think of penetrating their country*." But we do not learn that he was obliged to maintain that hostile attitude, and doubtless returned soon after.

Corn-planter was a warrior at *Braddock's* defeat, but whether a chief I do not learn; we will, however, according to our design, give an account of that signal disaster, in this connection. The French having established themselves upon the Ohio, within the territory claimed by the English, and built a fort upon it, as low down as the confluence of that river with the Monongahela, the latter were determined to dispossess them. This was undertaken by a force of about 2200 men under the command of General *Edward Braddock*. With about 1300 of these he proceeded on the expedition, leaving the rest to follow under Colonel *Dunbar*.‡ Through nearly the whole course of his march, he was watched by spies from Fort Duquesne, (the name of the French fort on the Ohio,) and the earliest intelligence of his movements was carried there by Indian runners with the utmost despatch. When it was told among the Indians that the army was marching upon them in solid columns, they laughed with surprise, and said, one to another, "*We'll shoot 'em down, all one pigeon!*" § and it will always be acknowledged that, in this, the Indians were not mistaken.

The French, it seems, formed but a small part of the force that defeated

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* Or *Kiandogewa*, *Kayenthoghke*, &c.

† *Benson's* Memoir, before the N. Y. Hist. Soc. page 20. Also Amer. Magazine.

‡ Account of the Ohio Defeat, p. 4, 4°. Boston, 1755.

§ *Withers's Chronicles*, 53, 54.

began to retreat in disorder down the hill—confusion and dismay ensued—no exertions of the officers could prevent the panic from spreading among the regular troops, and the fight was afterwards continued in the utmost irregularity. Imboldened by the confusion of the English, the Indians now rushed upon them with their tomahawks, which, after near two hours, terminated the battle, and the field was left in their possession. Not only the field of battle, but all the killed and many of the wounded, all the artillery, (eleven pieces of cannon,) all the general's baggage, and even private papers, and all the ammunition and provisions, fell into the hands of the victors.

All but the Virginians fought for some time in the most wretched confusion; but the officers were mournfully sacrificed—sometimes charging the enemy in a body by themselves, hoping by their example to draw out their men in a manner to repel their adversaries; but all to no purpose: and it is not doubted but that the confused multitude of regulars killed many of their companions, as they often fired fifty or a hundred in a huddle together, seemingly for no other object but to get rid of their ammunition. The Virginians fought in the Indian manner, behind trees and coverts; and it was owing to their good conduct that any of the wretched army escaped.

After having five horses shot under him, General *Braddock* received a wound in his lungs, of which he died on the 13th of July, 4 days after the battle, at Fort Cumberland, whither he had arrived with a part of his shattered army. *Washington* had been suffering, for some time before arriving at the fatal battle-field, from a fever; and in a letter which he wrote to his mother, dated July 18th, he thus speaks of himself:—"The Virginia troops showed a good deal of bravery, and were nearly all killed; for I believe, out of three companies that were there, scarcely 30 men are left alive. Captain *Peyrouny*, and all his officers down to a corporal, were killed. Captain *Polson* had nearly as hard a fate, for only one of his were left. In short, the dastardly behavior of those they call regulars exposed all others, that were inclined to do their duty, to almost certain death, and at last, in despite of all the efforts of the officers to the contrary, they ran, as sheep pursued by dogs, and it was impossible to rally them." "Sir *Peter Halket* was killed in the field, where died many other brave officers. I luckily escaped without a wound, though I had 4 bullets through my coat, and two horses shot under me. Captains *Orme* and *Morris*, two of the aids-de-camp, were wounded early in the engagement, which rendered the duty harder upon me, as I was the only person then left to distribute the general's orders, which I was scarcely able to do, as I was not half recovered from a violent illness, that had confined me to my bed and wagon for above 10 days."

We know of no battle, in which so great a proportion of officers fell. There were 86 engaged in it, and 63 were killed and wounded, of whom 26 were killed. Besides those already named, there were among the wounded Colonel *Burton*, Sir *John St. Clair*, Colonel *Orme*, and Major *Sparks*. Of the private soldiers there were killed and wounded 714, half of whom were killed, or fell into the hands of the Indians, and suffered a cruel death afterwards. Mr. *John Field*, then a lieutenant, and Mr. *Charles Lewis*, two distinguished officers afterwards, escaped the carnage of *Braddock's* field to fall in a more fortunate place. They were colonels under General *Andrew Lewis*, and were killed in the battle of Point Pleasant, as will be found mentioned in the life of *Logan*.

In the year 1790, *Big-tree*, *Corn-plant* and *Half-town* appeared at Philadelphia, and, by their interpreter, communicated to President *Washington* as follows:—

"*Father:* The voice of the Seneca nations speaks to you; the great counsellor, in whose heart the wise men of all the *thirteen fires* [13 U. S.] have placed their wisdom. It may be very small in your ears, and we, therefore, entreat you to hearken with attention; for we are able to speak of things which are to us very great.

"When your army entered the country of the Six Nations, we called you the *town destroyer*; to this day, when your name is heard, our women look behind them and turn pale, and our children cling close to the necks of their mothers."

"When our chiefs returned from Fort Stanwix, and laid before our council what had been done there, our nation was surprised to hear how great a country you had compelled them to give up to you, without your paying to us any thing for it. Every one said, that your hearts were yet swelled with resentment against us for what had happened during the war, but that one day you would consider it with more kindness. We asked each other, *What have we done to deserve such severe chastisement?*

"*Father:* when you kindled your 13 fires separately, the wise men assembled at them told us that you were all brothers; the children of one great father, who regarded the red people as his children. They called us brothers, and invited us to his protection. They told us that he resided beyond the great water where the sun first rises; and that he was a king whose power no people could resist, and that his goodness was as bright as the sun. What they said went to our hearts. We accepted the invitation, and promised to obey him. What the Seneca nation promises, they faithfully perform. When you refused obedience to that king, he commanded us to assist his beloved men in making you sober. In obeying him, we did no more than yourselves had led us to promise." "We were deceived; but your people teaching us to confide in that king, had helped to deceive us; and we now appeal to your breast. *Is all the blame ours?*

"*Father:* when we saw that we had been deceived, and heard the invitation which you gave us to draw near to the fire you had kindled, and talk with you concerning peace, we made haste towards it. You told us you could crush us to nothing; and you demanded from us a great country, as the price of that peace which you had offered to us: *as if our want of strength had destroyed our rights.* Our chiefs had felt your power, and were unable to contend against you, and they therefore gave up that country. What they agreed to has bound our nation, but your anger against us must by this time be cooled, and although our strength is not increased, nor your power become less, we ask you to consider calmly—*Were the terms dictated to us by your commissioners reasonable and just?*"

They also remind the president of the solemn promise of the commissioners, that they should be secured in the peaceable possession of what was left to them, and then ask, "*Does this promise bind you?*" And that no sooner was the treaty of Fort Stanwix concluded, than commissioners from Pennsylvania came to purchase of them what was included within the lines of their state. These they informed that they did not wish to sell, but being further urged, consented to sell a part. But the commissioners said that "*they must have the whole;*" for it was already ceded to them by the king of England, at the peace following the revolution; but still, as their ancestors had always paid the Indians for land, they were willing to pay them for it. Being not able to contend, the land was sold. Soon after this, they empowered a person to let out part of their land, who said congress had sent him for the purpose, but who, it seems, fraudulently procured a *deed* instead of a *power* to lease; for there soon came another person claiming all their country northward of the line of Pennsylvania, saying that he purchased it of the other, and for which he had paid 20,000 dollars to him and 20,000 more to the United States. He now demanded the land, and, on being refused, threatened immediate war. Knowing their weak situation, they held a council, and took the advice of a white man, whom they took to be their friend, but who, as it proved, had plotted with the other, and was to receive some of the land for his agency. He, therefore, told them they must comply. "Astonished at what we heard from every quarter," they say, "with hearts aching with compassion for our women and children, we were thus compelled to give up all our country north of the line of Pennsylvania, and east of the Genesee River, up to the great forks, and east of a south line drawn up from that fork to the line of Pennsylvania." For this he agreed to give them 10,000 dollars down, and 1000 dollars a year forever. Instead of that, he paid them 2500 dollars, and some time after offered 500 dollars more, insisting that that was all he owed them, which he allowed to be yearly. They add,

"*Father:* you have said that we were in your hand, and that by closing it you could crush us to nothing. Are you determined to crush us? If you

are, tell us so; that those of our nation who have become your children, and have determined to die so, may know what to do. In this case, one chief has said, he would ask you to put him out of his pain. Another, who will not think of dying by the hand of his father, or his brother, has said he will retire to the Chataughque, eat of the fatal root, and sleep with his fathers in peace."

"All the land we have been speaking of belonged to the Six Nations. No part of it ever belonged to the king of England, and he could not give it to you."

"Hear us once more. At Fort Stanwix we agreed to deliver up those of our people who should do you any wrong, and that you might try them and punish them according to your law. We delivered up two men accordingly. But instead of trying them according to your law, the lowest of your people took them from your magistrate, and put them immediately to death. It is just to punish the murder with death; but the Senecas will not deliver up their people to men who disregard the treaties of their own nation."

There were many other grievances enumerated, and all in a strain which, we should think, would have drawn forth immediate relief. In his answer, President *Washington* said all, perhaps, which could be said in his situation; and his good feelings are manifest throughout: still there is something like evasion in answering some of their grievances, and an omission of notice to others. His answer, nevertheless, gave them much encouragement. He assured them that the lands obtained from them by fraud was not sanctioned by the government, and that the whole transaction was declared null and void; and that the persons who murdered their people should be dealt with as though they had murdered white men, and that all possible means would be used for their apprehension, and rewards should continue to be offered to effect it. But we have not learned that they were ever apprehended. The land conveyed by treaty, the president informed them, he had no authority to concern with, as that act was before his administration.

The above speech, although appearing to be a joint production, is believed to have been dictated by *Corn-planter*. It, however, was no doubt the sentiments of the whole nation, as well as those of himself, *Half-town* and *Big-tree*. Of this last-named chief we will here speak as follows:—In 1791, an act passed the legislature of Pennsylvania, "to empower the governor to grant a patent to *Big-tree*, a Seneca chief, for a certain island in the Alleghany River." He lamented the disaster of *St. Clair's* army, and was heard to say afterwards, *that he would have two scalps for General Butler's*, who fell and was scalped in that fight. *John Deckard*, another Seneca chief, repeated the same words. Being on a mission to Philadelphia, in April, 1792, he was taken sick at his lodgings, and died after about 20 hours' illness. Three days after, being Sunday, the 22d, he was buried with all requisite attention. The river *Big-tree* was probably named from the circumstance of this chief having lived upon it. His name still exists among some of his descendants, or others of his tribe, as we have seen it subscribed to several instruments within a few years. To return to *Corn-planter*.

His Indian name, as we have before noted, was *Gyantwaia;* and most of our knowledge concerning him is derived from himself, and is contained in a letter sent from him to the governor of Pennsylvania; and, although written by an interpreter, is believed to be the real production of *Corn-planter*. It was dated "Alleghany River, 2d mo. 2d, 1822," and is as follows:—

"I feel it my duty to send a speech to the governor of Pennsylvania at this time, and inform him the place where I was from—which was at Conewaugus,* on the Genesee River.

"When I was a child, I played with the butterfly, the grasshopper and the frogs; and as I grew up, I began to pay some attention and play with the Indian boys in the neighborhood, and they took notice of my skin being a different color from theirs, and spoke about it. I inquired of my mother the cause, and she told me that my father was a residenter in Albany.† I still

POLLARD
BIG TREE

GENESEE VALLEY PEOPLE
1743–1962

by Irene A. Beale

Chestnut Hill Press
Geneseo, New York

A Tree, Two Men, A Village and A Treaty

The phrase, "Big Tree," has four references, all interesting. Probably the earliest is to the actual tree, a giant white oak. Though not remarkable for its height—an estimated seventy feet—it was twenty-eight feet in circumference. The Indians revered it and had a compact with the first settlers that it would never be injured by axe or fire. It stood on land owned by James and William Wadsworth in present-day Geneseo on the east bank of the Genesee.

The Big Tree lived long past its prime. It would have survived even longer if the river had not changed its course and undermined it. In its last years, an elm tree grew up from under its roots, entwining itself through the old tree's branches and depriving it of nourishment. An unknown local writer saw this as symbolizing the white man's defeat of the Indian:

Crushed in the Saxon's treacherous grasp
  The Indian's heart is broke—
The graceful Elm's insidious clasp
  Destroys the mighty Oak!

In the twentieth century, on the other hand, this image has suggested new life from old roots.

Although General James S. Wadsworth, son and nephew of the pioneers, tried for years to prop up the veteran tree with rocks and brush, the flooding river finally toppled it in 1857. Wadsworth had it cut in sections and drawn by a team of oxen to his home. His son later gave a section to William P. Letchworth, who placed it under a rustic summer house. Another section was moved to the grounds of the Livingston County Historical Society museum.

Secondly, "Big Tree' is the equivalent of Go-on-dah-go-wah, the name of the Seneca chief who farmed land surrounding the tree. The brother of Mary Jemison's adoptive mother, he took part in the Treaty of Buffalo Creek at which Oliver Phelps and Nathaniel Gorham bought their land in 1788. The author Lydia Sigourney has recorded that when William Wadsworth paraded a company of fifty or sixty men (collected from many miles around) before his and his brother's log house in 1780, Chief Go-on-dah-go-wah came to watch. James Wadsworth noticed that he looked very sad and asked him the reason. Pointing first to the soldiers, then to the few Indians standing by, Big Tree answered, "You are the rising sun; but we are the setting sun." Covering his head with his blanket, he wept.

This chief's daughter married a Niagara trader, Pollard, and their son bore the slightly different name, Go-on-do-wau-nah, also meaning Big Tree. His other title was Col. John Pollard. He fought in border wars and at the Wyoming, Pennsylvania, massacre. He has been ranked as an orator second only to Red Jakcet and compared to Cornplanter in integrity. One of the first Indians on the Buffalo Creek reservation to become a Christian, he died there in 1841.

A third use of "Big Tree" is as the name of both a settlement and the land surrounding it. The former was the few structures in the southwest corner of the present Village of Geneseo, the latter the 2,000 acres which the Wadsworth brothers had bought from their uncle, Jeremiah Wadsworth. A number of early sources refer to this community as "Big Tree." Further evidence that this was Geneseo's original name is the fact that several streets in other towns which lead to Geneseo have that name.

Finally there is the Treaty of the Big Tree of 1797. According to Horatio Jones, who was present, the treaty was named for the village, rather than for the tree. Thomas Morris acting for his father Robert, who called the council, built a large house roofed with boughs and branches for the negotiations. It was near a log house of the Wadsworths, which he rented so that he could entertain the council's leading participants.

Robert Morris' purpose in initiating the meeting was to buy all the Senecas' land west of the Genesee River. He had already bought this property from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, to which it then belonged, but had never cleared his title to it by paying the Indians for it. By 1797 he was in the difficult position of

being forced to buy it because he had already sold it out from under the Indians' feet to some buyers in Holland, who were holding back part of the purchase price until he should extinguish the Indians' title to it.

Besides Thomas Morris, the white men participating included Jeremiah Wadsworth as commissioner representing the United States Government, several other officials plus Horatio Jones and Jasper Parrish as interpreters. Among the fifty-two Indians present were Handsome Lake, Red Jacket, Cornplanter, Little Beard, Destroy Town and the second Big Tree.

Negotiations did not proceed smoothly. Red Jacket opposed the sale and at one point declared the council closed. Desperate to resume it, Morris gave presents to all the women. He knew that the land actually belonged to the warriors who defended it and the women who tilled it. Thus the women could and did re-open the council.

Morris' offer of $100,000 was disputed. Since the Indians had no idea of how much that was, it had to be explained how many casks of a certain size would be needed to hold that amount and how many horses to pull it. The Government required that the purchase money be invested in United States Bank stock and held in trust for the Seneca nation. With no knowledge of investment theory, the Indians thought that a bank was a field in Philadelphia where money was planted, producing better crops in some years than in others. Later they often asked Morris what kind of crop they could expect that season.

There was also difficulty in determining the boundaries of ten reservations which the Indians held back from sale. They wanted them described in terms of natural features, such as the course of a stream, but the whites would not give them that advantage and insisted on the use of arbitrary measurements. Since the Indians did not know the difference, for example, between a square mile and a mile square, they were cheated. The one exception to this was Mary Jemison's acquiring the Gardeau reservation. Claiming that she had improved her land in various spots, she named certain boundaries which Morris wrongly assumed comprised only about 150 acres and thus obtained nearly 18,000 acres of fertile bottomland. She was the one person the white men did not cheat.

One reason the Indians lost so much was that they expected the settlers to use the land as they, themselves, had. They saw

themselves not so much owning the land as being custodians of it. They did not rob or exploit the soil, but took from it only what they needed. Of course the pioneers thought them a primitive people.

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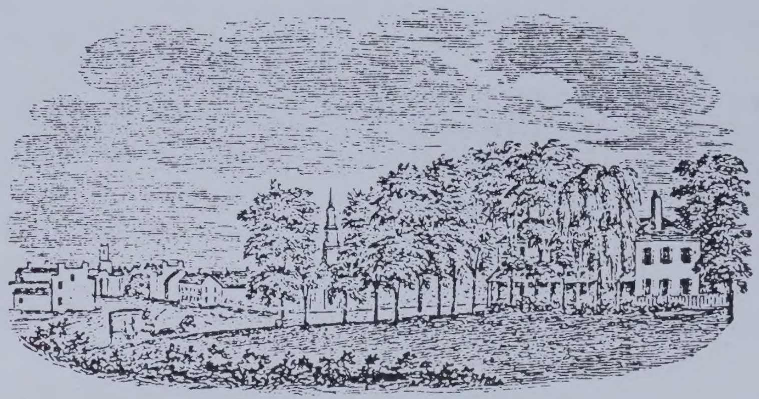

Village of Geneseo

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POLLARD
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GENESEE COUNTRY SENECAS

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by Irene A. Beale

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to let the Indians have it only as a lure to effect the treaty quickly and to promise chiefs up to $1,000 apiece in bribes. Goods, including cows, would be given to the women. Horatio Jones and Jasper Parrish were hired as interpreters.

So they came in 1797: Cornplanter, Handsome Lake and Red Jacket, Farmer's Brother, Little Beard, the second Big Tree, Jack Berry, Tallchief, Little Billy, Young King, Destroy Town, Pollard and Mary Jemison with her sons Thomas and John. Thomas Morris arrived two days later to see to the building of a temporary council house and to rent from James and William Wadsworth a log cabin to house the commissioners. They were Col. Jeremiah Wadsworth of Connecticut, uncle of the founders of Geneseo, whom Washington had chosen to represent the United States, and Gen. William Shepherd for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. With them were Capt. Israel Chapin, Jr., Superintendent of Indian Affairs; Holland Land Company officers and the interpreters.

Beneath the giant oak for which the community of Big Tree was named, Cornplanter opened the council by returning to Morris the invitational string of wampum the interpreters had delivered to him. After the white officials were introduced, Thomas Morris read his father's instruction that the treaty's purpose was to make the Indians' land profitable to them and that the transactions be "fair, open and honest." Following a day's recess to give the Senecas a chance to consult among themselves, Morris said that, if the Indians would give their white brothers room, they would receive reservations at each of their villages large enough to support them for all time where they could hunt and fish without interference.

A four-day interruption to the council was caused by a white man's selling whiskey to the Indians, getting many drunk. When, on Morris' advice, Farmer's Brother emptied the keg, a furious Red Jacket began a fight, which threatened to disrupt all business. The chiefs then invited Morris, Wadsworth and Shepherd to a council fire at which

Red Jacket protested vehemently against selling the land for any price. In a private meeting with the leading chiefs, Morris offered $100,000 for all their land. With this, Red Jacket sent Morris a private note saying he had spoken as he did merely to please his followers and that he would cooperate later.

Yet, when the full council resumed, Red Jacket reiterated his objection to selling land for any amount. "You want to buy all our lands except such reservations as you might make for us to raise corn on," he declaimed. "It would make us nobody to accept such reservations. If this should be the case, we could not say we were a free people."

Morris responded by announcing to all the $100,000 figure, which he said would take thirty horses to bring from Philadelphia and which would fill several barrels. He urged them to invest it in government bank stock, which would bring at least $6,000 a year forever.

Disagreement among the Senecas surfaced when Cornplanter complained that the civil chiefs were making decisions for all others and announced that he would leave the next day. Colonel Wadsworth placated him, however, and the civil chief Red Jacket announced a counter-offer. To test the value of their holdings, they would sell at a dollar an acre one six-mile-square tract, for which the Whites could easily get six dollars an acre. If that was the Indians' best offer, Morris rejoined, they might as well rake up the council fire and go home.

Jumping to his feet, Red Jacket exclaimed, "You are now at the point where I wanted to bring you. You told us that, even if we should not agree, we would part friends… I now cover the council fire!" To shouts of applause from the crowd, he scuffed it out.

Morris chose this time to call the women to a meeting at which he described the presents he would give them if the land sale should occur. Probably then his agents distributed the beads and other trinkets they had brought. The warriors alone explained to the Whites

General Peter Porter, under whom Red Jacket had served in the War of 1812, described him in 1821 as "endowed with great intellectual powers and who as an orator was unequalled by any of his contemporaries." In the same year the Rev. Dr. Breckenbridge reported, "... He was one of the greatest men and most eloquent orators I ever knew. His cadence was measured, yet very musical. In ordinary utterance it amounted to a sort of musical monotony. But when excited, he would spring to his feet, elevate his head, expand his arms and utter with indescribable effect of manner and tone some of his noblest thoughts."

When in 1825 General Lafayette made his triumphal return to the United States, everyone with a claim to distinction attended his receptions, and Red Jacket was in the forefront of his callers in Buffalo. (The anecdote about Red Jacket's having spoken at the Treaty of Stanwix is apparently unfounded.) Recognizing him, the General remarked that time had changed both of them since they had last met.

"Aha," replied Red Jacket, "time has been kinder to you than to me. It has left you with hair to cover your head; while for me ..." and he took a handkerchief off his head, revealing that he was nearly bald. In answer, Lafayette courteously revealed that he wore a wig. Red Jacket had heard bystanders snickering at "the ignorant savage" and decided to play along with them. Pretending to think the wig was a scalp, he exclaimed, "I never thought of renewing my scalp at someone else's expense!"

In 1827 the Christian party headed by Young King and Captain Pollard held a council at Buffalo Creek and deposed Red Jacket as a chief. The many charges included sending false messages to the President, disturbing councils, lying and opposing improvements. The accusations ranged from leaving his wife, stealing a deer and preventing children from attending school to taking annuities belonging to old people. Expelled from the council of chiefs, he was disowned and henceforth to be no more than a common man.

This thorny individual had had difficulties in marriage. His first wife, one Wyashoh, together with their children, had died from tuberculosis. He next married a young woman who left him and would not come back though he asked for a reconciliation. His third wife was the Widow Two Guns, an intelligent woman, whose children Red Jacket dearly loved. She and the children became Christian converts despite her fear of Red Jacket's fury. Thinking she had belittled his influence, he was angry enough to leave her for a time, but she stood her ground and he returned.

Certainly, he was egotistical. He said that such disasters as epidemics and ruinous land sales were the result of the Senecas' not recognizing him as a chief. To please the crowd, he could shift his stand on moral issues. Basically, he was disliked, as he had been from his youth, for his arrogance. His enemies claimed he was too ambitious in wanting to become one of the fifty sachems when he should be no more than a pine-tree chief. This hubris, this lack of humility, which had been attributed at times to Cornplanter, was disliked by the Iroquois.

Red Jacket did not accept such a defeat humbly. He went to Washington to confer with the President. Instead he met with Thomas McKenney, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who somehow persuaded him to give the Christian party the right he claimed for himself to believe as they pleased. (Among officials dealing with the Indians, McKenney was exceptional. His policy for the government's trade with Indians was not for profit but for the sake of "pure humanity ... to sustain ...refresh, and bless the Indians.")

Back at Buffalo Creek he called a council at which several chiefs declared that the charges against him were groundless. "He is now in the true path where we wish him to continue until the Great Spirit takes him away," Big Kettle declared. "Long has he presided among us. He was always the friend of the nation, the friend of the Indians. He has always given his voice against selling our lands..."

United States citizen. This, interestingly, is tantamount to calling him a citizen of another nation, that is, Seneca.

After attending Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Parker helped build the Erie Canal. Work as a government engineer led to friendship with Ulysses S. Grant. During the Civil War, he was at first refused a commission but eventually joined Grant as a staff engineer and then was appointed lieutenant-colonel and Grant's secretary. Parker wrote out the Articles of Surrender at Appomatox which Robert E. Lee signed. The General betrayed an instant's surprise when Parker was introduced to him, but quickly said, "I am glad to see one American here." To this Parker replied quietly, "We are all Americans." After the war, he was commissioned brigadier-general, and later President Grant appointed him commissioner of Indian affairs.

The Tonawanda Band persisted in holding possession of their land, and in 1857 title to it was taken in the name of the Secretary of the Interior, then in 1863 conveyed to the Comptroller of New York State for the Tonawanda Indians. An act of Congress in 1868 empowered them to use money set aside for their removal to Kansas to buy 7,549 acres, one-tenth of the reservation.

Though they retained the chiefs' council as their governing body, the Tonawandons provided for the election of three peacemakers. In time the council came to consist of sixteen hereditary chiefs, eight of whom hold one of the Seneca League names and eight who are subchiefs. These are chosen by the clan mother and raised up at a Condolence ceremony.

Toward the end of the century, more white people began to recognize the worth of Native Americans. The Pennsylvania Assembly appropriated $500 for a monument to Cornplanter. Placed over his grave at Jennesadaga, it was dedicated on March 18, 1869. John Luke, a councilor of the Seneca nation, said at the ceremony, "Brothers! ...We always understood that Cornplanter desired his children and his nation to follow the example of the white people in cultivating the land. It lies upon our hearts that we should remember the words of The Cornplanter."

In a contrast typical of his life, Red Jacket's remains were re-buried only after they had been thought lost and found again. Because his gravestone in an abandoned cemetery had been broken by vandals, members of the Buffalo Historical Society planned to erect a monument to the orator. Accordingly, the remains were removed for safe-keeping to the home of a member of the Society. A group of Senecas shortly appeared at his door demanding the remains, and they were given to Red Jacket's step-daughter Ruth, who hid them in a place known to no one. Having no survivors, she eventually gave the remains to the Society.

The obsequies, as they were then called, were carried out with Victorian pomp. Re-buried also in Forest Lawn Cemetery were Young King, Destroy Town, Captain Pollard, his wife and granddaughter, Tall Peter and Little Billy. Participants in the ceremony were Gen. Eli S. Parker and descendants of Red Jacket and Horatio Jones.

The Buffalo industrialist William P. Letchworth had been one of the first to persuade people to memorialize Red Jacket. He later moved to a scarred logging area on the Genesee River and transformed it to an estate of great natural beauty which would become New York State's Letchworth Park.

In 1872 he held what he named the "last council," and which he intended as a meeting of reconciliation between Senecas and Mohawks, who had fought on opposite sides in the American Revolution and directly against one another in the War of 1812. To some extent, this was a piece of play-acting, but Letchworth's wish to promote harmony was genuine, and the Indians apparently honored his motive.

Gathered in the dis-used Council House that Letchworth had had moved to his grounds were twenty-two Indians. Among the Senecas were Solomon O'Bail, Cornplanter's grandson; Nicholson H.

extent that ecology-minded white people take their lead from Indians' respect for nature, the feeling of being part of the land. There is ambivalence; Elizabeth Tooker has observed, "As Whites are apt to view Indians as both 'noble' and 'savage,' so Indians are apt to both envy and disparage Whites." Indians often handle their feelings with ironic humor, as in the story that when Columbus landed and asked Indians, "What land is this?", they answered, "Ours."

If it were for nothing else, the Iroquois could take pride in their staying power. Some 62,000 live in New York State, more than were previously recorded at any time. They have kept their identity as a culturally and politically distinct people. They are rightly proud to be Native Americans.

When white people can listen, they have much to learn. Basic to Iroquois skill in government and diplomacy is the ideal of cooperation and unanimity, as they say, "to be of one mind." Their tradition of looking to the future, "working for the seventh generation to come" can teach us accountability. We would be wise to deal with them on an equal balance, "keep the world in balance."

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BARBARA GRAYMONT

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POLLARD

Making of America Search Results

Author: Livingston County Historical Society (N.Y.)

Title: A history of the treaty of Big Tree, and an account of celetration of the one hundredth anniversary of the making of the treaty, held at Geneseo, N. Y., September the fifteenth, eighteen hundred ninety-seven.

Publisher: Livingston County historical society

Publication Date: 1897

City: Dansville, N.Y.

Pages: 122 page images

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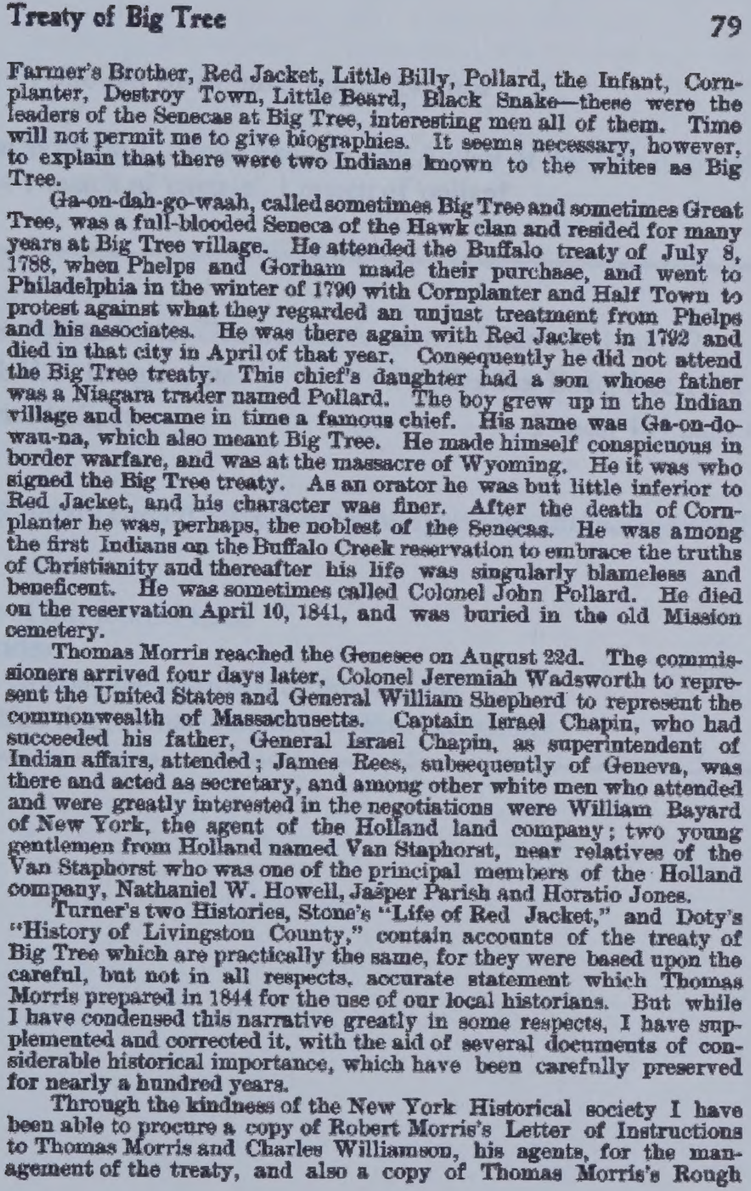

Farmer's Brother, Red Jacket, Little Billy, Pollard, the Infant, Cornplanter, Destroy Town, Little Beard, Black Snake—these were the leaders of the Senecas at Big Tree, interesting men all of them. Time will not permit me to give biographies. It seems necessary, however, to explain that there were two Indians known to the whites as Big Tree.

Ga-on-dah-go-waah, called sometimes Big Tree and sometimes Great Tree, was a full-blooded Seneca of the Hawk clan and resided for many years at Big Tree village. He attended the Buffalo treaty of July 8, 1788, when Phelps and Gorham made their purchase, and went to Philadelphia in the winter of 1790 with Cornplanter and Half Town to protest against what they regarded an unjust treatment from Phelps and his associates. He was there again with Red Jacket in 1792 and died in that city in April of that year. Consequently he did not attend the Big Tree treaty. This chief's daughter had a son whose father was a Niagara trader named Pollard. The boy grew up in the Indian village and became in time a famous chief. His name was Ga-on-do-wau-na, which also meant Big Tree. He made himself conspicuous in border warfare, and was at the massacre of Wyoming. He it was who signed the Big Tree treaty. As an orator he was but little inferior to Red Jacket, and his character was finer. After the death of Cornplanter he was, perhaps, the noblest of the Senecas. He was among the first Indians on the Buffalo Creek reservation to embrace the truths of Christianity and thereafter his life was singularly blameless and beneficent. He was sometimes called Colonel John Pollard. He died on the reservation April 10, 1841, and was buried in the old Mission cemetery.

Thomas Morris reached the Genesee on August 22d. The commissioners arrived four days later, Colonel Jeremiah Wadsworth to represent the United States and General William Shepherd to represent the commonwealth of Massachusetts. Captain Israel Chapin, who had succeeded his father, General Israel Chapin, as superintendent of Indian affairs, attended; James Rees, subsequently of Geneva, was there and acted as secretary, and among other white men who attended and were greatly interested in the negotiations were William Bayard of New York, the agent of the Holland land company; two young gentlemen from Holland named Van Staphorst, near relatives of the Van Staphorst who was one of the principal members of the Holland company, Nathaniel W. Howell, Jasper Parish and Horatio Jones.

Turner's two Histories, Stone's "Life of Red Jacket," and Doty's "History of Livingston County," contain accounts of the treaty of Big Tree which are practically the same, for they were based upon the careful, but not in all respects, accurate statement which Thomas Morris prepared in 1844 for the use of our local historians. But while I have condensed this narrative greatly in some respects, I have supplemented and corrected it, with the aid of several documents of considerable historical importance, which have been carefully preserved for nearly a hundred years.

Through the kindness of the New York Historical society I have been able to procure a copy of Robert Morris's Letter of Instructions to Thomas Morris and Charles Williamson, his agents, for the management of the treaty, and also a copy of Thomas Morris's Rough

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Publisher: J.& H.G. Langley, etc. **Publication Date:** Dec 1838
City: New York, etc. **Pages:** 404 page images in vol.

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swer the querist. "Who are the living witnesses," he asks, "of his absence from the battle?" Most happy am I to answer this question directly to the point. Since I had the pleasure of reading the eloquent essay of my reviewer, I have made a visit to the chief town of the Seneca Indians, and in the course of my investigations, I ascertained who some of those "living witnesses" were. Among others was the renowned *Kaoundoowand*, better known to Americans as CAPTAIN POLLARD, with whom I had an interesting interview. He is a brave old chief, with a finely developed head, and most benevolent aspect, and faculties entirely unimpaired. I was accompanied by Orlando Allen, Esq., a gentleman residing at Buffalo, who is intimately acquainted with the Senecas, and speaks their language well; and also by a Seneca chief, now a licensed Attorney, residing at Buffalo, who acted as my interpreter. Kaoundoowand was a young but active chief during the whole war of the Revolution, and participated in most of the principal Indian engagements. After the peace of 1783, he became the fast friend of the United States, and fought gallantly on the Niagara frontier during the war 1812-'15. He informed me that he was one of the Seneca warriors who met General Schuyler at the council held at the German Flats, in the summer of 1775. He was engaged in the battles of Wyoming and Newtown, and his declarations were repeated and positive, that Thayendanegea was *not* at Wyoming. The Indians engaged in that battle were chiefly Senecas, and their leader was the late *Gi-en-gwak-toh*,* the predecessor of the late *Young-King*, who died about ten years ago, at the Cataraugus reservation. Kaoundoowand farther stated, that but few of the Mohawk warriors were in the battle of Wyoming, the greater part of them remaining at Niagara, during the Campaign. Where Thayendanegea was at that precise period, he could not tell. His impression was, that he, too, remained at Niagara. Certain it was that he was not at Wyoming; and such is the testimony of the other Seneca warriors who were engaged in that battle and yet survive. I trust, Messrs. Editors, that my respected reviewer is answered, not only to his own satisfaction, but to that of the public in general, and Mr. Thomas Campbell in particular.

I am, &c.,
THE AUTHOR OF THE LIFE OF BRANT.

---

* Going-off-in-a-smoke.

Making of America Search Results

Author: Lockwood Lyon Doty and A. J. H. Duganne

Title: A history of Livingston County, New York : from its earliest traditions, to its part in the war for our Union : with an account of the Seneca nation of Indians, and biographical sketches of earliest settlers and prominent public men

Publisher: Edward L. Doty **Publication Date:** 1876

City: Geneseo N.Y. **Pages:** 732 page images

Subjects: Livingston County (N.Y.) -- History.

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Pioneer Settlement of
Phelps & Gorham's purchase
Big Tree - p. 293, 329

whites. It is said he dropped a hint to Horatio Jones just before the latter ran the gauntlet as a prisoner at Portage Falls, a hint which saved him many a blow from the savages' clubs. In person he was rather short and thick set. His house at Squakie Hill had a chimney and floor, conveniences possessed by but one other, and the wife of Thomas Jemison, the senior, bought the house of Berry when he went to Buffalo. He was somewhat given to his cups but under all circumstances preserved his self-respect.*

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Life of Red Jacket
by Stone

was doubtless considered by the friends of the real general as an omen of success at the next Presidential election.

About the same time that this singular pageant was attracting a multitude of spectators, the old orator of the Senecas was being metaphorically sent over the Falls, as an unseaworthy hulk, by his countrymen. The school at the Seneca village was then in a forward condition, and many of the most prominent Indians began to profess their belief in Christianity. Red Jacket's opposition became more bitter than ever, while his personal habits were those of a perfect sot.

His wife had lately joined the Christians, whereupon the angry old pagan abandoned her, and lived for several months with another woman on the Tonawanda reservation. At the end of that time, however, he returned to his wife, and afterwards manifested no opposition to her attending church.

Twenty-five of the chiefs determined to depose him from his sachemship. They accordingly had a written deposition drawn up, which they all signed. The list was headed by "Gayanquiaton," or Young King, followed by the veteran Captain Pollard, White Seneca, Seneca White, Captain Strong and the rest.

This singular document was directly addressed to him, saying, "You, Sagoyowatha," have committed such and such offenses; accusing him of sending false stories to the President, of opposing improvement, of discouraging children from attending school, of leaving his wife, of betraying the United States in the war of 1812, of appropriating annuity goods to his own use, and of hiding a deer he had killed, while his people were starving. His accusers closed by renouncing him as chief, and forbidding him to act as such.

These charges extended over a long time, and as to many of them there are no means of ascertaining their correctness. Those relating to his opposition to "improvement," etc., were doubtless true, but were hardly proper subjects of impeachment. As to the accusation of betraying the United States in the war, it was generally repudiated by American officers, who doubted Red Jacket's courage, but not his fidelity. He sought, indeed, to keep his people out of the fight entirely, but his right to do this can hardly be questioned. It will be observed that his accusers say nothing about the gross drunkenness which really

most emphatically as the voice of his people that they would not sell their lands, no not one foot of them. Warming with his subject, the indignant orator declared that they would not have a single white man on their reservations—neither workman, school-master nor preacher. Those Indians who wished could send their children to schools outside, and those who desired to attend church could go outside the reservation to do so.

He added bitterly that if Colonel Ogden had come down from heaven clothed in flesh and blood, and had proved that the Great Spirit had said he should have their lands, then, and then alone, they would have yielded.

Afterwards Captain Pollard and thirteen other chiefs apologized to the commissioner for the language of Red Jacket. Captain Pollard declared that he saw nothing to admire in the old ways of his people, and wished for civilization and Christianity. But all were united in opposing the sale of any of their lands, and nothing was effected to that end.

By this time two distinct parties had been developed among the Indians. One favored Christianity and improvement, among whom Captain Pollard was the most prominent. Captain Strong, a distinguished chief on the Cattaraugus reservation, also announced himself a Christian. The other faction was devoted to paganism, and resisted every attempt at change, of whom Red Jacket was the unquestioned leader.

The great orator had become more and more bitter against everything in anywise pertaining to the white race—except whisky. He was doubtless sincere in the belief that the adoption of white customs would work the destruction of his people, and he fought them at every step. He could see the evil wrought through the excessive use of liquor, of which he was himself a most conspicuous example; he could see that since the arrival of the whites the once mighty Iroquois had dwindled to a few feeble bands dependent on the forbearance of their conquerors, and he could not, or would not, see anything else.

Even in minor matters he detested the laws of the whites, and derided their justice. Not far from the time of which I am speaking, an Indian was indicted at Batavia for burglary, in entering Joseph Ellicott's house and stealing some trifling article. Red Jacket and other Indians attended the trial, and the latter

war-chiefs then proceeded to elect a leader. Their choice fell on Captain Pollard, a veteran of Wyoming and many other fights.

Porter left two hundred of his Pennsylvanians in camp, thinking their presence needless, and formed the other three hundred in one rank, on the open ground, half a mile south of Street's creek, their left resting on the forest. The whole five or six hundred Indians were also formed in one rank in the woods, their right reaching to the left of the whites. General Porter stationed himself between the two wings of his command, with Captain Pollard on his left. He was also attended by two or three staff officers, by Hank Johnson the interpreter, and by several regular officers, who had volunteered to see the fun. Red Jacket was on the extreme left of the Indian line. A company of regular infantry followed as a reserve. The war chiefs took their places twenty yards in front of their braves, and a few scouts were sent still farther in advance.

Then, at a given signal, the whole line moved forward, the whites marching steadily with shouldered arms on the plain, the naked Indians gliding through the forest with cat-like tread, their bodies bent forward, their rifles held ready for instant use, their feathers nodding at every step, their fierce eyes flashing in every direction. Suddenly one of the chiefs made a signal, and the whole line of painted warriors sank to the ground, as quickly and as noiselessly as the sons of Clan Alpine at the command of Roderick Dhu. This maneuver was a part of their primitive tactics, and the chiefs rapidly assembled to consult over some report brought back by a scout.

At another signal the warriors sprang up, and the feather-crested line again moved through the forest. The maneuver was repeated when the scouts brought word that the enemy was awaiting them on the north bank of Street's creek. General Porter was informed of this fact, and made some slight changes in his arrangements, and again the line advanced with increased speed.

As the Indians approached the creek, they received the fire of a force of British Indians and Canadians stationed there. They instantly raised a war-whoop that resounded far over the Niagara, and charged at the top of their speed. The foe at once

gathered up another body of volunteers, and went down to Fort George, taking a hundred or so Indians with them. "Being," according to General Boyd's report, "very impatient to engage the enemy," that officer kindly got up an expedition to accommodate them. A plan was concerted to cut off one of the enemy's pickets on the morning of the 17th of August.

Chapin was sent out west from Fort George for the purpose, with about three hundred volunteers and Indians, supported by two hundred regulars under Major Cummings. Porter volunteered in the affair and probably commanded the whole, though the report does not definitely say so. A heavy rain retarded their progress, so the picket was not captured, but a fight ensued in which the volunteers and Indians captured sixteen prisoners, and killed a considerable number of the enemy who were left on the field; one account says seventy-five, but this is doubtful. The principal chiefs who took part in this affair were Farmer's Brother, Red Jacket, Little Billy, Captain Pollard, Black Snake, Hank Johnson (the white man), Silver Heels, Captain Halftown, Major Henry O'Bail (Young Cornplanter), and Captain Cold (an Onondaga chief), who was wounded.

Chapin and his volunteers, and most of the Indians, continued to operate in the vicinity of Fort George until the seventh of September, when they returned to Buffalo.

A few days later came news of a battle which, though fought a hundred and fifty miles away, has always been contemplated with feelings of especial interest and sympathy by the people of Erie county, since it decided the supremacy of the great lake from which that county is named, whose waters wash its shores and whose commerce passes along its borders. I refer of course to "Perry's Victory." Glad were the hearts of our people and great were their rejoicings, when they learned that after a desperate contest the gallant Perry, with a force inferior both in men and guns, had captured or destroyed the whole British fleet. In Buffalo the ever-prominent Chapin fired a rousing salute, and at night every window in the village was a blaze of light.

Among those who took a prominent part in that victory was a young officer, a cousin of Perry, then a sailing-master in command of the Scorpion, afterwards a well-known and highly-

It is difficult to say who was their leader. One account says it was Farmer's Brother, and another designates Henry O'Bail (the Young Cornplanter) as holding that position. Still another will have it that Young King was their principal war-chief, while Captain Pollard undoubtedly acted as such the next year, at the battle of Chippewa.

The truth seems to have been that the designation of generalissimo, like most Indian arrangements, was decidedly indefinite. There was a considerable number of undoubted war-chiefs, but no one who was unquestionably entitled to the principal command. Farmer's Brother was generally recognized, both by Indians and whites, as the greatest of the war-chiefs, and was allowed a kind of primacy among them, but he was very old, and I cannot gather that he held any definite rank above the rest. Leaders for active service seem to have been chosen from time to time, either by actual election or by general consent.

When they first turned out, a large body of them under Farmer's Brother camped in the woods just west of Buffalo, near the cabin of a Mr. Aigin, who lived half-way between Main street and the foot of Prospect Hill. His son, James Aigin, then a boy, who has furnished many reminiscences of those times to the Historical Society, says that one night several Indians came to his father's house and endeavored to force an entrance. There were two or three well-armed men, who held the intruders at bay. Presently they got on the roof and began to take it off. Aigin put his son out of the window, and bade him run and notify Farmer's Brother. The boy found the chieftain wrapped in sleep among his braves. He laid his hand on the old warrior, who bounded up like a youth of twenty. On being informed of the difficulty, he hastily proceeded to Aigin's cabin. No sooner did the marauders dimly see that gigantic form striding toward them amid the trees, than every men of them at once took to his heels. The chieftain assured the family of his protection, and for the remainder of the night he lay beside their cabin fire.

Not long after this it would seem that the Indians all returned home.

Meanwhile General Dearborn had withdrawn all the regular soldiers from Buffalo and Black Rock, leaving a large amount of public stores entirely undefended. Being advised, however, of

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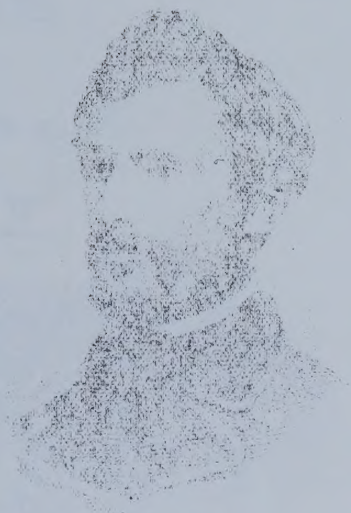

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Galesburg

POLLARD

A

HISTORY

OF

LIVINGSTON COUNTY,

NEW YORK:

FROM ITS

EARLIEST TRADITIONS, TO ITS PART IN THE
WAR FOR OUR UNION:

WITH AN

Account of the Seneca Nation of Indians,

AND BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF

EARLIEST SETTLERS AND PROMINENT PUBLIC MEN:

BY

LOCKWOOD L. DOTY.

Illustrated by Portraits on Steel, and Engravings on Wood.

TO WHICH IS PREFIXED

A BIOGRAPHICAL INTRODUCTION, BY A. J. H. DUGANNE.

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GENESEO:
EDWARD E. DOTY.
1876.

of Senecas, to settle upon the lands there set apart for the New York Indians. On their way thither, several of the band contracted ship-fever on board a Missouri river steam boat, and nearly fifty fell victims to the disease. Dissatisfied with the country, William set out to return, but died on the way, of consumption and was buried at Beaver, Ohio. No stone marks his resting-place. We saw his widow, who was a granddaughter of the White woman, and her grown-up children, in the fall of 1865. They were possessed of striking personal appearance and seemed greatly interested in hearing about the former home of their relatives on the Genesee, recollecting much that had been told them of early days hereabouts. The beauty of Conesus lake, and the fertility of the Mount Morris flats, were facts that seemed to dwell most freshly in their memories.

Big Tree, Ga-on-dah-go-waah′ * was a useful friend of the American cause in the Revolution, and a leading adviser in all treaties and councils of the Senecas. He resided many years at Big Tree village,† which took his name. In person he was grave and dignified. In the summer of 1778, Washington sent Big Tree to the towns of his tribe along the Genesee, in the hope that his personal influence and eloquence might win the Senecas to the cause of the colonies. He found the villages of Kanadaseaga‡ and Little Beardstown, "crowded with warriors from remote tribes. The Senecas at first seemed inclined to hearken to his wishes, but learning by a spy that the Americans were about to invade their country, all flew to arms, and Big Tree put himself at their head, 'determined,' as

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*Sometimes called *Great Tree*. The name signifies "Large tree, lying down."

†On the farm of Eason P. Slocum, in Leicester.

‡The Indian village situated near Geneva.

he said, 'to chastise an enemy that would presume to encroach upon his people's territory.' " His mission proving unsuccessful, he returned to the continental army. At a meeting of the commissioners of Indian affairs held in Albany in March, 1787, Big Tree and four other Indian chiefs represented that nation, and, in the same year, his name was affixed to the famous John Livingston lease, a document forming a part of a grand scheme to secure all the Indian lands in the state. The constitution of 1777 forbade the sale of Indian lands, but by securing a lease for nine hundred and ninety-nine years, as was the purpose of the contrivers, the inhibition was to be avoided. The lessees, known by their title of The New York Genesee Company of Adventurers, numbered eighty persons, among whom were several members of the legislature, county officers and leading citizens. Their plan, though long maturing, was doomed to total failure, and the project holds no enviable place in history.[*] Little Beard and Hot Bread were also signers of the lease, as indeed were many others of the Iroquois leaders. The legislature must needs pass upon the lease. But here its design was readily penetrated and its summary rejection followed. John Livingston himself, and two other partners in the company, held seats in the Assembly, and one had a seat in the Senate.[*] In 1788 Big Tree was invited by Governor Clinton to attend a council at Fort Stanwix, and in the following year, he, together with Brant, Little Beard and Hot Bread addressed a letter to the Governor, forcibly presenting their grievances. In December, 1790, a large deputation, consisting, among others, of Big Tree, Cornplanter and Half Town, visited Washington, at Philadelphia, and presented him with an address which has been preserved as a fine specimen of Indian eloquence.[†] In 1791 the legislature of Pennsylvania granted to Big Tree a patent to an island in the Alleghany river for a home, but his death occurred before he took formal possession of it. He lamented the disaster to St. Clair's army in the Miami expedition, and especially, the brutal treatment received by General Richard Butler, who was scalped and tomahawked while he lay wounded and bleeding. The Senecas hereabouts never forgave the deed, and Big Tree was heard to say that "he would have two Miami scalps in revenge for this cowardly act." While in Philadelphia, in 1792, with a large delegation of chiefs and warriors of the Six nations, he fell sick at his lodgings and died after a few hours illness, of surfeit, a victim, says Turner, to the excessive hospitality extended to the delegation, and was buried the following Sunday with something like public honors.[‡]

A son of Big Tree was quite noted as a runner and

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[*] It is quite likely the movers in this scheme had something in view beyond the possession of the land. In November, 1793, James Wadsworth and Oliver Phelps each received a circular letter, signed by John Livingston and Dr. Caleb Benton, as officers of a convention purporting to have been held at Geneva, proposing a plan of organizing the counties of Otsego, Tioga, Herkimer and Ontario, then comprising the whole of central and western New York, into an independent State. But this daring attempt at revolution was met in the true spirit of patriotism. A meeting was held at Canandaigua to denounce it. As it found little or no favor it was abandoned. (See Turner's, *Phelps'*, & *Gorham's* and Hough's *Indian Treaties*, for a full account.

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[*] The Legislature afterwards granted the company a tract ten miles square in Clinton Co., in lieu of their great expectations. The lease bore date Nov. 30, 1787.

[†] It opens thus: "Father, the voice of the Seneca nation speaks to you, the great councilor in whose heart the wise men of all the thirteen fires (or states) have placed their wisdom. It may be very small in your eyes and we therefore entreat you to hearken with attention, for we are able to speak of things which to us are very great.

[‡] Big Tree was buried April 22, 1792.

wrestler. Colonel William Jones often wrestled with him, and being somewhat younger and less muscular, generally found himself undermost at the end of the scuffle. At one of the early-day gatherings, the Indian, as usual, challenged him. This time Jones managed to throw the native, who was greatly offended, and jumping up, drew from his belt a little tomahawk which he usually carried. This he raised and aimed at his antagonist. The by-standers were excited, but Jones, who remained cool, taunted him with cowardice for threatening to strike an unarmed man who had always till now been unlucky in these bouts. The Indian saw that he was wrong, and, dropping his weapon, stepped forward to Jones and grasped him by the hand. The two continued attached friends, though neither ever renewed the challenge.

Black Chief, Tha-on-dah-diis,* resided at Squakie Hill where he died. His swarthy complexion procured him his English name. He signalized himself in war as well as in peace, and enjoyed, in a large degree, the confidence and respect of his people. He had four sons of giant size, one of whom was called Jim Washington. Black Chief is recollected by the younger portion of early settlers as sedate and taciturn. "All my ideas of savage barbarity," says one, "were expressed in a single look of his." He had an only daughter, whose generous nature and unusual grace of person made her a great favorite. After her father's death the tribe paid her peculiar honor. The Squakie Hill Indians held to a superstition that during her life-time, the Iroquois would regain their ancient place among the nations; hence, no kindness toward her was omitted. Her path was often literally strewn with flowers, and the finest venison and rarest

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* Meaning, "Long tree, or log."

fruits found their way to her hut. A pestilence passed over the villages, and many died, but so long as she remained unharmed, the natives could bear their personal afflictions with resignation. The plague at length died away, and general health returned. But now, she sickened, and, although the wisest medicine men, even the Prophet himself, exerted their best powers, she died. The light that had been so beautiful in their eyes went out. Grief, for many days filled the villages, and all that affection could suggest was done to indicate their sorrow. Her remains were carried to a platform in a fine grove and placed in a sitting posture. The rose and myrtle were scattered about the funeral couch, and corn in the ear, mint and costly furs, were hung around the lifeless form or decorated her place of burial. Fires were lighted at night and watchers relieved each other at all hours. When it was no longer possible to keep her from interment, she was buried with every mark of regret. The quick fancy of ths Indians seems to have invested this girl with more than mortal purity and sweetness.

Jack Berry, or Major Berry, as he was usually called, lived at Squakie Hill until he removed to the Buffalo reservation. His father was a white trader residing near Avon, and the Major was in the habit of referring to his white relatives as father, uncle, or cousin, as the case might be. He spoke the English language fluently, and often acted as interpreter for Red Jacket, on one occasion accompanying that chieftain to Washington in this capacity. He had a peculiar way of prefacing and clinching every sentence of the great orator's speeches, thus, "Jacket says," then, interpreting his words he would end with, "that's what Jacket says." He was somewhat consequential and proud of his importance among the Indians, but proved, on many occasions, a useful friend of the

whites. It is said he dropped a hint to Horatio Jones just before the latter ran the gauntlet as a prisoner at Portage Falls, a hint which saved him many a blow from the savages' clubs. In person he was rather short and thick set. His house at Squakie Hill had a chimney and floor, conveniences possessed by but one other, and the wife of Thomas Jemison, the senior, bought the house of Berry when he went to Buffalo. He was somewhat given to his cups but under all circumstances preserved his self-respect.*

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† Hon. Orlando Allen in a letter to the author.

‡ Meaning, "Hot Bread." (See Niles' Reg. Vol. XXVIII, 18, 28.)

man," said the six-footer native in his ludicrous way, "It's me, little baby, Tommy Infant." A merchant in York owed him for some peltry. Tommy called two or three times, but the trader was in no hurry to pay him. After sitting two or three hours one day, without making any demand or saying a word, Tommy, as he got up to go, turned around and said to the merchant, "I sue somebody, may be—don't know." He sued the merchant.

John Montour, Do-noh-do-ga,* was of mixed blood, a descendant of Queen Catherine, a half-blood of great beauty, whose father was said to have been a French governor of Canada, and whose mother was a squaw. Catherine became the wife of a noted chief, and allied herself with the Cayugas, establishing a village at the head of Seneca Lake.† Here John was living at the opening of the Revolution. He removed to the Genesee country, and after the peace of 1783, settled at Big Tree village. He appears in the Gilbert narrative as one of the leaders of a band of natives, who, in the spring of 1780, took several prisoners in eastern Pennsylvania, among them the Gilbert family; and it would seem that his zeal kept him on the war-path during the whole struggle with the Colonies. He was acting with the force under Butler, between the Genesee and Conesus Lake, when Sullivan lay at the inlet, and retreated to Fort Niagara when the American army advanced toward the river towns. While at Fort Niagara, it is said the British gave the Indians some flour that contained a poisonous element. Many died. Montour lived, but the poison resulted in an ulceration of his upper lip, which was quite eaten away, leaving both teeth and jaw exposed. This gave him a fierce look though he was quiet and good natured. "At first thought," a pioneer adds, "one would be led to expect him to take a scalp at a moment's notice." He was sometimes called "No-nose," and an impression prevails that a cancer ate away his lip. He knew something of medicine, and, with remedies self-applied, had stopped the progress of the ulcer. His imperfect lip made it difficult for him to drink. Once, Colonel Lyman met him at the river in mid-summer. Montour was thirsty and lay down on the bank to quench his thirst. He drank and drank, got up and lay down again, and drank as though he would never get his fill. As he rose, he said, "Lyman, the river is very low, very dry time." "Low," said the Colonel, "you have drunk all the water." The Indian laughed heartily. His probity was well known. Coming into Colonel Lyman's store one day, Montour saw a pair of shag mittens hanging overhead. "Ah, Lyman," said he, "those are mine." "But stop"—the merchant was about to take them down—"let me describe mine first. I was at a certain place, a little drunk, staggered and fell, the hand covered by this mitten struck a burning log, which scorched it in such a part Pull them down and see." The Indian got the mittens. A quarrel had long existed between Quawwa and Montour. The latter was quite athletic and very active, and always came out best, but in 1830 the pair got into a brawl at Squakie Hill. Montour had been drinking and Quawwa proved too much for him. He was knocked down and carried insensible to Big Tree. Here Doctor Bissell attended him, but he died in a week's time. He was buried in a blue broadcloth coat, white collar

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*Meaning "Between burs." It might also be translated "Between the combs." The English name is spelled also Monture.

†At Catherine's Town, or Gus-he-o-gwah-geh, named after Queen Catherine, as she is generally called. This noted aboriginal village was burned by Sullivan. The towns of Catherine and Montour, in Schuyler county, perpetuate the name of Queen Catherine.

and silk cravat. His rifle, a noted piece, his tomahawk, belt and several other articles, lie beside him. His grave is a couple of rods east of the road, marked by a grassy hillock which the plow has never disturbed.[*] Four other natives—Stump-foot's wife, Westfall, and two others—sleep beside him. It is recollected that Montour's wife was an estimable woman, and that his two children, Judy and Bill, possessed more than ordinary comeliness of person.

Quawwa, whose Indian name was Deo-dyah-do-oh-hoh, and whose correct English name was James Brewer, disappeared as soon as he learned that Montour was fatally injured. Horatio Jones and Jellis Clute entered complaint, and an officer was sent to the Buffalo reservation in search of him. The officer was advised to call on Thomas Jemison and Kennedy, who would assist him. They took hold promptly, and found the fugitive at his sister's, aiding her in making maple sugar. He was brought to Moscow and examined before a justice of the peace, and committed to jail. As he was leaving for Geneseo his squaw, standing near Lyman's store, called out to him very piteously, "Quawwa!"—"Quawwa!" and kept it up long after he had disappeared from sight. He was indicted for murder and tried at the March term of 1831, Judge Addison Gardiner presiding; convicted of manslaughter in the second degree, and sentenced to four years in Auburn prison.[†] He was troubled with the King's evil or scrofula. The disease developed very rapidly after his incarceration. His death was regarded as imminent, and, on the

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[*] See engraving on page 86.

[†] Geo. Hosmer and Orlando Hastings appeared for the people; Judge Mason and A. A. Bennett, for prisoner. Horatio Jones was the sworn interpreter. Widow Rough-head, widow Johnny Johns, and Tom Cayuga were among the Indian witnesses.

representation of friends, Governor Throop pardoned him out in February, 1832. He was taken to Buffalo reservation, where he died in two or three days. Quawwa had many friends among the whites, especially among the younger men, who regarded him as faithful to the last degree. Captain Jones and Jellis Clute, although they entered the formal complaint, became bail for Quawwa's appearance at the trial, the Captain adding "I have no fear but that Quawwa will be on hand just as he promises, even though his own neck's in danger," and he was not disappointed.

De-gí-wa-nahs,[*] or Mary Jemison, more commonly known as the White Woman, was born of Irish parents, about the year 1743, on the ocean voyage to this country. Her father, Thomas Jemison, a man of godly character, settled in a wilderness portion of Pennsylvania. The French and Indian wars compelled him to seek a less exposed spot, and he removed to Marsh creek. One fine day, in the spring of 1755, Mary was sent to a neighbor's for a horse. On her way thither she appears to have had a presentiment. A white sheet seemed to descend and catch her up and save her from a danger that impended over others. Returning early the next morning, she found her father shaving an axe-helve near the door. Her two elder brothers were at the barn, and her mother and three children and a soldier's wife, who was on a visit with her three children, were in the house preparing breakfast. On Mary's arrival, the soldier took the horse to bring a bag of grain, but in a short time the discharge of guns alarmed the household, and, the man and horse were presently seen lying dead near

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[*] Meaning "Two females let words fall." Her Indian name is often given thus, *De-he-wa-mis.* Her mother's maiden name was Jane Irwin.

BIGTREE

INDIAN BLOOD

Finding Your Native American Ancestor

Richard L. Pangburn

Butler Books
Louisville, Kentucky

Nancy Bigknife. See KHC, vol. 15, p. 174.

Among the Shawnees who settled on the lands of the Cherokee nation by 1869 were Lewis, Sally, George, Susan, Nancy, James N., Henry, and Mary Bigknife. See JAIFR, vol. IV, #2, pp. 100-111.

Among the Shawnee guardianship cases heard in 1871 by Ely Parker, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, was the case of George Bigknife, but his wards were not listed. See JAIFR, vol. VIII, #2, p. 27.

James (age 36), Susie (age 28), Henry (age 12), Jane (age 3), and Reuben (age 10 months) were members of the Bigknife household listed as Shawnees on the 1880 Cherokee Nation Census. See JAIFR, vol X, #1, p. 45.

BIGTREE – a Mingo name.

Big Tree was the Seneca husband of Madame Montour, who had been raised by the Mohawk. When Big Tree was reported slain in a battle with the Catawbas, John and Thomas Penn sent her a message of sympathy. Some of their children took the name Montour, but the Indian name Big Tree was carried on also.

Big Tree was General Anthony Wayne's Seneca ambassador (and spy) at the peace talks with the Shawnee in 1793. See Gilbert, p. 169.

The 1843 Muster Roll of Wyandots from Sandusky, Ohio, included the James Bigtree family, consisting of one male between 25 and 55, one female between 10 and 25, and three children under 10, two of them boys.

John Bigtree died about 1857 and his sole heirs were his daughter, Catherine Bigtree, and his wife, Mary Solomon Bigtree, daughter of John Solomon. See KHC, vol. 15, p. 160.

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from Upper Sandusky, Ohio, to the Rev. J. B. Finley:

"One of our young men was killed by another about two or three weeks ago. The murdered was John Barnet's half-brother, the murderer, Soo-de-nooks, the Black Chief's son. The sentence of the chiefs was the perpetual banishment of the murderer and the confiscation of all his property. When the sentence was made known to the nation, there was a general dissatisfaction, and the sentence of the chiefs was set aside by the nation. On Thursday morning, about daylight, he was arrested and brought before the nation assembled, and his case was tried by all of the men (that vote) over the age of twenty-one, whether he should live or die. The votes were counted, and there were 112 in favor of his death, and twelve in favor of his living. Sentence of death was accordingly passed against him..."

Monocue said that a firing squad of six men was chosen from among the Wyandots, including Francis Cotter, Lump-on-the-head, and Silas Armstrong, and on the second Friday the convicted murderer was shot. "The execution was conducted in Indian military style; and we hope it will be a great warning to others, and be a means of preventing such crimes hereafter." See HWC, pp. 295-296.

MONTOUR – a Mohawk name.

Madame Montour, as she was called, was the grandmother of the notorious Queen Esther Montour. Born about 1684, Madame Montour was the daughter of a frenchman named Montour and an Indian woman. She was captured and adopted by the Iroquois (probably Mohawk) in childhood, she grew up Iroquois and married an Oneida chief named Robert Hunter or Carondowanna (Big Tree). Madame Montour was active in tribal affairs and sometimes served as interpreter.

Madame Montour's husband, Big Tree, was slain in a battle with the Catawbas, and John and Thomas Penn sent her a message of sympathy upon learning of his death. Among their children were French Margarette, Henry, and Andrew Montour. All three served Pennsylvania as guides and interpreters at various times.

Andrew Montour (Sattelihu) was a frontier scout (a la James Fennimore Cooper's Hawkeye) and he commanded a company of Indians and mix-bloods during the Beaver wars and during Pontiac's War. Usually, he was on the side of the English, at least when it coincided with his own best interests.

Andrew Montour seems to have been an excellent man, not without a sense of humor. He may also have liked his liquor. At a serious council, the Beaver asked George Croghan to renew the sale of rum to the Indians, inasmuch as hostilities had ceased and that the Delawares ought to be able to purchase it again, as "they loved it." Montour, who had been interpreting, broke the formalities and spoke up, saying that he loved it too, and "he thanked ye Beaver King for his speech, which made ye Indians laugh so hearty that some of ye young men could hardly stop." See "James Kenny's Journal 1758-1759," Pa. Mag. of Biog. & Hist., vol. 37, p. 429.

One of the Montour's — Schaaf says Andrew Montour — killed Silverheels in 1770. John Montour, "half-white, half-Indian," attended a council in 1777 at Ft. Pitt along with Cornstalk, the McKees, White Eyes, the White Mingo, Kayashuta, and Logan; and John Montour was active in the intrigues of 1778; See Seineke, p. 13, 197.

The Montours have intermarried with other tribes and the name is now fairly common. Among the Delawares who signed a treaty at Greenville, Ohio, in 1814 pledging not to go to war with the United States

was Montgomery Montawe (Montour). Among the Delawares who signed the 1819 treaty at the Miami was Billy Montour (Hawdoronwatistie). Among the Shawnees and Wyandots who sold their Kansas lands was Mary Monture. See KHC, vol. 15, p. 169.

Gilbert C. Monture, a Mohawk and a direct descendent of Joseph Brandt, was "the son of a sailor turned hard luck farmer," and the family had to struggle to survive. Nonetheless, Monture persevered and made it to college where his studies were interrupted by World War I. Although he enlisted as a gunner, he later became a commissioned officer in the Royal Canadian Engineers. After the war, he became one of the foremost authorities in mining and metallurgy and had an illustrious career, working for NATO and the United Nations and traveling the world. He married Elva Leona Penwardem of Cobourg, Ontario, and their children included Barbara Ann (Mrs. A. E. Malloch). See Gridley, pp. 101-103.

Art Montour, who is associated with the Mohawk Warrior Society, was a principal player in the violence that shook the Mohawk Nation in 1989. Rick Hornung, who wrote an excellent account of "the Mohawk Civil War," says that Montour prefers his tribal name, Kakwirakeron, meaning "many branches on the ground." Proud of his heritage, Montour rejected the white-styled governmental regulation of the Six Nations. He advocated a return to the long-house traditional government, with the Iroquois leaders enforcing tribal laws with their own police.

MUDEATER – a Seneca/Wyandot name.

The first Mud Eater of whom I find record is Gaustarax (Oscotax, Austerex, etc.), a Seneca, for years the chief of the Genesee River band. He signed the treaty selling the Susquehanna lands to Pennsylvania but later, perhaps feeling duped and deceived, he

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BAILEY, Kenneth Bailey, *The Ohio Company Papers*, papers of the "suffering traders," copy at the Filson Club in Louisville, Kentucky .
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ERRATA
Among the corrections to note are:
page 33: 2nd paragraph, last sentence, "...led a retaliatory war party against the Osages."
page 62: line 13, "a Mary E."

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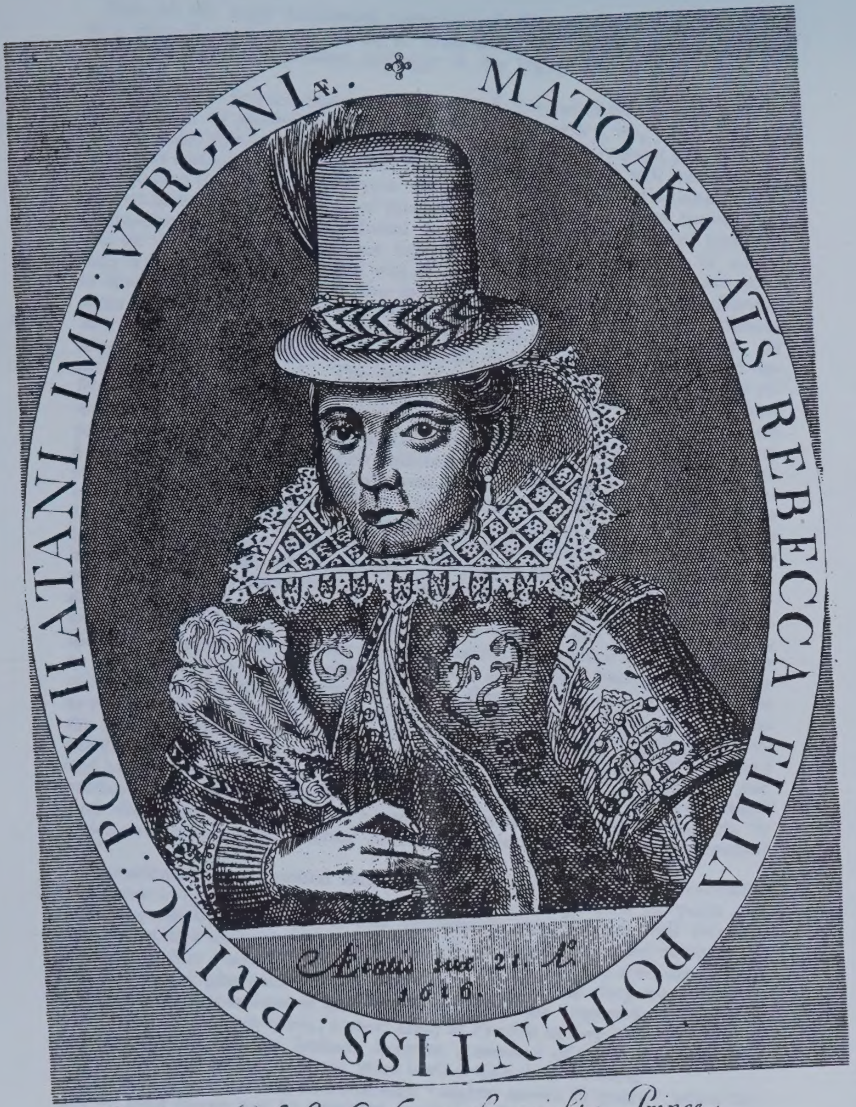
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BIOGRAPHY AND HISTORY
OF THE
INDIANS OF NORTH AMERICA.
FROM ITS FIRST DISCOVERY TO THE PRESENT TIME;
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DETAILS IN THE LIVES OF ALL THE MOST DISTINGUISHED CHIEFS AND COUNSELLORS, EXPLOITS OF WARRIORS, AND THE CELEBRATED SPEECHES OF THEIR ORATORS;
ALSO,
A HISTORY OF THEIR WARS,
MASSACRES AND DEPREDATIONS, AS WELL AS THE WRONGS AND SUFFERINGS WHICH THE EUROPEANS AND THEIR DESCENDANTS HAVE DONE THEM;
WITH AN ACCOUNT OF THEIR
Antiquities, Manners and Customs, Religion and Laws;
LIKEWISE
EXHIBITING AN ANALYSIS OF THE MOST DISTINGUISHED, AS WELL AS ABSURD AUTHORS, WHO HAVE WRITTEN UPON THE GREAT QUESTION OF THE
FIRST PEOPLING OF AMERICA.

BIG TREE
POLLARD

They waste us; ay, like April snow
  In the warm noon, we shrink away;
And fast they follow as we go
  Towards the setting day,
Till they shall fill the land, and we
Are driven into the western sea....BRYANT.

BY SAMUEL G. DRAKE.

Fifth Edition,
With large Additions and Corrections, and numerous Engravings.

BOSTON:
ANTIQUARIAN INSTITUTE, 56 CORNHILL.
1836.

chiefs as mourners, succeeded by all the warriors; the reverend clergy of all denominations; secretary of war, and the gentlemen of the war department; officers of the federal army, and of the militia; and a number of citizens." *

One of the most celebrated speeches of *Farmers-brother* was delivered in a council at Genesee River, in 1798, and after being interpreted, was signed by the chiefs present, and sent to the legislature of New York. It follows:—

"*Brothers*, as you are once more assembled in council for the purpose of doing honor to yourselves and justice to your country, we, your brothers, the sachems, chiefs and warriors of the Seneca nation, request you to open your ears and give attention to our voice and wishes.—You will recollect the late contest between you and your father, the great king of England. This contest threw the inhabitants of this whole island into a great tumult and commotion, like a raging whirlwind which tears up the trees, and tosses to and fro the leaves, so that no one knows from whence they come, or where they will fall.—This whirlwind was so directed by the Great Spirit above, as to throw into our arms two of your infant children, *Jasper Parrish* and *Horatio Jones*.† We adopted them into our families, and made them our children. We loved them and nourished them. They lived with us many years. *At length the Great Spirit spoke to the whirlwind, and it was still.* A clear and uninterrupted sky appeared. The path of peace was opened, and the chain of friendship was once more made bright. Then these our adopted children left us, to seek their relations; we wished them to remain among us, and promised, if they would return and live in our country, to give each of them a seat of land for them and their children to sit down upon.—They have returned, and have, for several years past, been serviceable to us as interpreters. We still feel our hearts beat with affection for them, and now wish to fulfil the promise we made them, and reward them for their services. We have, therefore, made up our minds to give them a seat of two square miles of land, lying on the outlets of Lake Erie, about three miles below Black-rock, beginning at the mouth of a creek known by the name of *Scoyguquoydescreek*, running one mile from the River Niagara up said creek, thence northerly as the river runs two miles, thence westerly one mile to the river, thence up the river as the river runs, two miles, to the place of beginning, so as to contain two square miles.—We have now made known to you our minds. We expect and earnestly request that you will permit our friends to receive this our gift, and will make the same good to them, according to the laws and customs of your nation.—Why should you hesitate to make our minds easy with regard to this our request? To you it is but a little thing; and have you not complied with the request and confirmed the gifts of our brothers the Oneidas, the Onondagas and Cayugas to their interpreters? And shall we ask and not be heard? We send you this our speech, to which we expect your answer before the breaking up our great council fire."

A gentleman ‡ who visited Buffalo in 1810, observes that *Farmers-brother* was never known to drink ardent spirits, and although then 94 years old, walked perfectly upright, and was remarkably straight and well formed; very grave, and answered his inquiries with great precision, but though his interpreter, Mr. *Parrish*, before named. His account of the mounds in that region will not give satisfaction. He told Dr. *King* that they were thrown up against the incursions of the French, and that the implements found in them were taken from them; a great army of French having been overthrown and mostly cut off, the Indians became possessed of their acoutrements, which, being of no use to them, were buried with their owners.

He was a great warrior, and although "eighty snows in years" when the war of 1812 began, yet he engaged in it, and fought with the Americans.

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* Pennsylvania Gazette.

† Taken prisoners at the destruction of Wyoming by the tories and Indians under *Butler* and *Brant*.

‡ Dr. *William King*, the celebrated electrician, who gives the author this information verbally.

He did not live till its close, but died at the Seneca village, just after the battle of Bridgewater, and was interred with military honors by the fifth regiment of United States infantry. He usually wore a medal presented him by General *Washington*. In the revolution, he fought successfully against the Americans. Perhaps there never flowed from the lips of man a more sublime metaphor than that made use of by this chief, in the speech given above, when alluding to the revolutionary contest. It is worth repeating: "*The Great Spirit spoke to the whirlwind, and it was still.*"

This celebrated chief was engaged in the cause of the French, in the old French war, as it is termed, and he once pointed out the spot to a traveller, where, at the head of a band of his warriors, he ambushed a guard that accompanied the English teams, employed between the Falls of Niagara and Fort Niagara, which had then recently surrendered to the English under Sir *William Johnson*. The place of the ambush is now called the Devil's Hole, and is a very noted place to inquisitive visitors of that romantic region, as it is but three and a half miles below the great Falls, and upon the American shore. It is said of this place, that "the mind can scarcely conceive of a more dismal looking den. A large ravine, made by the falling in of the perpendicular bank, darkened by the spreading branches of the birch and cedar, which had taken root below, and the low murmuring of the rapids in the chasm, added to the solemn thunder of the cataract itself, contribute to render the scene truly awful. The English party were not aware of the dreadful fate that awaited them. Unconscious of danger, the drivers were gayly whistling to their dull ox-teams. *Farmers-brother* and his band, on their arrival at this spot, rushed from the thicket which had concealed them, and commenced a horrid butchery." So unexpected was the attack that all presence of mind forsook the English, and they made little or no resistance. The guard, the teamsters, the oxen and the wagons were precipitated down into the gulf. But two of the men escaped; a Mr. *Stedman*, who lived at Schioper, above the falls, who, being mounted on a fleet horse, effected his escape; and one of the soldiers, who was caught on the projecting root of a cedar, which sustained him until the Indians had left the place. He soon after got to Fort Niagara, and there gave an account of what had happened. The small rivulet that runs into the Niagara through the Devil's Hole, was, it is said, colored with the blood of the slain on that unfortunate day, and it now bears the name of Bloody-Run.

Farmers-brother fought against the Americans in the Revolution, and was no inconsiderable foe; but his acts were probably mostly in council, as we hear of no important achievements by him in the field.

The following remarkable incident should not be omitted in the life of this chief. In the war of 1812, a fugitive Mohawk from the enemy had endeavored to pass for a Seneca, and accordingly came among those under *Red-jacket* and *Farmers-brother*. The latter discovered him, and immediately appeared in his presence, and thus accosted him. "*I know you well. You belong to the Mohawks. You are a spy. Here is my rifle—my tomahawk—my scalping-knife. Say, which I shall use. I am in haste.*" The young Mohawk knew there was no reprieve, nor time to deliberate. He chose the rifle. The old chief ordered him to lie down upon the grass, and with one foot upon his breast, he discharged his rifle into his head.*

The following letter will, besides exhibiting the condition of the Senecas, develop some other interesting facts in their biographical history.

"To the Honorable *William Eustis*, secretary at war.

"The sachems and chief warriors of the Seneca nation of Indians, understanding you are the person appointed by the great council of your nation to manage and conduct the affairs of the several nations of Indians with whom you are at peace and on terms of friendship, come, at this time, as children to a father, to lay before you the trouble which we have on our minds.

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* *Buckingham's Miscellanies*, i. 33, 34.

"B[illegible], we do not think it best to multiply words: we will, therefore, tell you what our complaint is.—Brother, listen to what we say: Some years since, we held a treaty at Bigtree, near the Genesee River. This treaty was called by our great father, the president of the United States. He sent an agent, Col. *Wadsworth*, to attend this treaty, for the purpose of advising us in the business, and seeing that we had justice done us. At this treaty, we sold to *Robert Morris* the greatest part of our country; the sum he gave us was 100,000 dollars. The commissioners who were appointed on your part, advised us to place this money in the hands of our great father, the president of the United States. He told us our father loved his red children, and would take care of our money, and plant it in a field where it would bear seed forever, as long as trees grow, or waters run. Our money has heretofore been of great service to us; it has helped us to support our old people, and our women and children; but we are told the field where our money was planted is become barren.—Brother, we do not understand your way of doing business. This thing is very heavy on our minds. We mean to hold our white brethren of the United States by the hand; but this weight lies heavy; we hope you will remove it.—We have heard of the bad conduct of our brothers towards the setting sun. We are sorry for what they have done; but you must not blame us; we have had no hand in this bad business. They have had bad people among them. It is your enemies have done this. —We have persuaded our agent to take this talk to your great council. He knows our situations, and will speak our minds.

[Subscribed with the marks of]

FARMER'S BROTHER, [*Honayawus,*]
LITTLE BILLY, [*Gishkaka,*]
YOUNG KING, [*Koyingquautah,*]
POLLARD, [*Kaoundoowand,*]
CHIEF-WARRIOR, [*Lunuchshewa,*]
TWO-GUNS,
JOHN SKY,
PARROT-NOSE, [*Soocoowa,*]
JOHN PIERCE, [*Teskaiy,*]
STRONG, [*Kahalsta,*]

WHEELBARROW,
JACK-BERRY,
TWENTY CANOES, [*Cachaunwasse,*]
BIG-KETTLE, [*Sessewa ?*]
HALF-TOWN, [*Achiout,*]
KEYANDEANDE,
CAPTAIN-COLD,
ESQ. BLINKNEY,
CAPT. JOHNSON, [*Talwinaha.*]

"N. B. The foregoing speech was delivered in council by *Farmers-Brother*, at Buffalo Creek, 19 Dec. 1811, and subscribed to in my presence by the chiefs whose names are annexed.

ERASTUS GRANGER."

Eight thousand dollars * was appropriated immediately upon receipt of the above.

Little-billy, or *Gishkaka*, is the same of whom we have spoken in a preceding chapter, and called by *Washington*, *Juskakaka*.

Young-king, the third signer of the above talk, was engaged in fighting for the Americans in the last war with England, and by an act of congress was to be paid yearly, in quarterly payments, 200 dollars, during life. The act states that it was "a compensation for the brave and meritorious services which he rendered" in that war, "and as a provision for the wound and disability which he received in the performance of those services." This was in the spring of 1816.

1 Of *Pollard*, or Captain *Pollard*, we shall have occasion elsewhere to say more.

Jack-berry was sometimes interpreter for *Red-jacket*.

Half-town was very conspicuous in the affairs of the Senecas, but as he is generally mentioned, in our documents, in connection with *Corn-plant*, or *Corn-planter*, and *Big-tree*, we had designed to speak of the three collectively.

We find among the acts of the Pennsylvania legislature of 1791, one "for granting 800 dollars to *Corn-planter*, *Half-town* and *Big-tree*, Seneca chiefs, in trust for the Seneca nation." At this time much was apprehended from an Indian war. Settlers were intruding themselves upon their country, and all experience has shown that whenever the whites have gone among them, troubles were sure to follow. Every movement of the Indians was looked upon with jealousy by them at this period. *Half-town* was the "white man's friend," and communicated to the garrisons in his country every suspicious movement of tribes of whom doubts were entertained. It is evident that hostile bands, for a long time, hovered about the post at Venango, and, but for the vigilance of *Half-town*, and other friendly chiefs, it would have been cut off. In April this year, (1791,) *Corn-plant* and *Half-town* had upwards of 100 warriors in and about the garrison, and kept runners out continually, "being determined to protect it at all events." Their spies made frequent discoveries of war parties. On the 12 August, 1791, *Half-town* and *New-arrow* gave information at Fort Franklin, that a sloop full of Indians had been seen on Lake Erie, sailing for Presque Isle; and their object was supposed to be Fort Franklin; but the conjecture proved groundless.

The Indian name of *Half-town* was *Achiout*. We hear of him at Fort Harmer, in 1789, where, with 23 others, he executed a treaty with the United States. The commissioners on the part of the latter were General *Arthur St. Clair*, *Oliver Wolcut*, *Richard Butler* and *Arthur Lee*. Among the signers on the part of the Senecas were also *Big-tree*, or *Kiandogewa*, *Corn-planter*, or *Gyantwaia*, besides several others whose names are familiar in history. *Big-tree* was often called *Great-tree*, which, in the language of the Five Nations, was *Nihorontagowa*,* which also was the name of the Oneida nation.† *Big-tree* was with General *Washington* during the summer of 1778, but returned to the Indian nations in the autumn. He proceeded to the Senecas, and used his eloquence to dissuade them from fighting under *Brant* against the Americans. The Oneidas were friendly at this time, and *Big-tree* was received among them with hospitality, in his way, upon this mission. Having staid longer than was expected among the Senecas, the Oneidas sent a messenger to him to know the reason. He returned answer that when he arrived among his nation, he found them all in arms, and their villages, Kanadaseago and Jennessee, crowded with warriors from remote tribes; that they at first seemed inclined to hearken to his wishes, but soon learning by a spy that the Americans were about to invade their country, all flew to arms, and *Big-tree* put himself at their head, "*determined to chastise*," he said, "*the enemy that dared presume to think of penetrating their country.*" But we do not learn that he was obliged to maintain that hostile attitude, and doubtless returned soon after.

CORN-PLANTER was a warrior at *Braddock's* defeat, but whether a chief I do not learn; we will, however, according to our design, give an account of that signal disaster, in this connection. The French having established themselves upon the Ohio, within the territory claimed by the English, and built a fort upon it, as low down as the confluence of that river with the Monongahela, the latter were determined to dispossess them. This was undertaken by a force of about 2200 men under the command of General *Edward Braddock*. With about 1300 of these he proceeded on the expedition, leaving the rest to follow under Colonel *Dunbar*.‡ Through nearly the whole course of his march, he was watched by spies from Fort Duquesne, (the name of the French fort on the Ohio,) and the earliest intelligence of his movements was carried there by Indian runners with the utmost despatch. When it was told among the Indians that the army was marching upon them in solid columns, they laughed with surprise, and said, one to another, "*We'll shoot 'em down, all one pigeon!*" § and it will always be acknowledged that, in this, the Indians were not mistaken.

The French, it seems, formed but a small part of the force that defeated

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* "In lieu of the dividend on the bank shares, held by the president of the U. States, in trust for the Seneca nation, in the bank of the U. States."

† Or *Kiandogewa*, *Kayenthoghke*, &c.

‡ *Benson's* Memoir, before the N. Y. Hist. Soc. page 20. Also Amer. Magazine.

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* Or *Kiandogewa*, *Kayenthoghke*, &c.

† *Benson's* Memoir, before the N. Y. Hist. Soc. page 20. Also Amer. Magazine.

‡ Account of the Ohio Defeat, p. 4, 4°. Boston, 1755.

§ *Withers's Chronicles*, 53, 54.

Bradd[illegible] army; the Indians planned and executed the operations chiefly themselves, and their whole force is said not to have exceeded 400 men; but from the accounts of the French themselves, it is evident there were about 600 Indians, and not far from 250 French,[*] who marched out to meet *Braddock*.

Early in the morning of the 9 July, 1755, the English army arrived at a fording-place on the Monongahela, at the junction of the Youghiogany, which it passed in fine order, and pursued its march upon the southern margin of the river, to avoid the high and rugged ground on the north, which they would have had to encounter upon the other side of it. *Washington* often said afterwards, "that the most beautiful spectacle which he had ever beheld was the display of the British troops on this eventful morning." They were in full uniform, and marched in the most perfect order, and dreamed of nothing but an easy conquest. About noon they arrived at their second crossing place, which was distant only 10 miles from Fort Duquesne. It was here that the Indians and French had intended to commence their attack; but owing to some delay, they did not arrive in season, and therefore took a position further in advance, and awaited the approach of the English.

The French were commanded by M. *de Beaujeu*, who had for his lieutenant, M. *Dumas*. The place chosen for the ambush was the best possible, and the Indians never showed greater courage and firmness. It is said by the French, that they were for some time opposed to going out to fight the English, but that after several solicitations from M. *Beaujeu*, they consented; but the Indian account is as we have before stated.

Immediately on crossing the river the army were formed in three divisions, which was the order of march. A plain, or kind of prairie, which the army had to cross, extended from the river about half a mile, and then its route lay over an ascending ground, of very gentle ascent, covered with trees and high prairie grass. At the commencement of this elevation began a ravine, which, as it extended up the rising ground, formed a figure resembling nearly that of a horse-shoe, and about 150 yards in extent. Into this inclosure two divisions of the army had passed when the attack began.

Notwithstanding *Washington* had urged upon the general the propriety of keeping out scouting parties to avoid surprise, yet he would take no advice, and it is said, that on one occasion, he boisterously replied, "that it was high times for a young Buckskin to teach a British general how to fight!" Such was his contempt for scouting parties, that he accepted with cold indifference the services of *George Croghan*, who had offered himself with 100 Indians for the important business of scouring the woods. The consequence was, the Indians, one after another, left the army in its march, much to the regret of *Washington* and other provincial officers, who knew how to appreciate their value.

When the first division of the army had nearly ascended the hill, as the rising ground was called, the Indians broke the silence of the morning with a most appalling yell, and at the same moment poured a most deadly fire from their coverts upon the devoted column. The first shocks were sustained with firmness, and the fire was returned, by which a few Indians were killed, and the French commander-in-chief, M. *de Beaujeu*, mortally wounded. It is said that the Indians now began to waver, and but for the good conduct of M. *Dumas*, second in command, would have fled; but by his exertions order was restored, and the firing, which had not ceased, was redoubled.

The advanced column was commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel *Gage*, since so well known as governor of Massachusetts, in 1775. This column was about 100 yards in advance of the second, which had just begun to ascend the hill when the attack began, and the main body, under the general in person, was but a few rods in the rear of this, and on hearing the firing he pressed forward to support the engaged party.

Meanwhile the extensive line of Indians upon the right flank made an onset from their section of the ravine, and from their superior numbers, the shock could not be withstood, and the column was immediately broken, and began to retreat in disorder down the hill—confusion and dismay ensued—no exertions of the officers could prevent the panic from spreading among the regular troops, and the fight was afterwards continued in the utmost irregularity. Imboldened by the confusion of the English, the Indians now rushed upon them with their tomahawks, which, after near two hours, terminated the battle, and the field was left in their possession. Not only the field of battle, but all the killed and many of the wounded, all the artillery, (eleven pieces of cannon,) all the general's baggage, and even private papers, and all the ammunition and provisions, fell into the hands of the victors.

All but the Virginians fought for some time in the most wretched confusion; but the officers were mournfully sacrificed—sometimes charging the enemy in a body by themselves, hoping by their example to draw out their men in a manner to repel their adversaries; but all to no purpose: and it is not doubted but that the confused multitude of regulars killed many of their companions, as they often fired fifty or a hundred in a huddle together, seemingly for no other object but to get rid of their ammunition. The Virginians fought in the Indian manner, behind trees and coverts; and it was owing to their good conduct that any of the wretched army escaped.

After having five horses shot under him, General *Braddock* received a wound in his lungs, of which he died on the 13th of July, 4 days after the battle, at Fort Cumberland, whither he had arrived with a part of his shattered army. *Washington* had been suffering, for some time before arriving at the fatal battle-field, from a fever; and in a letter which he wrote to his mother, dated July 18th, he thus speaks of himself:—"The Virginia troops showed a good deal of bravery, and were nearly all killed; for I believe, out of three companies that were there, scarcely 30 men are left alive. Captain *Peyrouny*, and all his officers down to a corporal, were killed. Captain *Polson* had nearly as hard a fate, for only one of his were left. In short, the dastardly behavior of those they call regulars exposed all others, that were inclined to do their duty, to almost certain death, and at last, in despite of all the efforts of the officers to the contrary, they ran, as sheep pursued by dogs, and it was impossible to rally them." "Sir *Peter Halket* was killed in the field, where died many other brave officers. I luckily escaped without a wound, though I had 4 bullets through my coat, and two horses shot under me. Captains *Orme* and *Morris*, two of the aids-de-camp, were wounded early in the engagement, which rendered the duty harder upon me, as I was the only person then left to distribute the general's orders, which I was scarcely able to do, as I was not half recovered from a violent illness, that had confined me to my bed and wagon for above 10 days."

We know of no battle, in which so great a proportion of officers fell. There were 86 engaged in it, and 63 were killed and wounded, of whom 26 were killed. Besides those already named, there were among the wounded Colonel *Burton*, Sir *John St. Clair*, Colonel *Orme*, and Major *Sparks*. Of the private soldiers there were killed and wounded 714, half of whom were killed, or fell into the hands of the Indians, and suffered a cruel death afterwards. Mr. *John Field*, then a lieutenant, and Mr. *Charles Lewis*, two distinguished officers afterwards, escaped the carnage of *Braddock's* field to fall in a more fortunate place. They were colonels under General *Andrew Lewis*, and were killed in the battle of Point Pleasant, as will be found mentioned in the life of *Logan*.

In the year 1790, *Big-tree*, *Corn-plant* and *Half-town* appeared at Philadelphia, and, by their interpreter, communicated to President *Washington* as follows:—

"*Father:* The voice of the Seneca nations speaks to you; the great counsellor, in whose heart the wise men of all the *thirteen fires* [13 U. S.] have placed their wisdom. It may be very small in your ears, and we, therefore, entreat you to hearken with attention; for we are able to speak of things which are to us very great.

"When your army entered the country of the Six Nations, we called you the *town destroyer*; to this day, when your name is heard, our women look behind them and turn pale, and our children cling close to the necks of their mothers."

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[*] *Sparks's Washington*, ii. 468—76.

[‡] Ib. c. 1. 469.

"When our chiefs returned from Fort Stanwix, and laid before our council what had been done there, our nation was surprised to hear how great a country you had compelled them to give up to you, without your paying to us any thing for it. Every one said, that your hearts were yet swelled with resentment against us for what had happened during the war, but that one day you would consider it with more kindness. We asked each other, *What have we done to deserve such severe chastisement?*

"*Father:* when you kindled your 13 fires separately, the wise men assembled at them told us that you were all brothers; the children of one great father, who regarded the red people as his children. They called us brothers, and invited us to his protection. They told us that he resided beyond the great water where the sun first rises; and that he was a king whose power no people could resist, and that his goodness was as bright as the sun. What they said went to our hearts. We accepted the invitation, and promised to obey him. What the Seneca nation promises, they faithfully perform. When you refused obedience to that king, he commanded us to assist his beloved men in making you sober. In obeying him, we did no more than yourselves had led us to promise." "We were deceived; but your people teaching us to confide in that king, had helped to deceive us; and we now appeal to your breast. *Is all the blame ours?*

"*Father:* when we saw that we had been deceived, and heard the invitation which you gave us to draw near to the fire you had kindled, and talk with you concerning peace, we made haste towards it. You told us you could crush us to nothing; and you demanded from us a great country, as the price of that peace which you had offered to us: *as if our want of strength had destroyed our rights.* Our chiefs had felt your power, and were unable to contend against you, and they therefore gave up that country. What they agreed to has bound our nation, but your anger against us must by this time be cooled, and although our strength is not increased, nor your power become less, we ask you to consider calmly—*Were the terms dictated to us by your commissioners reasonable and just?*"

They also remind the president of the solemn promise of the commissioners, that they should be secured in the peaceable possession of what was left to them, and then ask, "*Does this promise bind you?*" And that no sooner was the treaty of Fort Stanwix concluded, than commissioners from Pennsylvania came to purchase of them what was included within the lines of their state. These they informed that they did not wish to sell, but being further urged, consented to sell a part. But the commissioners said that "*they must have the whole;*" for it was already ceded to them by the king of England, at the peace following the revolution; but still, as their ancestors had always paid the Indians for land, they were willing to pay them for it. Being not able to contend, the land was sold. Soon after this, they empowered a person to let out part of their land, who said congress had sent him for the purpose, but who, it seems, fraudulently procured a *deed* instead of a *power* to lease; for there soon came another person claiming all their country northward of the line of Pennsylvania, saying that he purchased it of the other, and for which he had paid 20,000 dollars to him and 20,000 more to the United States. He now demanded the land, and, on being refused, threatened immediate war. Knowing their weak situation, they held a council, and took the advice of a white man, whom they took to be their friend, but who, as it proved, had plotted with the other, and was to receive some of the land for his agency. He, therefore, told them they must comply. "Astonished at what we heard from every quarter," they say, "with hearts aching with compassion for our women and children, we were thus compelled to give up all our country north of the line of Pennsylvania, and east of the Genesee River, up to the great forks, and east of a south line drawn up from that fork to the line of Pennsylvania." For this he agreed to give them 10,000 dollars down, and 1000 dollars a year forever. Instead of that, he paid them 2500 dollars, and some time after offered 500 dollars more, insisting that that was all he owed them, which he allowed to be yearly. They add,

"*Father:* you have said that we were in your hand, and that by closing it you could crush us to nothing. Are you determined to crush us? If you are, tell us so; that those of our nation who have become your children, and have determined to die so, may know what to do. In this case, one chief has said, he would ask you to put him out of his pain. Another, who will not think of dying by the hand of his father, or his brother, has said he will retire to the Chataughque, eat of the fatal root, and sleep with his fathers in peace."

"All the land we have been speaking of belonged to the Six Nations. No part of it ever belonged to the king of England, and he could not give it to you."

"Hear us once more. At Fort Stanwix we agreed to deliver up those of our people who should do you any wrong, and that you might try them and punish them according to your law. We delivered up two men accordingly. But instead of trying them according to your law, the lowest of your people took them from your magistrate, and put them immediately to death. It is just to punish the murder with death; but the Senecas will not deliver up their people to men who disregard the treaties of their own nation."

There were many other grievances enumerated, and all in a strain which, we should think, would have drawn forth immediate relief. In his answer, President *Washington* said all, perhaps, which could be said in his situation; and his good feelings are manifest throughout: still there is something like evasion in answering some of their grievances, and an omission of notice to others. His answer, nevertheless, gave them much encouragement. He assured them that the lands obtained from them by fraud was not sanctioned by the government, and that the whole transaction was declared null and void; and that the persons who murdered their people should be dealt with as though they had murdered white men, and that all possible means would be used for their apprehension, and rewards should continue to be offered to effect it. But we have not learned that they were ever apprehended. The land conveyed by treaty, the president informed them, he had no authority to concern with, as that act was before his administration.

The above speech, although appearing to be a joint production, is believed to have been dictated by *Corn-planter*. It, however, was no doubt the sentiments of the whole nation, as well as those of himself, *Half-town* and *Big-tree*. Of this last-named chief we will here speak as follows:—In 1791, an act passed the legislature of Pennsylvania, "to empower the governor to grant a patent to *Big-tree*, a Seneca chief, for a certain island in the Alleghany River." He lamented the disaster of *St. Clair's* army, and was heard to say afterwards, *that he would have two scalps for General Butler's*, who fell and was scalped in that fight. *John Deckard*, another Seneca chief, repeated the same words. Being on a mission to Philadelphia, in April, 1792, he was taken sick at his lodgings, and died after about 20 hours' illness. Three days after, being Sunday, the 22d, he was buried with all requisite attention. The river *Big-tree* was probably named from the circumstance of this chief having lived upon it. His name still exists among some of his descendants, or others of his tribe, as we have seen it subscribed to several instruments within a few years. To return to *Corn-planter*.

His Indian name, as we have before noted, was *Gyantwaia;* and most of our knowledge concerning him is derived from himself, and is contained in a letter sent from him to the governor of Pennsylvania; and, although written by an interpreter, is believed to be the real production of *Corn-planter*. It was dated "Alleghany River, 2d mo. 2d, 1822," and is as follows:—

"I feel it my duty to send a speech to the governor of Pennsylvania at this time, and inform him the place where I was from—which was at Conewangus,* on the Genesee River.

"When I was a child, I played with the butterfly, the grasshopper and the frogs; and as I grew up, I began to pay some attention and play with the Indian boys in the neighborhood, and they took notice of my skin being a different color from theirs, and spoke about it. I inquired of my mother the cause, and she told me that my father was a residenter in Albany.† I still

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* This was the Iroquois term to designate a place of Christian Indians; hence many places bear it. It is the same as *Caughnewaga*.

† It is said (Amer. Reg. ii. 228) that he was an Irishman.

BIG TREE
POLLARD

GENEALOGY COLLECTION

HISTORY OF BUFFALO,

WITH SOME ACCOUNT OF

ITS EARLY INHABITANTS, BOTH SAVAGE AND CIVILIZED,

COMPRISING

HISTORIC NOTICES OF THE SIX NATIONS OR IROQUOIS INDIANS, INCLUDING
A SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON, AND OF
OTHER PROMINENT WHITE MEN, LONG RESIDENT
AMONG THE SENECAS.

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER,

IN TWO VOLUMES.

BY WILLIAM KETCHUM.

VOL. II.

BUFFALO, N. Y.
ROCKWELL, BAKER & HILL, PRINTERS.

1865.

was on the verge of the ocean ; that it would take them twelve months to reach the place of treaty ; but those falsaties were soon explained to my friends, and through which I plainly showed them, by my draughts, that the distance rom thence to Fort Washington, did not exceed six hundred miles, and that half that distance we should go by the waters of Lake Erie, and that, when I was satisfied of their going with me, I would charter one of the trading vessels on the lake for that purpose.

May 3. Finding, upon inquiry, that there was no general council to be held this day, waiting the coming of Col. Butler, I sent the interpreter to invite the chiefs to my cabin, as I had some matters to communicate to them, previous to their going to general council. They soon attended me and I opened my map before them, and showed from our situation at Buffalo, the trace we should make into the Miami Nation ; from thence to Fort Washington on the Ohio ; the first by a transport on Lake Erie, to the Miami, which, with anything of a fair wind, could be completed in less than two days and two nights. From the mouth of the Miami to the Missasagoe Nation, situate on the same, and from thence to the Miami and Wabash tribes, at such place where they might generally be assembled ; plainly demonstrating to their satisfaction, that the whole tour could be performed in a short time ; and, therefore, enjoined them, under the friendship which they professed to bear to the thirteen fires, that they would, in their next council, promote and further my business, that I came to receive their assistance to perform ; so that I might go on my journey without further hesitation, as my orders were not to remain at any council longer than two or three days, if I could possibly do otherwise, so that it might be reasonably expected that my stay here could not be much longer, this being the seventh day since my arrival. I hoped therefore, they would be silent with me longer, as I plainly saw that they were not to exercise their own opinions, but the opinion of the British agent. These remarks I made, with intention that they should feel the force of my observations ; upon which Red Jacket desired that I should hear him speak, as I had been speaking a long time. “Tell him (said he to the Interpreter,) that some of his language is soft, but that other parts of it are too strong ; for the danger that is before us is great, and our enemies are drunk ; and they will not hear what we say, like a man that is sober, and we consider that whatever number of the Six Nations accompany him, will be in the same danger with himself, and it is likely that we shall not live long, when the bad Indians shall see us. Therefore as it is a business of such weight to us, we must take counsel, in order to save ourselves and him, from falling by their hands. Moreover, the Indians are not like white men, for they must think a great while. He must therefore attend our councils, and look, and hear, till we shall speak on his business ; and to-morrow our head men will meet together, and try what can be done.” While we were in conversation together, a runner came to the Young King, acquainting him that Col. Butler, with several officers from Niagara, had arrived at the store house on Lake Erie, where, Col. Butler said that the sachems and head men of the nation should meet him in the morning, but did not advise that I should attend with them. This the Young King desired might be told me, that I might know that Col. Butler had called them together. The circumstance of their moving the council fire from home to Lake Erie had never been attempted before, and may with propriety be said, that their being called together without my being present, was intended to answer some private purpose ; perhaps to damp the ardor of such friends as I might have gained among the Indians, through the fair and honorable statements which I had laid before them in their councils. Since the dusk of the evening, Capt. O'Beel has called a meeting of the chiefs at the cabin of Cayassutta, as I understood it, to advise them not to do anything to injure me in the business I had to do with them. In the course of this day Capt. Half-Town and Big-Tree, and several of the head men and warriors from O'Beel's Town and Cattaraugus, about sixty in number, and Capt. Snake, with about forty of the Delawares arrived, attended by many of their women, youth, &c. By invitation, I dined this day (in company with Capt. Houdin,) with the principal chief of the Onondaga Nation, named Big-Sky. His castle lay about three miles east of Buffalo, near which were about twenty-eight good cabins, and the inhabitants appeared in general to be decent and well clothed, particularly their women, some of which were dressed so richly with silken stroud, &c., and ornamented with so many silver trappings, that one suit must be of the value of at least thirty pounds, some of the latter attended the feast, which principally consisted of young pigeons, some boiled, some stewed, and the mode of dishing them up was, that a hank of six were tied with a deer's sinew round their necks, their bills pointing outward ; they were plucked, but of pin-feathers there were plenty remained ; the inside was taken out, but it appeared from the soup made of them, that water had not touched them before. The repast being the best I had seen for a long time, I ate of it very heartily, and the entertainment was given with the appearance of much hospitality. Returned about sunset to Buffalo.

May 4. The whole of the head men and warriors repaired to the place yesterday appointed by Col. Butler to open that council they intended

CHAPTER III.

In the spring of 1787, a deputation of Senecas, at the head of which was Big Tree, visited Albany, and laid before the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, their grievances in respect to their lands. One of the delegation addressed the Commissioners as follows:

"BROTHERS—When the Commissioners of Albany held the council fire at Fort Schuyler, (Stanwix,) they told us that we should take care of our land, that it was our own. This was good, and what we conceived to be our interest, and our right; but when the Commissioners of the United States came up, they said they could not make peace with us, unless we gave them first, an extent of land seven miles in breadth from the line established by the late Sir William Johnson, to Fort Pitt. This the few of our Nation who attended that treaty granted, although they were particularly instructed not to grant any land, and therefore had no right to do it, and what they did in granting lands is void.

"Brothers—Our land is our money. It is on that we hunt; and by hunting, we maintain and support ourselves and families. If our lands are thus taken from us, what will become of our wives and children? It hurts our feelings much, that our lands should be torn from us in the manner these seven miles before mentioned have been done. But we trust that our good friends at Albany,

who have always given us good advice, will interest and exert themselves in our behalf, that our lands may be restored to us again, and we wish and pray, that the line now running between Pennsylvania and this State, may go farther south than the Commissioners run it last summer. * * *

"Brothers—The United States have sent word to us that they soon expect to get possession of Oswego and Niagara, and that they will take no more land around each, than the King of England had, and that then they would open the trade to every part of our country.

"Brothers—Whenever the United States take possession of Oswego and Niagara, we request that the troops may go up the Mohawk river, and by the lakes, and not through our country, as it may disturb our wives and children; and we request that no more lands around each may be taken possession of, than what the King of England had, which was four miles square at Oswego, and at Niagara from Johnson's landing, four miles along the river till it reaches lake Erie.

"Brothers—We are happy to have it in our power to inform you, that all the Indian Nations are at peace, and firmly resolved to remain so, and not intermeddle in any disputes which may arise between the white people, and to strengthen their determination, there is now a council held of all the Indian Nations at Buffalo Creek.

"Brothers—Some of us attended the survey last summer, and were requested by Gov. Clinton and the other gentlemen on the part of this State, to meet them here in this city on the subject of a further survey, and we are sorry that they are absent. You will send on to him, the letter we brought with us from Genesee, and remind him

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"My sons Edward and Robert will be at Niagara this season. I hope you'll all be happy. I shall expect from you all that's worth notice in the upper country. I have the pleasure to acquaint you that we are all well. The bearer will tell you where we are and shall be, and believe me to be, with wishing you every happiness,

"Your Friend,
"EDWARD POLLARD."

"MR. GORING."

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GENEALOGY COLLECTION

HISTORY OF BUFFALO,

WITH SOME ACCOUNT OF

ITS EARLY INHABITANTS, BOTH SAVAGE AND CIVILIZED,

COMPRISING

HISTORIC NOTICES OF THE SIX NATIONS OR IROQUOIS INDIANS, INCLUDING
A SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON, AND OF
OTHER PROMINENT WHITE MEN, LONG RESIDENT
AMONG THE SENECAS.

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER,

IN TWO VOLUMES.

BY WILLIAM KETCHUM.

VOL. II.

BUFFALO, N. Y.
ROCKWELL, BAKER & HILL, PRINTERS.

1865.

a council held at Buffalo Creek, in December, 1812, is certified by Hon. Erastus Granger. It was signed by all the principal chiefs and forwarded to the Secretary of War at Washington:

'To the Hon. William Eustis, Secretary of War:

"The Sachems and chief warriors of the Seneca nation of Indians, understanding you are the person appointed by the Great Council of your nation, to manage and conduct the affairs of the several nations of Indians with whom you are at peace and on terms of friendship, come at this time as children to a father, to lay before you the trouble we have on our minds.

"Brother:— We do not think it best to multiply words; we will therefore tell you what our complaint is:

"Brother — Listen to what we say. Some years since we held a treaty at Big Tree, Genesee River. This treaty was called by our Great Father, the President of the United States. He sent an agent, Col. Wadsworth, to attend this treaty, for the purpose of advising us in the business, and seeing that we had justice done us. At this treaty we sold to Robert Morris, the greatest part of our country. The sum he gave us was ten thousand dollars. The commissioners who were appointed on your part, advised us to place this money in the hands of our Great Father, the President of the United States. He told us our Great Father loved his childen, and would take care of our money, and plant it in a field where it would bear seed forever — as long as trees grow, or waters run. Our money has heretofore been of great service to us; it has helped us to support our old people, our women and children; but we are told the field where our money is planted is become barren.

"Brother — We do not understand your way of doing business. This thing is very heavy on our minds. We mean to hold our brethren of the United States by the hand, but this weight lies heavy; we hope you will remove it. We have heard of the bad conduct of our brothers, towards the setting sun. We are sorry for what they have done, but you must not blame us; we have had no hand in this bad business. They have bad people among them. It is your enemies have done this. We have persuaded our agent to take this talk to your Great Council. He knows our situation and will speak our minds."

This was subscribed by about twenty chiefs, and an appropriation of eight thousand dollars was made to pay the arrears due the Indians for dividends upon the United States Bank shares, held by the President of the United States in trust for the Seneca Nation.

It is well-known that after the peace with Great Britain, in 1783, there was a strong party in favor of extirpating the Indians, or at least driving them out of the State. Gen. Washington did not sympathize with this feeling, but recommended a more humane policy.

In this he was seconded by several influential men in this State, and elsewhere, and his policy at length prevailed. In an interview with a deputation of the Senecas, President Washington addressed them in a speech, in which he recommended the Indians to forsake war and hunting, and live in peace and turn to the cultivation of the soil as a means of subsistence. He urged it upon them by saying that he himself was a farmer. He addressed himself to Ho-na-ya-was in particular, calling him brother. Washington was called "the great farmer," and Ho-na-ya-was was his "brother;" hence the name, "Farmers Brother."

Farmers Brother died March 2d, 1815, at the Seneca Indian village, on Buffalo Creek, at the age of ninety-six years, and his body was buried with military honors in the old burial ground in the then village of Buffalo, the 5th Regiment United States Infantry, then stationed at Buffalo, performing the service on the occasion. It is said to have been the largest funeral procession that had ever been witnessed in Buffalo, up to that time. When all the remains were removed from the "old burying ground" to Forest Lawn, in 1851, the grave of Farmers Brother was recognized by the mark upon the lid of the coffin, which remained perfectly distinct. The figure of a heart enclosing the letters "F. B." made with brass nails driven into the wood; this was preserved, and buried with the remains in a grave separate from the mass of those that were unknown, which were buried in one general grave, and it remains to some future generation of his white brothers to erect a suitable monument to the memory of one who was distinguished in life, honored in death, and the remembrance of whose high and noble traits of character are still cherished in the recollection of the few now living, who knew and appreciated a truly great man—whom Washington delighted to call his "Brother."

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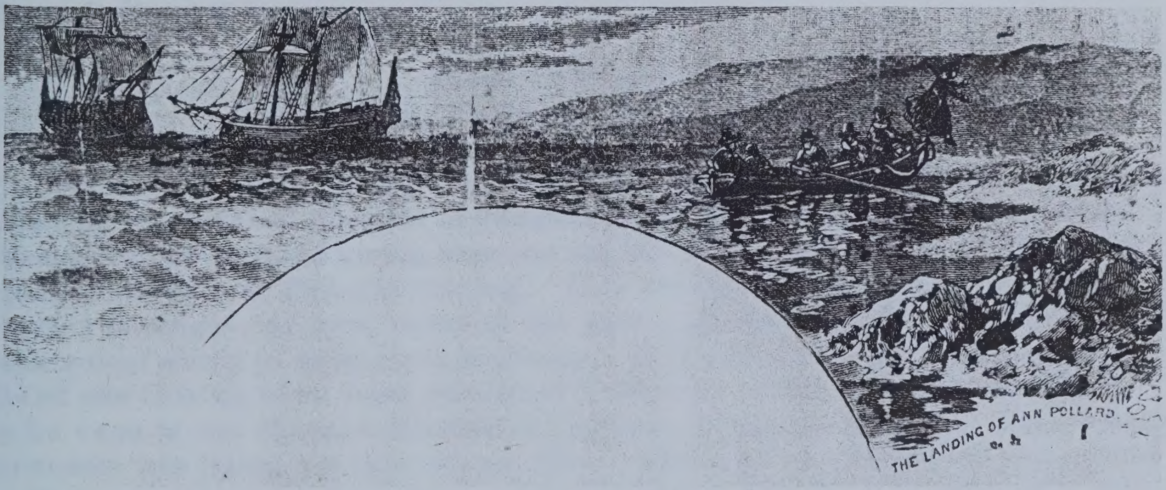
THE HISTORY OF THE POLLARD FAMILY

OF AMERICA

By

Maurice J. Pollard

Member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, Boston, Mass.;
The Society of Genealogists, London, England; Formerly a Member of the
Institute of American Genealogy, Chicago, Illinois


THE LANDING OF ANN POLLARD.

The great eventful Present hides the Past; but through the din
Of its loud life hints and echoes from the life behind steal in;
And the lore of home and fireside, and the legendary rhyme,
Make the task of duty lighter which the true man owes his time.
- The Garrison of Cape Ann
Whittier

Dover, N. H.
Published by the Compiler
1960

you call it Pollard?" The Frenchman, quite pleased with the suggestion, gave his consent. The birth was recorded, and other births later jotted down the same way, and from that memorial day, this immigrant family and their descendants have retained the illustrious name of "Pollard."

Negro slaves, on being granted their freedom, sometimes took the surname of their former master. For example, Richard Pollard, son of Clarenda (slave to Col. Benjamin Pollard of Boston, Mass.) was a cabin cook on board the brigantine "Tyrannicade", commanded by Capt. John Allen Hallet. Peter Pollard, son of Col. Benjamin, was Prize Master on the same ship. Peter was engaged July 20, 1778, and discharged Dec. 18, 1778, and Richard Pollard the same.

Edward Pollard
Of London, England, and Niagara, N. Y.

Edward Pollard, sutler, emigrated to America about 1760 from London and having established himself at Niagara, became the leading trader there. He brought over several young men during his early shipments, the most important of which was Francis Goring. This enterprising youth managed Mr. Pollard's business for him; some of the young adventurers assisted while others roved about to seek their fortunes. A few interesting letters between Pollard and Goring have been published*; others, in the archives of Ottowa, may be seen at the Niagara Historical Society, Niagara, Ontario. Still others, at present, are being put into micro-film. Although one authority states that Mr. Pollard ultimately became financially embarrassed, it is generally conceded that in 1779 he made a fortune and decided to return to the old country, leaving his business under the supervision of Goring. But it appears that he did not become permanently settled in England; although he wrote Goring from London in 1780, in Oct. 1781, he dispatched him a letter from Montreal.

In 1767 Pollard had a wife and family, but she was evidently not with him in 1769. By her he was the father of three children: Edward, Jr., Robert and Nancy. Edward, Jr. and Robert attended school in Schenectady;

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* "Buffalo and the Senecas," by William Ketchum. Pollard-Goring Letters Vol. 11, p. 123.

Nancy was in New York in 1772. By a Seneca Indian woman Pollard was the father of John, who later became Capt. Pollard, Chief of the Senecas, and still later Col. John Pollard. By the celebrated Catharine Montour, Pollard was the father of three more children, who apparently took the surname of "Montour." These boys all distinguished themselves in warfare. John Montour, one of them, was shot in the back at Shimargo. (He recovered from the wound, however, and later attended school in Trenton, N. J., Elizabethtown and about 1774 in Schenectady.) Rowland or Roland Montour, another son, was active in skirmishes; he was referred to in a letter to Pollard, his parent, thus: "It was John who was shot, not Rowland." Another son whose name I have not been able to ascertain, but who had a wife Belle, was fatally wounded by the Rebels, or American forces. Montour was in one of three canoes, and was shot from the shore. Catharine Montour was the stepmother of Capt. John Pollard, Chief of the Senecas, later known as Col. John Pollard.

Montour

Louis de Buade or Count Frontenac (1620-1698), Governor of New France (Canada), married Mademoiselle de la Grange-Trianon. King Louis XIII was his godfather. He died in Quebec after a most extraordinary career beset with strife and discord. His private life was shadowed by domestic infelicity and he and his wife were temporarily separated.

His daughter, Madam Catharine Montour, referred to as a half-breed Indian, was born in Canada and died in Chemung Co., N. Y., about 1752. Madam's adventurous life is embodied in the romantic early history of the eighteenth century. During the French-Huron and Six Nations War, Catharine, ten years of age, was taken prisoner and carried into the land of the Senecas. She was adopted and reared by them. She married a young chief distinguished in the wars against the Catawas. Tradition says that she was present in one of the battles with her two sons; that "she ranged the field of blood like a chafed tigress, stimulating the warriors of her adopted race to the onslaught, even in the hottest of the fight."* There is some doubt about this as such bar-

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*"Life of Joseph Brant" - W. L. Stone, Vol. 1, p. 339.
Historians may have confused Catharine Montour the First, daughter of the Count, with her granddaughter Catharine, sister of Queen Esther.

barious conduct does not appear consistent with her reputation. Her husband was slain in battle 1730; she was blind in 1749, and died before 1752. It appears that Madam Catharine Montour's daughter, known as "French Margaret" married a Canadian Indian, and was the mother of the two half-breed girls, Catharine and Esther.

Catharine Montour, granddaughter of Madam, married Thomas Hudson, alias Telenenut, one of the famous Seneca chiefs. She had a son Amochol in New Salem 1778, and another son "Captain Montour." She was the stepmother of Capt. Pollard, Chief of the Senecas, later known as Col. John Pollard. She was not slain by General Sullivan's troops, as tradition near her home on the Lake says, but was living in 1791 near Niagara.

Catharine's sister Queen Esther married Eghobund, Chief of Shenhequin Village (present Ulster, Pa.), built about 1765. This place later became the abode of a Moravian Mission, which Esther treated kindly. In 1772 it moved West. Eghobund, with his tribe, removed his settlement a few miles up the river and died there. Queen Esther became the chief of the tribe; her remarkable intellect gave her absolute sovereignty over the Senecas. Quite frequently she went to Philadelphia with the delegates to the Congress of the Six Nations, and because of her pleasing personality, she was favorably received, enjoying the hospitality of some of the most popular socalites. Her dignified bearing - her charm and beauty - were irresistible. Some historians, however, call her a savage at heart because, to avenge the death of her only son, who was slain the day before the Battle of Wyoming, she tomahawked fourteen helpless prisoners. General John Sullivan's army marched over the remains of Queen Esther's Town, situated on the Susquehanna, west side opposite the junction of the Cheming. Catharine's Town, also her possession, was wiped out during the depredations of the American forces.*

*For Montour see "Journals of the Military Expedition of Major-General John Sullivan against the Six Nation Indians" (pub. 1887) Also: Stone's "Life Of Joseph Brant" Vol. 1, p. 339; Ketchum's "Buffalo and the Senecas"; Publications of the Buffalo Historical Society" Vol. 111; Appleton's Cly. American Biograph; "Enc. Americana" Vol. XIX; "New International" Vol. XVI p. 210, etc. Appleton's Enc. contains an excellent biography of Count Frontenac, Governor of New France (Canada).

Col. John Pollard
(Captain Pollard - Karlundawana - Keoundowana - Gaondowauna)

Captain Pollard (Karlundawana) also called Gaondowauna or Big Tree, was a half-breed, the son of Edward Pollard, the Trader, by a Seneca Indian woman, and a step-son of the celebrated Catharine Montour. As a young man he was a brave warrior, and achieved fame during the struggles along the border settlements. He was in the Battle of Wyoming, and testified that Young King led the Indians along the bloody field. He was also in the Cherry Valley battle. In the War of 1812, the Sachem was chosen Captain by the Indians. He served faithfully, was a courageous ally, and henceforth became known as Col. John Pollard. As an orator he had but one superior: Red Jacket.

The Senecas were the most powerful of the Six Nations; Pollard's eloquence was heard at the Old Caneader Council House, Portage, N. Y., where such distinguished chiefs as Joseph Brant, Red Jacket and Cornplanter delivered their orations and pleaded their causes.

"He was one of the earliest fruits of missionary labors at Buffalo Creek and after his conversion to Christianity, always spoke with abhorrence and deep contrition of the events of his warrior days, and he afterward led a blameless and beneficient life."* Rev. Timothy Alden mentions him frequently in his letters: "Pollard said he was glad I had informed the chiefs of my wishes that they might have the opportunity to communicate them to their people."* July 14, 1818, Pollard, Young King, and other noted chiefs, were present at Mr. Hyde's habitation, in the cabin of Captain Billy, an aged sachem; Sept. 24th, Sabbath, the Council House was well filled with Indians, among them Captain Pollard, Young King, White Chief, Tall Peter, etc. Pollard, as an orator, is referred to as one of the foremost Senecas to seek advancement and instruction of his race in advancing civilization. In one of his impressive speeches he "thanked the Great Spirit who had thus brought them face to face and the good society who had sent a minister who could explain to them the Gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ contained in the Good Book,

* Publications of the Buffalo Historical Society Vol. VI

and promised that they would listen with all possible attention to the explanations which should from time to time be made from the word of God for their best good and the salvation of their souls."

In 1820, at the Council House, the Christians sat on the right, Capt. Pollard at their head; the pagan party on the left, celebrated Red Jacket at their head. The Seneca Mission Church was organized Aug. 10, 1823, near Buffalo. In 1824 Henry Two Guns and Capt. Pollard joined this first religious organization. A year later Pollard's wife, after some hesitation, was converted, and became a member (1825). Rev. Thompson S. Harris had an interesting meeting at Col. Pollard's house.

On one occasion, some years later, Horatio Jones was in Washington with Pollard, Thomas Jemison, and other Indians. Jones said to Pollard: "I outran you, I think, some years ago" - reverting to a noted event in their youth. "Oh, yes," Pollard answered, "but I have often wanted to try it over again and you were never quite ready," Jones got a kick out of this reply; both were too old to run another race.*

Sept. 12, 1815, the Senecas sold all the islands of the Niagara River within the U. S. Jurisdiction; Pollard, Red Jacket, and others signed the treaty. The Government later paid Pollard and other prominent sachems large sums of money in annuities.

In 1811, the Saxs and Foxes under Chief Black Hawk made a tour of some of the cities and settlements in the region of the Great Lakes. From Buffalo they went to Detroit. Received by the Senecas, they were addressed by the Chief, Capt. Pollard or Karlundawana, now "an old and very respectable man."

"After expressing the pleasure which it gave him and his people to meet the chiefs of the Saxs and Foxes, and after alluding to the present state of the Aborigines, he counselled his visitors to return home with a peaceable

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* Pub. of Buffalo His. So. Vol. VI

"mind; to cultivate the earth, and no more to fight against so powerful a people as the whites. Black Hawk replied as follows:

'Our aged brother of the Senecas, who has spoken to us, has spoken the words of a good and wise man. We are strangers to each other, although we have the same color, and the same Great Spirit made us all, and gave us this country together. Brothers, we have seen how great a people the whites are. They are very rich, and very strong. It is folly for us to fight them. We shall go home with much knowledge. For myself, I shall advise my people to be quiet, and live like good men. The advice which you gave us, brother, is very good, and we tell you now we mean to walk the straight path in the future, and to content ourselves with what we have, and with cultivating our lands.' " *

Col. John Pollard died April 10, 1841; his wife several years later. They were buried in the Old Mission Cemetery. In later years, the bones of the Indian chiefs were removed and interred in the new Forest Hill Cemetery. The sachems who could be identified were marked. Capt. Pollard, his wife Catharine, and his little grandchild are laid at rest in Lot No. 4 inscribed "Ga-on-do-wan-na," (Big Tree). Capt. Pollard left no descendants.

Col. Stone referred to Capt. Pollard as a venerable old man, with a head so finely developed that it would have been an interesting study for the well-known phrenologist, Dr. Combe.** Ketchum was personally acquainted with him, and states that after the death of Farmer's Brother, he, Capt. Pollard or Karlundawan, was the greatest Seneca Sachem. "In moral tributes," states an historian, "he was the superior of Red Jacket, being literally a man without guile and distinguished for his benevolence and wisdom. In youth he was an ambitious warrior, and made himself conspicuous in the many forays against the border settlements by the British and Indians during the Revolutionary War. . . . He was a man of commanding presence, of dignified and benevolent aspect, showing little traces of his Indian lineage."**

* "Biography and History of the Indians of North America" - Samuel G. Drake, Sec. of the N. E. His. Gen. So., 1858, p. 110-171.

** Transactions of the Buffalo Historical Society Vol. III Red Jacket p. 83-4.

form'd me that thear parlot and Skip^{r} was Dead, on board, being Kil'd by the Indians at Montinicus. We Sent for y^{e} Crews on board who gave the Following Declaration, Viz^{t} that thear Scooner lying in Company with a Sloop, the Indians in Cannoes fell upon them, about an hour before Day, and fired upon them sever^{ll} times, which they Return'd, that they had kil'd one Frs. Pollard of Ipswich, and Benjamin Majory of Cape porpos. . . We sail'd this Night from Cape porpos to Winter harbor.*

Edward Pollard

(Data unearthed too late to include in his biography "Pollard Family in America")

Edward Pollard followed the army, and, as a sutler, supplied the men with commodites - probably clothes. Perhaps, in conjunction with John Watts, a wealthy New York merchant and land owner, he was sort of a broker; he may have furnished the uniforms for the soldiers. He became involved in financial difficulties; some of his bills were disputed; and he incurred the indignation and perhaps the wrath of Brigadier-General Monckton. However, he was as elusive as a fox; much sought for but seldom found. Incidentally, he experienced matrimonial complications, and clandestine romances in the wilderness of British North America. We can glimpse, perhaps, his life and character from extracts of some letters not included in those previously mentioned but in the custody of the Mass. Historical Society, Boston, Mass. No doubt his career was one of danger and vicissitudes, but however his fate may have become precarious, and his reputation and credit jeopardized, he seems to have extricated himself from his difficulties, and, calm and serene, emerged without frustration. To crown his adventurous life in the Colonies, he was able to retire to the land of his nativity, probably with a snug nest egg, while, like a gigantic thunderstorm, the cannons roared and the muskets flashed over the virgin soil of our forefathers, and left barren, devastated tracts of land with wounded and dead.

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*N. E. His. Gen. Reg. Vol. 44, p. 181

April 12, 1774, a letter of administration was granted to Alexander Ellice, attorney for Edward Pollard of Schenectady, for the estate of James McMillan, Commissary of Stores, Albany Co., New York. The following extracts are from letters of Hon. John Watts to General Robert Monckton:*

New York, 6th Nov. 1764 Dear Sir, I did myself the pleasure to write to you by Davis 11th Oct. & deliver'd your Papers, &c. to Maj.^{r} Duncan.

I have heard nothing from Pollard since he left this place, you must have a little patience with him. I believe Col.^{o} Vaughan was by the last intelligence on his way from Oswego to Niagara, under whose wings he is gone.

Gen. Gage has not yet order'd the clothing into my custody . . . I am always very faithfully . . . J^{no} Watts.**

New York 9th. Nov. 1765 Dear Sir, . . . No money received from Pollard for you, neither the bill on Forman of the Artillery he remitted for L 140. odd pounds nor the other on Duncan for a hundred and ninety odd pounds paid, though neither have been neglected. I am apprehensive he has not talents for business, too soft or too compliant, equally bad. . . Col. Vaughan desires me to inclose you this letter to his brother. The old gent. has sent circular letters to call the Assembly 15th inst. How he will dispose of himself when he leaves Fort he best knows, I should not like his situation. You cannot conceive how much the people are incensed at his administration. I am with great truth . . . Jno. Watts.**

*John Watts, loyalist, (1715 - 1789) one of the founders of the N. Y. Public Library, donated first clock, N. Y. Exchange 1760. Opposed to the Revolution, he went to England 1775, and his estate was confiscated, but later partially restored. Robert Monckton, son of Viscount John M. Monckton of Galway, was Gov. of the present Annapolis; Lieut.-Gov. of Nova Scotia 1756; led a batallion at Louisburg; declined a commission in the Revolution, not wishing to take up arms against the Colonists. Col. Vaughan, mentioned in the letters was probably William Vaughan b. Portsmouth, N. H. 1703, son of George Vaughan, Lieut-Gov. of New Hampshire; d. London, England 1746. He was a Lieut.-Col. under Sir William Pepperell, Louisburg, Cape Breton.

** Mass. His. Coll. Series IV Vol. 19, p. 536. Vol. 10, p. 582. Vol. 10, p. 589.

New York 22d. Feby. 1766 Dear Sir, My last was 8th via. Dublin with the first bill on Treasury for L128, St^g drawn by Gen^1. Gage, the 2d. is enclosed. Your account will show you how far Pollard has gone in his payments. I took this bill on settling the order he sent on Duncan for L196 9 1 Curry. Forman says he will pay sixty or seventy pounds of the old contested Bill. Pollard remitted on him, these two sums are since the Account and L60 for the Gimcrack* at the Fort I received of the Treasurer. . . Jno. Watts

Eminent American Pollards 1960

Name	Birth	Place	Occupation	Address
Cash Blair	1900 d. 1959	Hannibal, Mo.	Toxiologist	Gainsville, Fla. Univ.
Ernest Charles	1906	Chantong Fu, China	Professor	Yale College
George Marvin	1900	St. Joseph, Mo.	Foreign Ser. Officer	Luxembourg
Henry Strange**	1900	Lansing, Mich.	Univ. Prof.	Oxford, Ohio
James Edward	1894	Chambersburg, Pa.	Prof. Journal.	Columbus, O.
Leonard Heber	1909	Emmet, Idaho	Univ. Prof.	Logan, Utah
Violet McDoughall	1889	Maxville, Ont., Canada	Dem. Nat. Com.	Richmond, Va.
Warren Randolph	1898	Jersey City, N.J.	Trans. Exec.	Richmond, Va.
William Grosvenor**	1911	Batavia, N. Y.	Physicist Clergyman	Oak Ridge, Tenn.

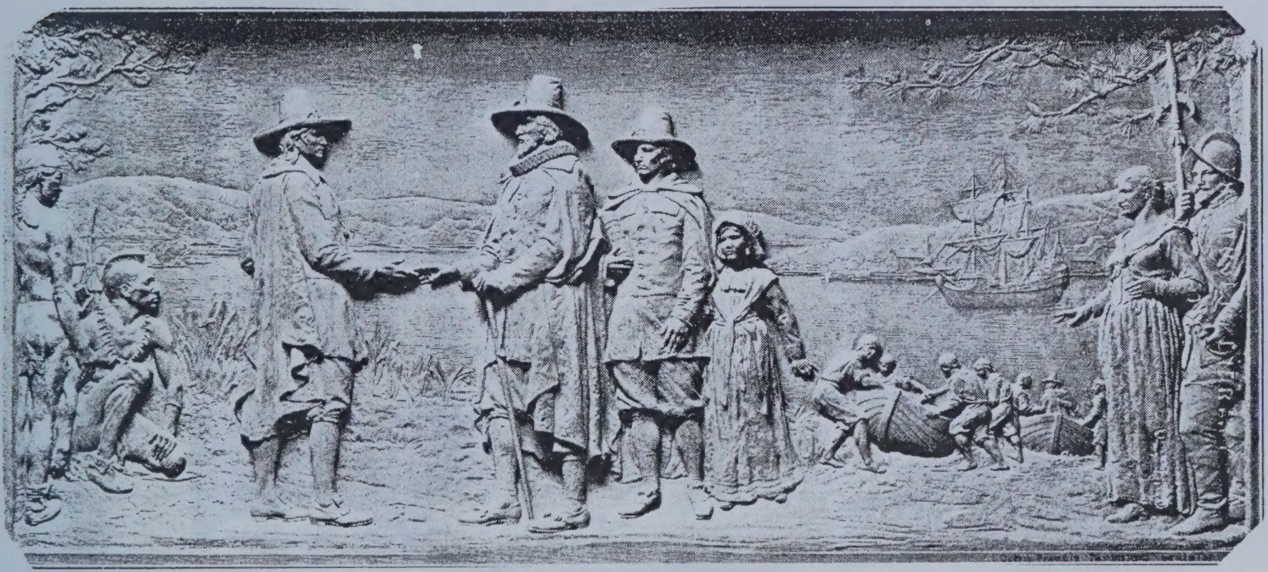
*gimcrack: trifles; of no particular value.
** Billerica Pollards.

THE HISTORY OF THE POLLARD FAMILY c OF AMERICA

By
Maurice J. Pollard

Member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, Boston, Mass.; The Duston-Dustin Family Association, Haverhill, Mass.; The Society of Genealogists, London, England; Formerly a Member of the Institute of American Genealogy, Chicago, Illinois.

VOLUME II



The Landing of Anne Pollard

"Hers was the first white girl's foot on the soil now pressed by a million eager feet each day." - Bolton

Dover, N. H.
Published by the Compiler
1964

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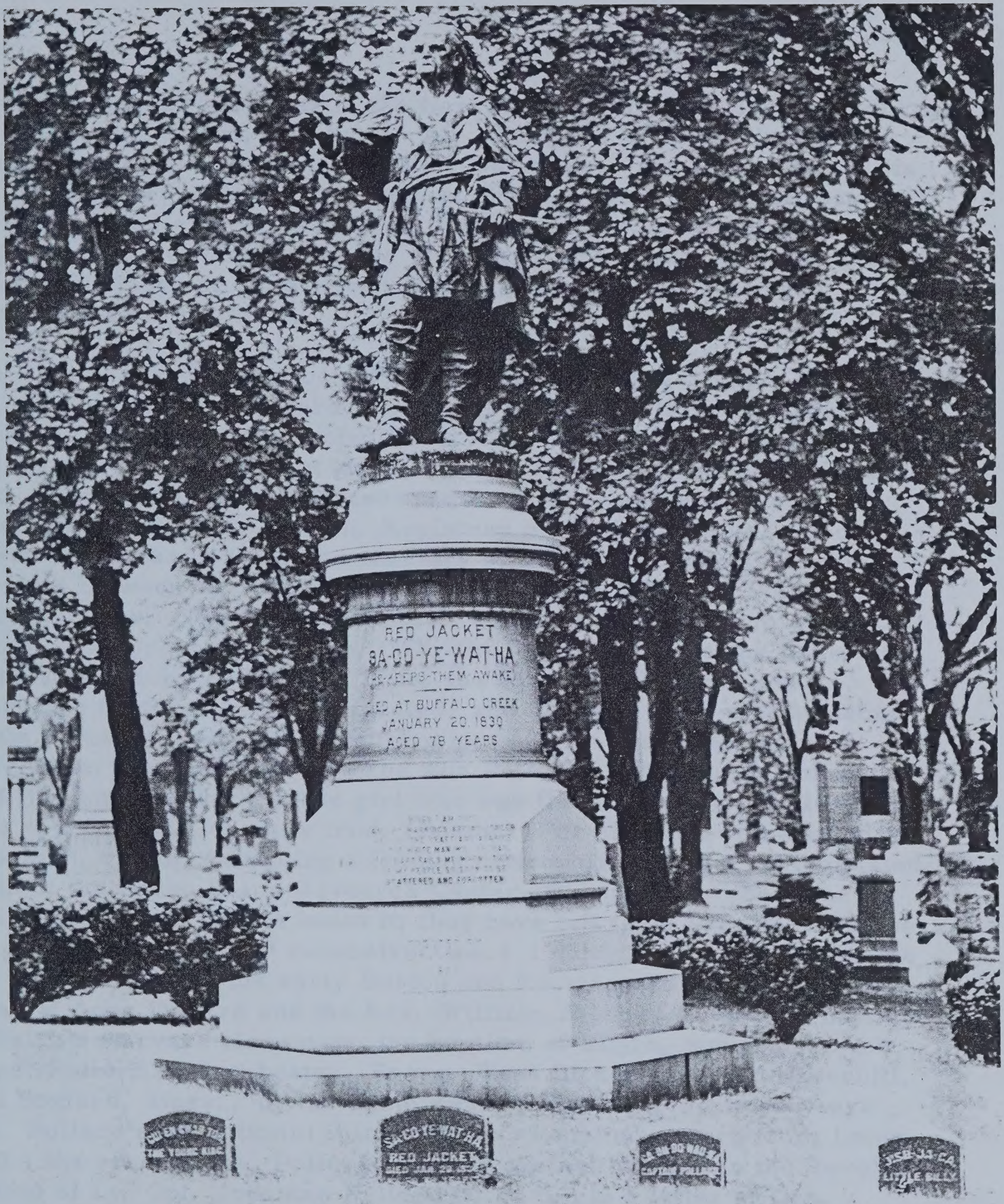
RED JACKET
BA-CO-YE-WAT-HA
HE-KEEPS-THEM-AWAKE
DIED AT BUFFALO CREEK
JANUARY 20 1830
AGED 78 YEARS
SCATTERED AND FORGOTTEN
SA-GO-YE-WAT-HA
RED JACKET
LITTLE BILLY
CAPTAIN POLLARD

Tomb of Red Jacket (Ba-co-ye-wet-ha). "When I am gone and my warnings are no longer needed the craft and avarice of the White Man will prevail. My heart fails me when I think of my people so soon to be scattered and forgotten." Tomb of Capt. Pollard (Col. John Pollard) Chief of the Senecas (about 1769-1841). Forest Lawn Cemetery, Buffalo, N. Y. Courtesy of the Buffalo and Erie County Historical Society. (See Vol. I, p. 168 Pollard History)

ried passengers across the river to the Narrow Gauge at East Boston en route to Winthrop, Revere Beach, and Lynn. Mr. Sharples' chemical laboratory made a vivid impression on the mind of the Compiler. The aged chemist, in the midst of countless bottles, presented at times a weird spectacle; pots and crucibles hissing and ejecting iridescent flames, reminded one of the interesting legend of Sif's Golden Hair. As the Compiler inspects Mr. Sharples' letters, after the lapse of almost sixty years, visions of the chemical laboratory loom up in his mind.

The Pollard data in this book (Families of Middlesex County, Mass.) was from the Compiler's own personal research. At the time this genealogical sketch was researched and compiled (1908), the parents of Francis Pollard of Kingston, N. H. were not known. Later investigations by the Compiler, with the cooperation of the renowned Rev. Charles Henry Pope, and the venerable Dr. Irving A. Watson, Registrar of Vital Statistics, Concord, N. H., established the parents and ancestry of Francis Pollard. No relationship exists between the Cape Ann Pollards and the Billerica Pollards as far as records show. The Plaistow, N. H. Pollards descend from mariners of Cape Ann. The proof is absolute. Why the leaning towards the Billerica Pollards by some of my kinsmen? True, the Billerica Pollards were a worthy, prolific family, greatly respected, and included many distinguished descendants. But you cannot manufacture genealogy, even if so inclined. Personally, I am a member of the Cape Ann Pollards and proud to acknowledge it. I find interest in the little girl who was the first white female to set foot on the soil that millions now trod. (Boston) (For although we have today a "new Boston", rapidly becoming a leading metropolis with the contemplated installation of the Nassa Space Research Center, the spirits of the pioneers still seem to hover over it - to haunt it; they have left their indelible imprint upon this great city in spite of reconstruction.) I enjoy the anecdotes and the traditions associated with the early Boston and Rockingham County Pollards: the meeting of Anne Pollard and the Rev. William Balch of Bradford, Mass., and Mr. Balch's Harvard classmate; the baptism of Elijah, son of John and Mary (Pope) Pollard of Dorchester, Essex, West Gloucester, and Haverhill, Mass., at Boxford, Mass., by the same Rev. William Balch twelve years later; Col. Pollard's reception of Shirley on his victorious return from Louisburg, C. B.; the sons of Col. Pollard: brother against brother in the Revolution; mention of Lt. Col. Jonathan Pollard (D. A. G.) in a letter of Gen. George Washington; the introduction of the beloved Lafayette to the enthusiastic citizens of Boston by City Marshal Benjamin Pollard (grandson of Col. Benjamin Pollard); King Philip's command, under penalty of death, not to molest any member of the Leonard family (Leonard-Pollard) in the vicinity of Taunton, Mass., during the Indian War; Francis Pollard, Ipswich, Mass.,

slain by the Abnaki Indians off Matinicus Island; Francis Pollard, His kinsman, of Chebacco Parish (Essex), Mass., and South Kingston, N. H., quartered at the famous Wayside Inn; the activities of his son, Deacon Isaac Pollard (1758 - 1836), Plaistow, N. H., including his vow to accumulate wealth; the exploits of the renowned Hannah Duston; the ties of consanguinity with Daniel Webster, Luther Burbank, Horace Greeley, Gov. Thomas Dudley (one of the Founders of Harvard), Hon. Peter Coffin (Judge of the Supreme Court of the Province), Hon. Charles M. Floyd and Hon. Person C. Cheney (both former governors of New Hampshire); covered wagons, war services, prospectors to the gold fields of Klondike, eminent scholars, clergymen, politicians, merchants, etc. I revert with pleasure to the hearty handshake, over a half century ago, with Rev. Charles Henry Pope, (historian, genealogist, of national fame, compiler of "Pioneers of Mass.") and his cordial greeting: "Welcome to the Pope Family!" (For John Pollard of Essex, West Gloucester, and Haverhill, Mass. - my great great great great grandfather - married Mary Pope of the Dorchester Pope Family.)

Chief Daylight

Chief Daylight
An Algonquin
Lecturer - Instructor
From a Photo donated to the Compiler
By this remarkable Indian
Our ancestors were closely associated with the Eastern Indians. King Philip was a staunch friend of the Taunton Pollards and protected them from disaster.

Charles H. Pope. June 8, 1908

Moreover, I am proud to be a descendant of mariners, including this John Pollard and his kinsman Francis Pollard, pilot on a schooner to the Provin-

The Wilderness Trail

MONTOUR

Or

The Ventures and Adventures of the Pennsylvania Traders on the Allegheny Path

With Some New Annals of the Old West, and the Records
of Some Strong Men and Some Bad Ones

By

Charles A. Hanna

Author of
" The Scotch-Irish "

With Eighty Maps and Illustrations

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H19
v.1

In Two Volumes

Volume One

G. P. Putnam's Sons
New York and London
The Knickerbocker Press
1911

. . . At noon we reached Otstonwakin. The Indians here treated us very well; boiled meat and placed it before us in a large kettle. In the afternoon we proceeded on our journey, and at dusk came to the 'Limping Messenger,' or Diadachton Creek [now Lycoming Creek—although the true Didachton Creek was what is now known as Pine Creek, farther west], and encamped for the night. Observations—On our route we passed the Shawanese town [on the 7th, or 8th?]"

In the Spring or Summer of 1729, Carondowanna, Madame Montour's husband, was killed while on a war expedition against the Catawbas of Carolina; and in August of that year the Governor sent messages of condolence and presents to his widow and to "Shekallamy and Kalaryonacha [misprint for Kataryonacha, Madame Montour's son-in-law] at Shamokin."

Madame Montour and her son, Andrew Montour, were the most picturesque characters in the colonial history of Pennsylvania. We first learn definitely of her family in a letter written from New York, August 20, 1708, by Lord Cornbury, then Governor of that Province, to the Lords of Trade in London. Cornbury speaks of having been at Albany during the past month, and of twelve of the Far Nations of Indians who came there to trade with the Dutch and English. "There are two nations of them," he adds, "who are called Twigtwicks [Miamis] and Dinnondadoes [Wyandots]; the nearest of their castles is eight hundred miles from Albany. . . . I did in a letter of the 25th day of June last, inform your Lordships that three French soldiers, who had deserted from the French at a place called by them Los Destroit, were come to Albany. Another deserter came from the same place, whom I examined myself. . . . Besides this deserter, there is come to Albany one, Montour, who is the son of a French gentleman, who came above forty years ago to settle in Canada; he had to do with an Indian woman, by whom he had a son and two daughters. The man I mention is the son. He had lived all along like an Indian. Sometime ago, he left the French, and had lived among the Far Indians; and it is chiefly by his means that I have prevailed with those Far Nations [the Miamis and Wyandots] to come to Albany."

In 1694 the father of Madame Montour was severely wounded by the Mohawks near Fort La Motte on Lake Champlain. Possibly at this time, or thereabouts, the daughter (then ten years of age, and said to have been living among the Hurons or Wyandots) was captured by the Five Nations, taken to their country, and brought up by them. [illegible] and Reid both say that she was captured and reared by the Senecas, but it is possible that she lived with the Oneidas; for, on reaching maturity, she was married to Carondowanna, or Robert Hunter. He was a war-captain of that nation, who, in compliment to Robert Hunter,

Colonial Governor of New York from 1709 to 1719, had taken that official's name as one of his own. His wife first appeared as an interpreter, August 25, 1711, in a conference between Governor Hunter and the chiefs of the Five Nations at Albany.[1]

In November, 1709, the Marquis de Vaudreuil, Governor of Canada, wrote to the Minister that the Sieur de Joncaire, a lieutenant in the Canadian army, had been dispatched to the Senecas the Spring before, and that while on this mission, "he had made his men kill one Montour, a Frenchman by birth, but entirely devoted to the English, and in their pay, who was endeavoring for the last two years to attract to them all the Upper Nations, exerting himself to make them declare against us." De Vaudreuil also wrote, in 1721, that he would have had Montour hanged in 1709 if it had been possible to capture him alive. Mr. William M. Darlington and some other writers, have applied these references to John Montour, the brother of Madame Montour; but the present writer is of the opinion that Montour, the father, was the man killed by Joncaire; for the reason that the son, John Montour, was alive in 1733, as will be shown hereafter.

Mr. Benjamin Sulte, of the office of "Militia and Defence," for the Dominion of Canada, communicated a genealogy of the Montour Family to Egle's *Notes and Queries* in 1895 (Fourth Series, ii., 327), from which it appears, that, on April 16, 1647, at Three Rivers, about midway between Montreal and Quebec, Father Ragueneau, a Jesuit, solemnized the marriage of Pierre Couc, dit La Fleur, son of Nicholas Couc and Elizabeth Champlair, of Cognac in France, with Marie Metiwameghwahkwe, of the Algonquin Nation. The children of Pierre Couc, by his Indian wife, were all born in Three Rivers between 1657 and 1673, and were as follows: I. Jeanne, born 1657, assassinated in 1679; II. Louis, born 1659, the first of his family to take the name Montour; III. Angelique, born 1661, married to M. St. Corney, of Three Rivers, August 4, 1692; IV. Marie, born 1663; V. Marguerite, born 1664, married Jean Lafart, dit Laframboise, of Three Rivers; VI. Elizabeth, born 1667; VII. Madeleine, born [illegible]; VIII. Jean, born 1673.

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[1] In one of Cadwallader Colden's letters to his son (1759), on Smith's *History of New York*, he writes: "As I have no thoughts of mentioning anything particularly of the transactions during Mr. Hunter's administration, it may be proper to observe that he had so great a diffidence of all the people at Albany that at the public meeting with the Indians he had allwise a French woman standing by him, who had married one of our Indians, to inform him whether the interpreters had done their part truely between him and the Indians, notwithstanding that Col. Schuyler was present at the same time. This woman, commonly called Madame Montour, had a good education in Canada before she went among the Indians, and was very useful to Mr. Hunter on many occasions, for which reason she had a pension, and was sometimes admitted to his table in an Indian dress."— *N. Y. Hist. Soc. Coll.*, i., 200.

Louis Couc, the half-breed son of Pierre Couc, took the name of Montour, and, about 1683, married a Sokakis, or Saco, Indian girl, whose Christian name was Madeleine. The missionaries wrote his name, "Louis Couc, surnomme Montour," until after 1700. He lived for a time at St. François du Lac (Lake St. Peter).

From this information, it would appear that the first of the Montours, the father of Madame Montour, was Louis, the half Indian son of Pierre Couc. As we have seen, he was killed by the elder Joncaire in 1709, leaving at least three children by his Sokakis squaw, Madeleine. Madame Montour and her brother and sister, therefore, were three-quarters Indian in blood.

Madame Montour, as she continued to be called after her marriage with Carondowanna, had a sister married to one of the Miami Indians; and she herself, as her father had before her, lived a portion of her life among the people of that nation, prior to 1728, according to James Le Tort's statement to the Governor. In 1712, she and her husband accompanied Colonel Peter Schuyler as interpreters, to the Onondaga country, whither he was sent on a mission to dissuade the Five Nations from joining the Tuscaroras in their war against the government of North Carolina.

Afterwards, the influence of Madame Montour over the Five Nations became so great, and was used so much to the detriment of the French, that the Canadian Governor tried repeatedly to draw her to the French interest. In 1719, he sent her sister to try to persuade her to remove to Canada; but the New York Indian Commissioners offered her a man's pay to remain, and she remained.

We have seen from the report made by James Le Tort to the Governor in 1728, that Madame Montour was settled at Chenastry, or Otstonachson, on the West Branch of the Susquehanna, as early as the Fall of 1727. Her residence in 1734, and probably since before 1728, was at the mouth of Loyalsock Creek, opposite the site of the present town of Montoursville, Lycoming County The name of her town was Otstonwakin, or Otstuago. It was sometimes called "French Town," and is so named on Lewis Evans's map of 1749. Conrad Weiser visited Otstuago on his first trip to Onondaga, in 1737. "It is so-called," he wrote in his *Journal*, "from a high rock which lies opposite. We quartered ourselves with Madam Montour, a French woman by birth, of good family; but now in mode of life a complete Indian."

An interesting contemporary description of Madame Motour is to be found in the *Journal* of Mr. Witham Marshe, who acted as Secretary to the Commissioners of Maryland in an important conference held at Lancaster in the summer of 1744, between the representatives of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, and a number of the chiefs of the Six Nations. Under date of June 28, 1744, Marshe writes: "I went to a cabin where I heard the celebrated Mrs. Montour, a French lady (but now, by having lived so long among the Six Nations, is become almost an Indian) had her residence. When I approached the wigwam, I saluted her in French, and asked her whether she was not born in Canada; of what parents; and whether she had not lived a long time with the Indians. She answered me in the same language, very civilly, and after some compliments were passed betwixt us, told me in a polite manner, 'that she was born in Canada, whereof her father (who was a French gentleman) had been governor,[1] under whose administration the then Five Nations of Indians had made war against the French and the Hurons of that government (whom we call the French Indians from their espousing their part against the English, and living in Canada); and that in the war she was taken by some of the Five Nations' warriors, being then about ten years of age, and by them was carried away into their country, where she was habited and brought up in the same manner as their children. That when she grew up to years of maturity, she was married to a famous war-captain of those Nations, who was in great esteem for the glory he procured in the wars he carried on against the Catawbas, a great nation of Indians to the southwest of Virginia; by whom she had several children; but about fifteen years ago he was killed in a battle with them, since which she has not been married. That she had little or no remembrance of the place of her birth, nor, indeed, of her parents, it being near fifty years since she was ravished from them by the Indians.'

"She has been a handsome woman, genteel, and of polite address, notwithstanding her residence has been so long amongst the Indians; though formerly she was wont to accompany the several chiefs who used to renew treaties of friendship with the Proprietor and Governor of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, the metropolis of that Province; and being a white woman was there very much caressed by the gentle women of that city, with whom she used to stay for some time. She retains her native language by conversing with the Frenchmen who trade for fur-skins, &c. among the Six Nations; and our language she learned at Philadelphia, as likewise of our Traders, who go back into the Indians' country. In her cabin were two of her daughters by the war-captain, who were both married to persons of the same station, and [their husbands] were then gone to war with the Catawbas before mentioned. . . . Madame Montour has but one [?] son, who, for his prowess and martial exploits was

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[1] Buell, in his *Life of Johnson*, says: "Catharine [Madeleine?] Montour was a daughter of the Count de Frontenac by a Huron woman. She was born at Fort Frontenac about 1692 [1680–84, or earlier], and her name figures in a curious old document called 'Accusation against Louis de Buade, Comte de Frontenac,' in which, among other things, he is charged with 'debasing the morals of the Colony by propagating more than many half-breeds.' "

lately made a captain, and a member of the Indian Council; and is now gone to war against the Catawbas, with her sons-in-law."

Sometime prior to 1752, Madame Montour became blind; but she was still sufficiently vigorous to ride on horseback from Logstown on the Ohio, to the home of her relative, Nicholas, at Venango, in less than two days, a distance by the Path of over sixty miles. Her son, Andrew, travelled with her on foot, leading her horse all the way.[1]

John Harris, in January, 1753, wrote: "Madame Montour is dead."

Madame Montour's brother was named Jean or John Montour. James Logan, in 1728 sent him a blanket as a present from the Proprietary Government; and in 1729 he was sent by the Governor as a messenger to the Six Nations. His wife, named Anameakhickam, in the year last named, tried to sell to the Proprietaries some land at Lechay (Forks of the Delaware), "which," says James Logan, "she pretended to own." On August 22, 1733, Logan gave Montour a letter to Governor Thomas Penn, introducing him as "John Montour, brother to Madame Montour." [2]

Of Madame Montour's sister we have no information beyond the facts stated by James Le Tort, that she was married to one of the Miami Indians, and that both sisters had lived among that people before 17[illegible]. The sister married to the Miami presumably continued to live there after that date. In March, 1754, Andrew, son of Madame Montour, informed the Pennsylvania Governor that he had a cousin, Nicholas, who lived at Venango. This may have been the son of Madame Montour's sister who had married a Miami; or it may have been Nicholas, the son of French Margaret, of whom Conrad Weiser wrote to Secretary Richard Peters in May, 1755: "French Margaret, with some of her family, is gone to the English camp in Virginia; and her son, Nicklaus, is gone to the French fort. I suppose they want to join the stronger party, and are gone to get information."

Of Madame Montour's children, we know the names of two of her sons; and Marshe's *Journal*, quoted above, indicates that she had two married daughters with her at Lancaster in 1744. One of them, probably, was French Margaret. Her most noted son was named Andrew, or Sattelihu. He was sometimes called Henry, as at the great conference at Easton, in 1758, when he is referred to under both names; and in a land patent of 1785, a copy of which is printed in Meginness's *History of the West Branch Valley* (p. 323). Another son was named Louis or "Tan-Weson." He acted as interpreter at Philadelphia, December 4, 1759, and is said to have been afterwards killed in the French War. In the early winter of 1751-52, Andrew Montour told Captain Thomas Cresap that he then had a brother at the Ohio who had formerly been interpreter for the French at Fort Detroit. This brother was Louis Montour.

Buell, in his *Life of Johnson* gives the name and some account of another Montour, John, whom he asserts was a son of Madame Montour. He was a war-captain of the Senecas, and a faithful adherent of Sir William Johnson, with whom he fought at the battle of Lake George in 1755, and at Niagara in 1759. A Michael Montour, "son of Montour the Indian," is also mentioned in the Minutes of the New York Council in October, 1726, the Council voting that the expenses for his care should be paid.

Mary, one of Madame Montour's grand-daughters is mentioned by Zeisberger as being a sister of Andrew and Catharine Montour. She lived at the Moravian mission of New Salem, Ohio, on January 4, 1791. David Zeisberger speaks of her in his *Journal*, under that date, and adds that "she knows, too, how to speak many languages; for example, Mohawk, her mother tongue, Wyandot, Ottawa, Chippewa, Shawano, English, and French. Her sister, Catharine, and several of her friends, live not far from Niagara, over the Lake." Mary and Catharine were the nieces of Andrew Montour, being the daughters of French Margaret, by her Mohawk husband, Peter Quebec, or Katarioniecha.[1] Mary is said to have married Kanaghragait, generally called "The White Mingo." He is said by Mrs. Murray to have died on the site of Fort Wayne in 1790.[2]

French Margaret is called both the niece of Madame Montour and the sister of Andrew Montour, by the Rev. John Martin Mack, who visited her in 1753. At Philadelphia, June 18, 1733, Chief Shekallamy told Governor Gordon some news of a plot on the part of the whites to cut off the Indians, which he had received from "an Indian who lives in his neighborhood, named Katarioniecha [or Peter Quebec], who is married to one, Margaret, a daughter of Mrs. Montour." Shekallamy's account must be taken as the more correct.

Then, or later, French Margaret lived at what was known as French Margaret's Town, near the mouth of Lycoming Creek, where Martin Mack visited her in 1753. Spangenberg, Zeisberger, and Mack met her and her

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Page 202:

[1] *Penna. Col. Rec.*, v., 762.

[2] *Penna. Archives*, 2d Series, vii. 156.

[3] *Penna. Col. Rec.*, v., 685.

Page 203:

[1] See *Penna. Col. Rec.*, ix., 499, 500.

[2] *Old Tioga Point*, p. 109. He was not "John Cook" (as stated by Mrs. Murray), "the White Mingo" who was killed by Frederick Stump on Middle Creek in 1768; and he seems to have been identical with Conengayote, or Canigaatt, a well-known Six Nations chief whom the whites called "White Mingo," and who lived at Fort Pitt from 1759 until after 1777. See *Penna. Col. Rec.*, vi., 784; viii., 293; ix., 470. Dr. Thwaites (*Revolution on Upper Ohio*, p. 27) says that he died in 1777; but Simon Girty [illegible] him in November of that year at Conewago on the upper Allegheny (Darlington's [illegible] p. 214).

brother on Shamokin Island in 1745, while she was on her way from Allegheny to Philadelphia. Christopher Gist, a surveyor in the employ of the Ohio Company, travelled from the Potomac, by way of Logstown on the Ohio to the mouth of the Scioto and beyond in November and December, 1750. He was at an Ottawa town on the Tuscarawas River on the 9th of December, when he wrote: "Set out down the said Elk's Eye [Tuscarawas] Creek, S. 45 W. 6 M., to Margaret's Creek, a branch of the said Elk's Eye Creek." On the 19th of January, 1751, he reached "Hockhockin, a small town with only four or five Delaware families." This town was on the site of what is now Lancaster, Fairfield County, Ohio. It is called French Margaret's Town on Evans's and Mitchell's maps of 1755. As Gist had crossed French Margaret's Creek in 1750, the time of her residence in Ohio was of course earlier than that date; and as Spangenberg and his companions met her on Shamokin Island in 1745, on her way from Allegheny to Philadelphia, she may have spent a portion of her life before that time on the Hocking and Muskingum. Madame Montour, herself, it will be remembered, lived among the Miamis before her first appearance on the pages of Pennsylvania history in 1727. The Ohio French Margaret, however, may have been Madame Montour's sister, and not her daughter.

Martin Mack, the Moravian missionary, who visited French Margaret's Town on the site of what is now Williamsport, Lycoming County, Pennsylvania, August 28, 1753, thus speaks of the ruler of the town in his *Journal:* "Towards nine A.M. we came to a small town where Madame Montour's niece, Margaret, lives, with her family. She welcomed us cordially, led us into the hut, and set before us milk and watermelons. Brother Grube told her that Mack had come from Bethlehem especially to visit her. 'Mother,' said Mack, 'do you know me?' 'Yes, my child,' she replied, 'but I have forgotten where I saw you.' 'I saw you,' he said, 'eight years ago, on the Island at Shamokin, when you were living with your brother, Andrew Sattelihu,' [Sattelihu was Andrew Montour's Indian name]. Hereupon, she bethought herself, that at that time she had come from the Allegheny, and was on the way to Philadelphia. . . . We had a long conversation with her on many subjects, and she spoke particularly of Andrew Sattelihu, and her husband, who for six years has drunk no whisky, and who had prevailed upon two men from drinking. . . . August 29. As to Andrew Sattelihu, he is now interpreter for Virginia, and receives a salary of £300, and has been twice this summer to Onondaga. He is now absent, to bring Margaret's relatives, who live in French Canada, to her. The French have set a price on his head. The Governor of Virginia has also appointed him a Colonel [Captain], and presented to him a fine tract of land on the Potomac. He is a friend of the Moravians, and still remembers how, eleven years ago,

he travelled with a great gentleman [Count Zinzendorf, on his journey to Wyoming in 1742]. The Six Nations have expressed themselves to this effect, that whatever nation should kill him, they would at once begin war—he is held in such high esteem among them."

If French Margaret was the niece of Madame Montour she may have been the daughter of Madam Montour's sister who lived with the Miamis. The sister's name was probably Margaret, and Madame Montour's own name, either Madeleine[1] or Catharine. Most writers speak of her as Catharine Montour, due, possibly, to the error of early historians in confusing her with her grand-daughter, Queen Catharine.

In July, 1754, the records of the Moravians refer to French Margaret with her Mohawk husband and two grandchildren, as having halted a few days at Bethlehem on her way to New York, "travelling in a semi-barbaric state, with an Irish groom and six relay and pack-horses." Her husband's name was Katarioniecha, alias Peter Quebec. He was regarded as a man of good character. Two of their daughters, as already stated, were named Catharine and Mary, both living at French Margaret's Town in 1760. A son was killed while on an expedition against the Creek Indians in 1753. Conrad Weiser, in 1754, speaks of meeting Andrew Montour and Nicholas Quebec at Harris's Ferry, both of whom accompanied him to Aughwick, to attend the Indian conference there. Another daughter was named Esther, known in Revolutionary history as "Queen Esther." She has been confused with her sister, "Queen Catharine," by Lossing and other writers.

In May, 1760, Frederick Post and John Hays found French Margaret living between Tioga and a town north of there, called by Hays "Asinsan," of which her son-in-law Eghohowen, a Minsi Delaware, was the chief.

Queen Esther was the most infamous of all the Montours. She became the wife of Eghohowen (or Echogohund), mentioned as chief of the Minsi Delawares at Asinsan above Tiaoga in 1756 and 1760;[2] and after his death Esther ruled as chieftainess of her husband's tribe. Her residence in 1772 was at Sheshequin, six miles below Tioga Point on the site of what is now Ulster, in Bradford County, Pennsylvania. About that time she removed six miles north and founded a new town known as Queen Esther's Town, opposite the southwestern shore of Tioga Point. In Butler's Wyoming Expedition of July, 1778, Queen Esther is said to have headed a company of warriors, and at the massacre on the third of

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[1] As we have seen, Madame Montour's mother's name was Madeleine. Andrew Montour's daughter was also named Madelina. See *Penna. Col. Rec.*, iii., 287; vii., Archives, i., 211

[2] See Journal of John Hays, *Penna. Archives*, iii., 740; also, *Col. Rec.*, viii., 176, 209, 210.

that month she was reputed to have been "the most infuriated demon in that carnival of blood." Her son is said to have been killed at Exeter shortly before, which naturally would increase her desire for vengeance. She beat to death more than a dozen of the white prisoners.[1] In the Fall of the same year, Colonel Thomas Hartley destroyed her village above Sheshequin; and she afterwards settled and died near the head of Cayuga Lake.

Catharine Montour, daughter of French Margaret, was only a little less prominent than her sister, "Queen Esther. She married Telenemut, one of the less noted of the Seneca chiefs. Her husband's English name was Thomas Hudson, and they were both present at the treaty of Easton held in October, 1758, when she is spoken of as a married daughter of French Margaret, who was also present at the treaty, with her husband, Peter Quebec. Catharine Montour was then accompanied by five or six of her children. Her village, three or four miles south of the head of Seneca Lake, and not far from the site of the present village of Havana, was known in Revolutionary times as "French Catharine's Town." It contained thirty houses, and was destroyed by General Sullivan, September 2, 1779. "Queen Catharine" herself fled towards Niagara; and as we have seen, was living near there, on the north side of Lake Erie, in 1791. Two of her daughters are referred to in one of the Journals of Sullivan's Expedition as being "handsome women" in 1779. A son, Amochol, was living at New Salem, Ohio, in 1788. Roland, John, and Belle Montour, by some writers called children of Queen Catharine, were related to her, but it is undetermined whether or not they were her children.[2] Two of these brothers held commissions from the British and took an active part on their side in the war of the Revolution.

Another Catharine Montour was the second wife of Andrew Montour.[3] The career of Andrew Montour, the most famous of Madame Montour's children, will be outlined in a later chapter.

From what has been related in the early part of the present chapter, it will be seen that among the pioneer Indian Traders at Shamokin were included James Le Tort, John Scull, Nicholas Scull, Antony Sadowsky, John Petty, Timothy Higgins, Henry Smith, and Jonah Davenport. A letter written to the Governor of Pennsylvania by the "Chiefs of ye Delawares at Alleegaeening, on the Main Road," April 30, 1730, gives us

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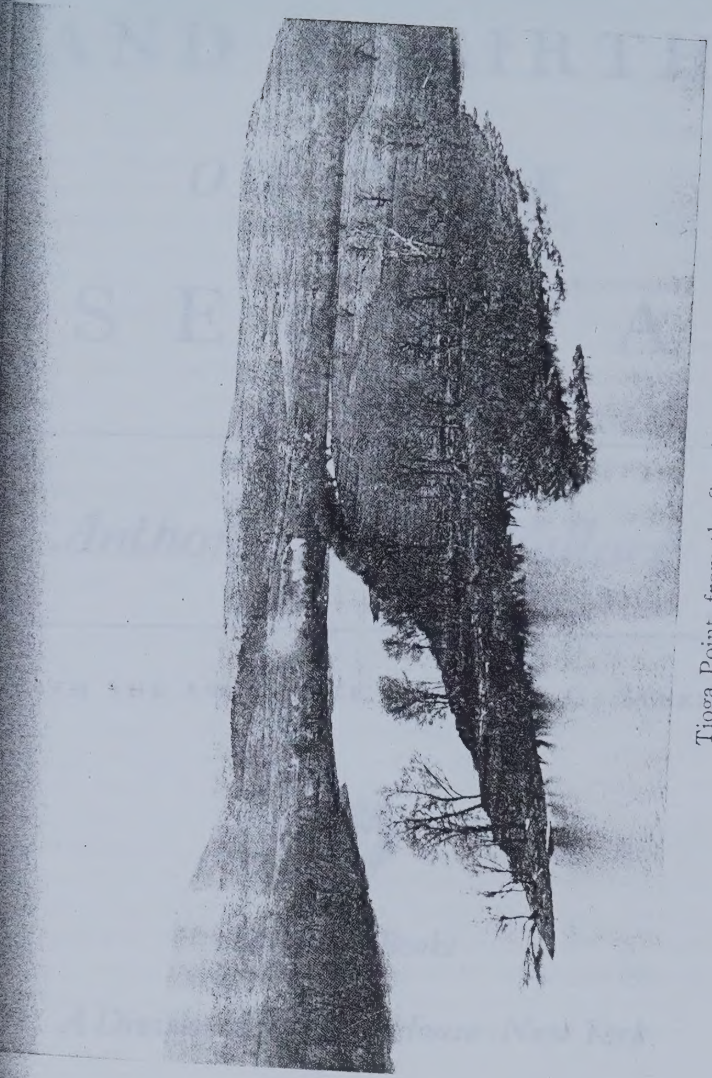
[1] Harvey's *Wilkes-Barre*, ii., 984, 1018.

[2] Egle's *Notes and Queries*, iii., 127; Harvey's *Wilkes-Barre*, i., 207; Mrs. Murray's *Old Tioga Point*, p. 109.

[3] *Penna. Archives*, 3d Series, i., 240. His first wife was a grand-daughter of the Delaware sachem, Allumapees, by whom he had two children, a son (John Montour) and a daughter. The daughter was named Madelina, possibly after his mother. See *Penna. Col. Rec.*, vii., 95.



Tioga Point, from the Southeast.
From a photograph by I. K. Park, furnished by Mrs. Louise Welles Murray.

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THE DEATH AND REBIRTH OF THE SENECA

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spread lurid tales of atrocities; indeed, Wyoming became a symbol of Indian rapacity. Queen Esther, daughter of old Catherine Montour, was reputed to have tomahawked helpless prisoners with her own hand; the "monster Brant" (who was not even at Wyoming, being occupied with the relatively bloodless raids on the Mohawk Valley at the time) was accused of murder; tales of the slaughter of whole families by their black-sheep Tory sons made frontier blood run cold. The Seneca returned to Niagara with fifteen prisoners, whom they surrendered to the British; they received each a suit of clothes and some money, and went home, unaware that the military success of their mission was earning them an undeserved reputation for wanton savagery.

A year had now passed, during which Iroquois warriors had participated as brothers-in-arms with British troops in two major and strictly military engagements, at Oriskany and Wyoming. They had successfully raided and destroyed a number of small settlements in Pennsylvania and New York. Although as yet no retaliation had been offered by the rebels, the humiliating defeat at Wyoming, inflated in retrospect by atrocity stories, and the raids on frontier settlements in the Mohawk Valley were now beginning to spur action. Brant's summer camps for refugee Tories and refugee Mohawks, at Oquaga and Unadilla on the Susquehanna, were suspected of being the headquarters of the Iroquois raiders. Already in June he had been reported to be fortifying his post there, and the people from Cherry Valley nearby were sending out patrols and issuing challenges and threats to castrate Brant. After the Wyoming affair Congress resolved to speed its plans to chastise the Six Nations. A grandiose project for an expedition against Detroit was reduced to a program of building a string of pitifully undersupplied (and eventually abandoned) forts in the Ohio country, and the main attention was directed instead to the Susquehanna, on whose upper waters the Unadilla River lay. In September a task force of regulars and rangers from Schoharie assaulted the then-abandoned Indian towns at Oquaga and Unadilla and burned them to the ground, including in the fire the gristmill and sawmill, then the only mills of their kind on the upper Susquehanna. About the same time, some two hundred militia under colonels Hartley and Denniston drove up the Susquehanna from Wyoming, burning deserted Indian towns at Sheshequin, Tioga, and Queen Esther's Town. At Tioga, on hearing that Butler's force was nearby, they turned about and retreated toward Wyoming. They were forced to beat off an attack by Butler's Indians on their way down the river.

The consequence of these comparatively ineffectual threats was the hardening of Iroquois determination to protect their territory, which they conceived now to be in immediate danger of invasion and seizure by ruthless, land-hungry frontiersmen. Big Tree, the Seneca chief who had for a year held out against Seneca participation in the war and had continued to negotiate through the Oneida with the Americans, cast his lot with the warriors' party. In revenge for the attacks on Oquaga and Unadilla, the Iroquois attacked Cherry Valley, an old settlement founded in 1739. About one hundred of Captain Butler's rangers and perhaps two hundred Indians under Brant made up the party. Handsome Lake was one of them. (So also, for a time, was Red Jacket; but at the rendezvous he and three others turned back, complaining that the season was too far advanced for fighting. This was his second desertion.) As in the other attacks on settlements, the tactic was to immobilize the armed militia in their fort, capture a small number of men, women, and children, drive off the horses, cattle, and oxen, and take whatever movable plunder might be carried. The soldiers were kept busy in the fort answering sniping fire from the Tories, while the Indians killed people, burned barns, houses, and haystacks, drove off horses and cattle, and looted goods. A number of men, women, and children were killed in the fighting, and thirty or forty captives, mostly women and children, taken with the party on its departure. Most of these were released after a few miles' walk; others were held as hostages for the release of the wife and family of Walter Butler, who in turn were being held by the Americans as hostages for the return of Butler himself (although he was then under sentence of death). Eventually the exchange of the Cherry Valley prisoners for Walter Butler's family was arranged.

Cherry Valley was now added to Wyoming as the subject of atrocity stories; and this time the stories were more nearly true. At Cherry Valley some thirty-odd civilians, including women and children, Tory and rebel sympathizers alike, had been killed despite the efforts of Butler and Brant to maintain the disciplined behavior that had prevailed at Wyoming, where only men under arms lost their lives. In the course of an acrimonious correspondence with generals Schuyler and Clinton, Butler denied any widespread killing of women, children, and prisoners and explained the occasional killing of civilians

these for a time threw Cornplanter's band and the whites in his neighborhood into an alliance of necessity. If Cornplanter's people were unable to reach Pittsburgh, they would be cut off from supply; therefore in self-defense they had to protect white settlements and garrisons in French Creek Valley by providing intelligence, scouts, and even war parties against the hostile Indians.

But in 1791 Cornplanter began to gain some support from the chiefs at Buffalo Creek. Although the chiefs were still reluctant to lend themselves to a pro-American policy, Cornplanter achieved a political triumph by requesting, as chief of the warriors of the confederacy, that the women be consulted in an issue so grave as war. The matrons favored peace in the west and a "friendly" attitude toward the Americans. This alliance of warriors and women forced the chiefs to accept the Cornplanter policy and, perhaps against better judgment, they agreed to accompany American officers on a peace mission to the western Indians.[32]

The mission to the west in 1792 was the nadir of Iroquois diplomacy. To begin with, there were two missions, both carrying messages from the United States, one headed by the Oneida Captain Hendrick, which reached the Maumee in July, two months before the confederate nations assembled, and another headed by Cornplanter, Red Jacket, Farmer's Brother, and various other chiefs from Buffalo Creek. Under the great council elm at the Maumee, Hendrick was hooted and laughed at as he spoke. Red Jacket, the Six Nations' speaker, praised the United States as a strong, honest "new father" and advised the western Indians to accept their new father's proposals: i.e., to make peace and to accept the lines established at Fort Harmar in 1789. But the Shawnee, as titular heads of the western confederacy, threw the document containing the American offer into the fire and called the Six Nations of New York "very coward Red men." The conference concluded with the Six Nations of New York being assigned the role of mere intermediaries between the western Indians and the United States in the arrangement of the never-to-be-consummated council of 1793. Cornplanter's party felt fortunate to get away without a fight and on the return trip were in such haste to make their escape that they subsisted on dried venison and stopped only to sleep.[33]

Next year, in 1793, the year when Wayne began organizing the slow campaign that would end the Indian resistance, Cornplanter and

a few comrades more brave than wise undertook a final peace mission westward. They set out late in the spring, before the formal correspondence between the commissioners at Niagara and the confederates at Miami had begun, but not before General Wayne began active preparations for the invasion of the Indian country. Cornplanter complained of this duplicity to no avail; plans for the invasion continued; bids were taken in Philadelphia for military rations to be supplied at the Maumee Rapids—the seat of the confederacy! When his party reached the western encampments on the Sandusky River, they were (according to a Seneca legend that was still current a hundred years later on the Cornplanter grant) seized, held prisoner, and threatened with death. The western confederacy refused to meet the American commissioners. Released at last, the Indian emissaries were offered food; Cornplanter and a few others, fearful of being poisoned, refused to eat and fasted all the way home. During this homeward trip a number of men died—poisoned, according to Seneca belief.[34]

This disaster concluded the relations of Cornplanter's band with the western Indians; and with the battles and treaties of the following year the rest of the New York Iroquois in effect resigned from that grandly designed confederacy which their forefathers had built up on the foundation of their own League. An era had ended; and Handsome Lake and his fellow chiefs of the League might well chant in the condolence ceremony the mournful lines:

> *Hail my grandsires! Now hearken while your grandchildren cry mournfully to you—because the Great League which you established has grown old. . . .*

The final repudiation of the Iroquois by most of their erstwhile allies and dependents in 1794 was accompanied by the further growth of dissension among the Iroquois themselves. The war of the Revolution had brought the Oneida to blows with their confederate brethren. Now the war for the Northwest Territory set Seneca against Seneca, and Seneca against Mohawk, in a civil discord whose wounds gaped wider with the years. Despite the peaceful policy of both Cornplanter's faction and the chiefs' faction during the years of warfare in Ohio, many individual Iroquois took up arms and fought against the Americans. Some of Brant's Mohawks, a few of the New York Indians, and probably numerous "Mingo," who before the wars had

lived among the Delaware and Miami, fought effectively in the campaigns against Harmar, St. Clair, and Wayne. At the end of the wars many of these people remained in the Ohio country, living on the Sandusky and Miami, later drifting westward to Oklahoma, and in some instances emigrating as far as the Rocky Mountains. Others who did not emigrate retaliated, by threats, killings, and kidnappings, on their white neighbors along the Allegheny and the Genesee. Probably many of these incidents were perpetrated in obligatory revenge by Indians whose kinfolk had been killed by white frontier hoodlums.[35]

These disgruntled Iroquois, unwilling to accept the "official" policy of friendliness toward the United States, were contemptuous of Cornplanter, and as the situation deteriorated, some of them became his declared enemies. It is said that sometime after the Fort Harmar treaty an unsuccessful effort was made by some Seneca to break him of his war chieftaincy; he was defended against his critics by, among others, Big Tree.[36] The Seneca criticism of his policies continued, however, and gradually focused on his cession of the Presqu' Isle (Erie Triangle) area in 1789 and 1791. In point of fact, these "cessions" of Cornplanter's were merely quit-claims in favor of Pennsylvania to part of the lands already ceded at Fort Stanwix; they represented not a new loss of territory, but actually a gain, since the United States simultaneously was dropping *its* claims to Seneca lands along the Lake Erie shore east and north of the Erie Triangle. But these intricacies were not understood by the Seneca, nor at that time were the boundaries of the Triangle clearly known. Thus, between 1792 and 1794 Pennsylvania's efforts to survey and settle the Triangle were met with violent Seneca opposition.

After Pennsylvania began to occupy the area with surveyors, troops and settlers in the spring of 1794, attacks were planned on the forts at Venango, Presqu' Isle, and Le Boeuf, and finally a small settlement on French Creek was assaulted and the settlers forced to flee to Fort Le Boeuf.[37] Cornplanter was probably forced by political necessity to assume an antiwhite posture. He proclaimed that his "sale" of Presqu' Isle had been only a conditional cession anyway, not binding on other Seneca without their consent, and since that consent had not been given, the intruders must be removed. If they were not removed, he announced, there would be war. At a council on the Allegheny he struck the war post, bragged about his past exploits in combat, and offered Adlum, the surveyor, a pair of moccasins to wear in the field against the Indians when war came. In all this the bare bones of the play-off policy showed through: this last gesture so encouraged the British at Niagara that when he returned thence to the Allegheny in June, 1794, he came loaded down with presents; and in the fall, at Canandaigua, in order to settle the Presqu' Isle and other matters, the Americans loaded him and the rest of the Six Nations with still more presents and increased annuities, earmarked for the "civilization" of the Six Nations.[38]

The pulling and hauling of the New York Iroquois, their frantic maneuvers to please the Americans without losing their allies in the west, their internal disputes over cessions and presents, was complicated by another issue. This was the subject of the adoption of white customs. As yet it was not a prominent issue, but the division of opinion was already evident. It came to the surface in 1791, when Brant was in Philadelphia and Red Jacket at Newtown Point were almost simultaneously announcing diametrically opposite acculturation policies. Brant and Cornplanter wanted the Indians to give up liquor and to plow, to erect flour- and sawmills, to build frame houses, to spin and weave, to read and write.[39] Red Jacket declared that it would be a matter of "great time" before the Indians gave up their beloved ancient customs and became educated and civilized.[40] This division of opinion was destined to recur in the following years.

Brant and his Canadian settlers on the Grand River were sorely disillusioned by all of these examples of what they chose to regard as Seneca avarice and deceit. As early as 1788 Brant observed in disgust, "As for the Five Nations, most of them have sold themselves to the Devil—I mean to the Yankeys. Whatever they do after this is must be for the Yankeys—not for the Indians or the English. We mean to speak to them once more . . . and will show our example of getting together ourselves; also, we shall know who is for the Yankeys and who is not."[41] Although Brant and his people never ceased to speak to the New York Iroquois, the division between the two groups became sharper with the years, and by the end of the wars in 1794 relations were strained. Brant refused to attend the treaty at Canandaigua in 1794, where the New York Iroquois settled their differences with the United States, and instead made a separate settlement of Mohawk land claims in New York in 1797.[42] The past defection of the New York Iroquois and the intermediate role that Brant had been

"The Gift" unclear to this day. The third tract, encompassing about 750 acres, included the site of the old Seneca town of Jenuchshadago and two nearby islands in the river.[51]

· *American Concessions to the New York Iroquois* ·

THE NEW YORK INDIANS, however, under the leadership of Cornplanter, Red Jacket, and Farmer's Brother, were also able to salvage something more general than presents and private land-grants from the debacle. During a series of at least seven major conferences with American officials between 1790 and 1794, the Iroquois spokesmen demanded—and received—promises of correction of abuses in the context of not too subtle, but also not too sincere, warnings of defection to the enemy. Thus Cornplanter in 1790 on the occasion of an address to the Congress of the United States observed quietly that: "When last Spring they [the western Indians] called upon us to go to War to secure them a Bed to lie upon, the Senecas entreated them to be Quiet until we had spoken to you. . . ."[52] And the chiefs on the Genesee in the same year took occasion to remind Pennsylvania, apropos of the murder of two Seneca hunters on Pine Creek, that this was the latest outrage in a series of eleven killings of Seneca by Pennsylvanians. The bereaved families wanted vengeance or reparations:

> Brothers, you must not think hard if we speak rash, as it comes from a wounded heart, as you have struck the hatchet in our head and we can't be reconciled until you come & pull it out; We are sorry to tell you, you have killed Eleven of us since peace. . . .
>
> Brothers, it is our great brother, your Governor, who must come to see us, as we will never bury the hatchet until our great brother himself comes & brightens the chain of friendship, as it is very rusty—Brothers, you must bring the property of your brothers you have murdered, and all the property of the murderers, as it will be great satisfaction to the families of the deceased. Brothers, the Sooner you meet us the better, for our young Warriors are very uneasy, and it may prevent great trouble. . . .[53]

These muted threats, coupled with offers to polish the chain of friendship, had great effect in thrusting together in amicable conference the leading dignitaries of both societies. George Washington, Henry

Knox, Timothy Pickering, and dozens of other American officials met Cornplanter, Red Jacket, Blacksnake, Joseph Brant, Farmer's Brother, Handsome Lake, and hundreds of Iroquois warriors and matrons in a series of negotiations. The history of these negotiations —the climax of a political generation during which "Indian Affairs" was the major public business of an entire nation—would make a fascinating volume; and some day a student of the period will tell the story in all the dramatic detail that it deserves. Here, however, we can only outline and summarize the course and significance of these events. Each of these conferences was preceded and followed by the long journeys, private councils, secret visits, exchange of letters, and so forth that made diplomacy an almost continuous theme in the daily lives of the Indian participants. Handsome Lake's half brother and his nephew, Blacksnake, were principal actors in the matter, and Handsome Lake himself probably attended the last and most impressive council of the series: the Treaty of Canandaigua in 1794.[54] Although his name was not recorded at other conferences, it is likely that he was intimately acquainted with the course of events.

At one time or another during these meetings thirteen demands were made upon the United States by the Indian speakers, who were usually Cornplanter and Red Jacket (for Joseph Brant, having retired to Canadian soil, could act only occasionally, and then chiefly as an intermediary). These demands concerned:

1. *The Treaty of Fort Stanwix.* The Six Nations denied the validity of the cessions of land extorted at Fort Stanwix in 1784. Their speakers claimed that the cessions had been made under duress by unauthorized representatives who had given up more land than the Six Nations would have willingly relinquished under any circumstances. The United States was requested to annul this treaty and to negotiate a new cession acceptable to the Six Nations, and particularly to the Seneca, who had been most directly injured.[55]

2. *The Phelps and Gorham Purchase.* The Six Nations claimed they had been cheated by Phelps and Gorham. These "land-jobbers" had initially revealed their bad intentions by trying to move the treaty site from the proper council-fire at Buffalo Creek to Canandaigua, had insisted on a larger tract of land than the Indians had intended to sell, had held the talks late at night, and had misled the Indians into thinking the conveyance was a lease, not a purchase. The final blow was altering the text of the papers of

cession so as to reduce the cash payment from $10,000, as promised, to $5,250. The annuity of only $500 per year amounted to about a shilling apiece when it was paid; and in order to collect the annuity, the Seneca each year had to spend the annuity itself, and all their silver ornaments besides, to buy bread in Canandaigua.[56]

3. *The Erie Triangle.* The Erie Triangle, including the lake port of Presqu' Isle, had technically been a part of the lands ceded at Fort Stanwix. Before the United States sold the land to Pennsylvania in 1792 in order to provide the commonweath with a port on Lake Erie, the commonwealth "quieted the claims" of the Seneca at Fort Harmar in 1789. Since the Triangle had not been surveyed, the Seneca believed that it would engross lands on which some of their people had villages, and they resisted surveying and settlement in the area until 1794, despite a second quit-claim Cornplanter made in 1790 upon receiving assurances that Half Town, Big Tree, and his own people would not be disturbed.[57]

4. *Other Land Grievances.* Miscellaneous other grievances over lands still rankled: e.g., fears that Livingston's lease might be upheld by legislature and courts; complaints that lands in Virginia and Pennsylvania still had not been paid for by white occupants.[58]

5. *The Conquest Theory.* Fortified by advice from British agents, the Six Nations denied the correctness in international law of the American assertion that Britain had ceded to the United States the right of soil in Indian lands. Britain, the Six Nations argued, had acquired only political sovereignty and consequently could relinquish only that.[59]

6. *Frontier Outrages.* After the peace of 1784 (which was the feature of the Fort Stanwix treaty to which the Iroquois did not object) Indian and white were, theoretically, to live amicably side by side. But the Indians were subjected to continuous outrages by frontiersmen and town dwellers alike whenever they met whites. By 1790, when the notorious Pine Creek murders were committed, at least eleven Seneca and an unknown number of others from different tribes had been killed, including two kinsmen of Cornplanter's. There were also thefts of horses, hunting gear, and personal effects, frequently from murder victims, and even more commonly attacks that did not end in fatalities: e.g., Cornplanter's party was fired on on its return from Fort Harmar, the chief Big Tree was shot in the leg in Philadelphia in 1790 during the state visit, and an assassin tried to kill Brant in New York in 1792. In 1794 occurred the famous "Brady's Beaver Blockhouse" affair, in

which a hunting party of nine—five men, a woman, and three children—were attacked and robbed by a band of twenty-seven white hunters. Four of the Indians were killed, one was wounded, and the survivors lost their horses and gear.[60]

7. *Unilateral Justice.* When whites suffered outrages at Indian hands, white courts convicted the Indian culprits (if they were found) and punished them; but little or no attention was paid to preventing or punishing informal retaliation by frontiersmen, which was not always discriminating in its object. White men guilty of crimes against Indians were either not apprehended or not tried, or if tried were neither convicted nor punished. Indians were prohibited from seeking personal vengeance, which was defined by whites as "war" or "massacre" (as in the celebrated case of Logan in 1772).[61]

8. *Security of Land Tenure.* The loss of hunting grounds and the general depletion of game in the Northeast had made it plain to the Six Nations that they would have to turn even more heavily to farming (including both crops and livestock) for subsistence. But such an investment of labor, material, and social organization required that the Six Nations receive assurances that further arbitrary seizures of land, like those first extorted at Fort Stanwix and still being imposed on the western Indians, would not be made either by the states or by the federal government.[62]

9. *Private Land Grants.* Land was the currency of Indian bargaining. Thus Indians, like Cornplanter and Big Tree, sought to obtain as "rewards" for their concessions land titles guaranteed by the whites; and they sought also to pay their faithful white friends, like interpreter and trader Joseph Nicholson, in grants by white governments from ceded lands.[63]

10. *Traders, Agents, and Whiskey.* Far from desiring unrestricted trade and occasional official communication, the Six Nations wanted traders to be licensed, in order that unscrupulous whiskey-sellers and other undesirables could be excluded from the Indian country; and they wanted a system of official, recognized Indian agents close to their borders with whom they could conveniently communicate as needed.[64]

11. *Technical Assistance.* The Six Nations generally recognized that the great changes taking place in their relations to the land and to the white society required that they invest heavily in new cultural equipment: the implements of plow agriculture, of animal husbandry, of spinning and weaving, of lumber milling, etc.; and in

the knowledge and skills necessary to use this equipment efficiently and to have confident intercourse with white men. Cornplanter in particular requested capital goods, rather than a dole of food and clothing in hard times, and schoolteachers, resident farmers, and missionaries to teach them.[65]

12. *Illegitimate Half-breeds.* The offspring of temporary unions of white men and Indian women were frequently abandoned by their fathers. They were a burden to an Indian community. Six Nations spokesmen requested that they be adopted by white society or, at least, that the white society contribute to their support and education.[66]

13. *The Western Indians.* No doubt prompted both by sympathy with their ancient dependents, allies, and kinfolk and by the needs of policy, the Six Nations' spokesmen—principally Joseph Brant—urged that the United States be moderate in its demands on the western Indians who were objecting to a set of treaties precisely comparable to the Treaty of Fort Stanwix; to Iroquois eyes, these objections were valid.[67]

The response of the State of New York, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and the United States of America to these requests was, at least officially, friendly and in the main favorable. Why this should be so, despite the bitter, unquenched hatred of Indians by a large proportion of the people of the frontiers, is easily understood. Those elements of the population who hated Indians most were at this time least effectively represented in the seats of government, not only in Indian affairs, but in various economic and political issues as well. This was the period, the reader will recall, of the Articles of Confederation, of the Whiskey Rebellion, and of various secessionist movements inspired or directed by such figures as Aaron Burr, George Morgan, Philip Livingston, and other ambitious and sometimes disaffected men of wealth. The Federalists were, by and large, eighteenth-century intellectuals who sought to direct the interests of natural man into the channels of natural law; they preferred order to anarchy, commerce to virtuous isolation, and negotiation to war; they tried to pursue in all affairs a policy of enlightened self-interest. From the Six Nations they hoped to secure at least neutrality and at best their services as intermediaries. Their major fear was that the Six Nations would go over wholly to the enemy (the British and the western Indians). And the Six Nations, both through their demands in council

and by their violence on the frontiers (for Iroquois warriors did their share of murder, kidnapping, mayhem, and theft) conscientiously kept alive this fear. Thus, irrespective of frontier passion, it was self-evidently to the interest of the United States to take such measures as would most effectively secure the neutrality, and eventually the allegiance, of a neighboring Indian people. And therefore a number of significant concessions were made:

1. *The Conquest Theory.* It was Indian insistence, expressed both by the Six Nations and by the western Indians, that caused the United States to reverse its interpretation of the Treaty of Paris and, between 1787 and 1793, publicly to declare that the Indian tribes had the right of soil to the lands that they occupied within the territorial limits of the United States. Although the United States maintained political sovereignty, it recognized the right of an Indian tribe to continue to occupy its lands forever if it so pleased. Specifically, it secured the Six Nations from arbitrary expropriations of lands by individuals, states, or the federal establishment, within the boundaries established at Fort Stanwix in 1784.[68]

2. *Specific Concessions on Land Grievances.* Although the validity of the Fort Stanwix cessions was upheld against Six Nations objection, several actions by various parties—individuals, states, and the federal government—had the effect of minimizing the hardships it imposed. These actions included: a promise of federal protection of Indian land rights (including supervision of any cessions); grants to individual Indians (specifically, to Cornplanter and Big Tree); assurances that Half Town and his people would not be disturbed in their villages (and the line of the Erie Triangle, as eventually run, did indeed leave them undisturbed); nullification of Livingston's lease; and postponement of plans for the settlement of Presqu' Isle and for the purchase of Seneca lands in western New York.[69]

3. *A Technical Assistance Program.* Acting on the principles that Indians were as capable of civilization as white men and that civilized Indians would be friendly neighbors, the federal government and various private agencies responded enthusiastically to Seneca and Oneida requests for technical assistance. Washington in 1790 promised to secure federal funds to support educational and capital investment programs. In 1792 Six Nations annuities were increased (to $1,500) for this purpose. In 1794 at Canandaigua annuities

surveys, and even the construction of roads and buildings). A condition of his receiving payment, however, was that he negotiate the purchase of these Seneca lands from their Indian owners. At first this seemed like an easy task. But Morris was delayed in the project by the war in the Northwest Territory. When in 1795 peaceful conditions were restored, he was hampered by the financial depression of that year. His creditors hounded him. He became increasingly desperate to quiet the Seneca title, for only by doing so could he claim credit from the Dutch bankers and thereby stave off bankruptcy and debtor's prison. As he told his son, "I must have it."[72]

Morris had to move fast. Against the advice of his friend Washington (who had in earlier years speculated in the very Ohio lands that had been finally secured only after thirty years of warfare) he applied for the appointment of a federal commissioner, who was now required by law to oversee any purchases of land from Indians. Morris was a gambler: "I can never do things in the small," he declared, "I must be either *a man or a mouse*." With a commissioner appointed, he hastened to seduce the Seneca into selling. The old reliable Cornplanter was brought to Philadelphia, wined and dined, and persuaded to agree that "it will promote the happiness of his Nation to sell at least a part of their lands and place the purchase money in the Public funds so as to derive an annual income therefrom." But by the time appointed for the treaty at Big Tree on the Genesee River in the summer of 1797, Robert Morris was a prisoner in his own mansion, unable even to answer the door lest he be arrested and jailed for debt. His son Thomas therefore conducted the actual preparations for the treaty, laying in stores of food, clothing, hardware, powder, and whiskey—the latter calculated at twenty-five gallons a day for thirty days. The whiskey, however, was not to be provided at once, but paraded before the thirsty Indians with the promise that it would be given them when the sale was made. Special presents of clothing were prepared for the women, and funds for bribery of the men were set aside at the outset. Red Jacket, Farmer's Brother, and Little Billy were offered life annuities of sixty dollars. Little Billy, a widely respected war chief, was a good target for bribery. Almost blind, he lived in poverty with his mother; he had a few years before been very ill, and he and his mother had been "stripped by doctors and conjurers, in order to effect his cure." The canny Red Jacket demanded a bond for the annuity at once, but the equally canny Morris refused.[73]

Seneca anxiety mounted. The year before Red Jacket had requested that the Congress issue no license to Morris to purchase Seneca lands, saying of the corpulent banker, "We are much disturbed in our dreams about the great Eater with a big Belly endeavouring to devour our lands. We are afraid of him, believe him to be a conjurer, and that he will be too cunning and hard for us. . . ." The Seneca sachems—probably including Handsome Lake, who was present—were at the outset of the conference officially and publicly opposed to any cession. Red Jacket, the official speaker for the chiefs, after a drunken spree at the start of the conference declaimed nobly against the proposal that the Seneca sell their sacred homeland: they were respected, he claimed, by the western tribes only because they owned lands on which lesser peoples could take refuge; they had no desire to become ignoble broom- and basket-makers like the Oneida. And when Thomas Morris refused even to consider the Indian offer to sell one township six miles square at a dollar an acre near the Pennsylvania line, Red Jacket leaped to his feet and shouted, "We have now reached the point, to which I wanted to bring you. You told us when we first met, that we were free, either to sell or retain our lands; and that our refusal to sell, would not disturb the friendship that has existed between us. I now tell you that we will not part with them; here is my hand. I now cover up this Council fire!" The Indians whooped and yelled and upbraided Thomas Morris for having tried to cheat them.

But bribery had done its work too well; a deliberate plot to subvert the decision of the chiefs had been in the making for months. In May Cornplanter informed Thomas Morris through one of his sons that he had called "a general Meeting of all the Warriors and Chiefs of Warriors at which no sachem was to be present, that his Intention was to induce the Warriors to insist upon a division of the property and to sell their proportion of it."[74] Red Jacket, who by day as professional orator was rejecting Morris's offers, at night sent messages to Morris saying that his negative speeches were made only to please some of his people and were not his own sentiments, and that if Morris persevered he would gain his purpose. Before Red Jacket covered the fire, Cornplanter asserted publicly that the warriors did not agree with the chiefs. On the day after Red Jacket covered the fire, the commissioners were called to a council of the warriors. There Corn-

planter (who had been bribed) announced that this meeting was to smooth over the difficulties of yesterday. Little Billy (also bribed) apologized for Red Jacket's speech. Farmer's Brother (also bribed) declared that since Morris, not Red Jacket, had lit the council fire, only he and not Red Jacket could extinguish it. Furthermore, he said, "It is an ancient custom that when a difference arises among us that it should be referred to the Warriors as being the greatest number. We the sachems have therefore referred this business to the Warriors & head women and hope they will give an answer that will be satisfactory to all parties." The same day, Morris made his offer to the chief women, declaring that the $100,000 he offered for the Seneca territory would particularly alleviate the distresses of the women and children: they would be able to hire white men to plough their fields, and buy good clothes and liquor.[75] He handed out baubles and trinkets. He appealed to the women's resentment of their neglect by men: "I . . . informed them of the offers that had been made to their Sachems; I told them that the money that would proceed from the sale of their lands, would relieve the women from all the hardships that they then endured, that, now they had to till the earth, and provide, by their labour, food for themselves and their children; that, when those children were without clothing, and shivering with cold, they alone, were witness to their sufferings, that their Sachems would always supply their own wants, that they fed on the game they killed, and provided clothing for themselves, by exchanging the skins of the animals they had killed, for such clothing, that therefore the Sachems were indifferent about exchanging for their lands money enough, every year, to lessen the labour of the women, and enable them to procure for themselves and their children, the food and clothing so necessary for their comfort."[76] The Seneca women capitulated to this verbal assault and declared themselves ready to sell. For several days thereafter, little knots of women and warriors might be seen arguing and discussing the matter. The warriors wanted reservations around the villages. Morris agreed. Handsome Lake insisted on adding to the list of reserves a tract at Oil Spring, just north of the Allegany Reservation. This "spring" was a natural flow of petroleum, which the Seneca used to gather and use for a liniment to treat rheumatic pains and old ulcers. Handsome Lake's interest in the place may have arisen from his practice as shaman. In addition to the reservations, private concessions were made to individual signers:

Cash grants	
Red Jacket	$600
Cornplanter	300
Hotbread and other sachems	1,000
Annuities	
Cornplanter	$250
Red Jacket	100
Farmer's Brother	100
Young King	100
Little Billy	100
Pollard	50
Little Billy's mother	10

The nation as a whole received the sum of $100,000, to be invested in bank stock for the use of the Seneca; the "crop of money" amounted annually, for more than fifteen hundred Seneca residents in New York State, to less than four dollars per person. The deed was signed on the evening of September 16, 1797, by some fifty Seneca, including Cornplanter and Handsome Lake.[77] Handsome Lake's name stood third on the list of signatures.[78]

Thus the embers of the old confederacy guttered out in a welter of liquor, bribery, and high-pressure salesmanship. The name of the Great League still remained; but its people were now separated, one from another, on tiny reservations boxed in by white men and white-men's fences. For the Seneca in New York there remained only their eleven reserves surrounding the main villages, whose total land area amounted to 311 square miles, or about 200,000 acres:

1. *Canawaugus*, on the Genesee River, 2 square miles;
2. *Big Tree*, on the Genesee River, 2 square miles;
3. *Little Beard's Town*, on the Genesee River, 2 square miles;
4. *Squawky Hill*, on the Genesee River, 2 square miles;
5. *Gardeau*, on the Genesee River, 2 square miles;
6. *Oil Spring*, on Cuba Lake, 1 square mile;
7. *Caneadea*, on the Genesee River, 16 square miles;
8. *Buffalo Creek*, on Lake Erie; and
9. *Tonawanda*, on Tonawanda Creek, together 200 square miles;
10. *Cattaraugus*, on Lake Erie, 42 square miles; and
11. *Allegany*, on the Allegheny River, adjacent to Cornplanter's private tract, 42 square miles.[79]

France as a youth by Lafayette and had lived there for seven years. He learned French perfectly and could recite Corneille and Racine. But "He had not been many months restored to his nation, and yet he would drink raw Rum out of a brass kettle, take as much delight in yelling and in whooping as any Indian, and in fact become as vile a drunkard as the worst of them." (He died a year later on a visit to Philadelphia and was buried with military honors at a public ceremony attended by the clergy of all denominations, the secretary of war, and a detachment of light infantry. His wife was consoled with a "present" and the return of his black silk handkerchief, leggings, black cloth mantle, and breechcloth.)[28] And the Treaty of Big Tree in 1797 saw one whole day lost to demon rum, when "Red Jacket & many of the Indians . . . from intoxication fell to fighting in groups, pulling Hair biting like dogs were ever they could get hold. . . ."[29] The prevailing mood of drunken Indians was an explosive, indiscriminate hostility that vented itself in fighting even within the family. Young Isaac Brant, the drunken ne'er-do-well son of Joseph Brant, attacked his father with a knife at an inn and suffered in return a scalp wound from which he eventually died.[30] Two drunken brothers from the Allegany band quarreled during a hunting excursion, and the elder killed the younger.[31] Mary Jemison's son Thomas in his drunken fits threatened to kill his mother for having raised a witch (for so he regarded his brother John) and was at last killed by this same brother. John later killed another brother and finally was killed himself by two Indians from Squawky Hill in the course of a drunken brawl.[32] Drunken persons, "aged women, in particular . . . were often seen lying beside the paths, overcome by [liquor]." Additional evils flowed from the drinking: skins and furs that might otherwise have been used or traded for meat and vegetables, dry goods and hardware, were spent on whiskey, which Indian women brought up to the villages and there retailed among the Indians themselves.[33] In 1796 the agent to the Iroquois wrote a discouraging report to the secretary of war: "The Indians of the Six Nations . . . have become given to indolence, drunkeness and thefts, and have taken to killing each other, there have been five murders among themselves within Six months—they have recd their payments and immediately expended it for liquor & in the course of a frollick have killed one or two. . . ."[34]

When sober, the Iroquois tended to be depressed and even suicidal. A sympathetic missionary at Buffalo Creek summarized this aspect

of the problem: "Indians, as has been observed, bear suffering with great fortitude, but at the end of this fortitude is desperation. Suicides are frequent among the Senecas. I apprehend this despondency is the principal cause of their intemperance. Most of the children and youth have an aversion to spirituous liquor, and rarely taste it until some trouble overtakes them. Their circumstances are peculiarly calculated to depress their spirits, especially these contiguous to white settlements. Their ancient manner of subsistence is broken up, and when they appear willing and desirous to turn their attention to agriculture, their ignorance, the inveteracy of their old habits, the disadvantages under which they labor, soon discourage them; though they struggle hard little is realized to their benefit, beside the continual dread they live in of losing their possessions. If they build they do not know who will inhabit."[35] An unusually strong tendency for the humiliated Iroquois to commit suicide during this period is not easy to document with specific cases. One instance, however, was the suicide of Big Tree, who stabbed himself to death in Wayne's camp during the winter of 1793–94. Apparently he had felt publicly dishonored: He had been pro-American during the Revolution, had been an associate of Cornplanter's thereafter, had urged the western Indians to accept the American terms, and at the last was reputed to have become melancholic and deranged.[36]

Suspicions of witchcraft, to which disappointed Iroquois had always been vulnerable, was another expression of the fundamental demoralization of Iroquois society. The literature of the period is rife with witchcraft accusations: Cornplanter charging that his party was "poisoned" on the Maumee; Mary Jemison revealing that not only was she called a witch, but that her murderous, and eventually murdered, son John was called a witch by the first brother, whom he killed; a woman suspected of witchcraft being burned to death on the Genesee flats in 1798; and Mary Jemison, enlarging on the subject of witchcraft, noting that the Indians believed witches to be, next to the author of evil, "the greatest scourge to their people . . . more or less who had been charged with being witches, had been executed in almost every year since she has lived on the Genesee"—which was in 1798 no less than thirty-five years![37]

Many of the Indians blamed the whites for all this. The white people had once seemed a noble, virtuous, honest people; but they had brought the Indians five things: "a flask of rum, a pack of playing

gressively rejected white men as a source of emotional support, insisting upon retaining their native identity and referring their conduct to native models. Thus Captain Pollard, another of the leaders of the Christian party (he had joined the church in 1824), asserted in council that his party "were meek & humble—the other proud and stubborn." He rejected the pagan party's citing of the prophet's advice against selling land without sanction from the Great Spirit, saying sarcastically, "The other side declared that they should dispute all power to sell their Lands, until the Claimants, should show that they had been to Heaven with their flesh on." And looking toward the future, he declared that his party "will obey & follow his [i.e., the white man's] advice because it is good. For when those who are in active life shall have passed away, their posterity will be more closely allied to the White man—they will assimilate to him in language conduct & Religion & the Gate of Heaven will not be closed against them."[50]

This trusting identification with white men was bitterly resisted by most of the leaders of the pagan group, who clung to the fact that they were Indians and sought for the most part to find in the memory of Handsome Lake a figure with whom they could identify. Red Jacket was now the recognized leader of the pagan party, for despite his earlier (and perhaps continuing) jealousy of Handsome Lake as a man, he firmly insisted that the Iroquois retain their own religion. Although, as he said, like the Christians he "believed in *One God*" and in heaven and hell, he had found little understanding on the part of the Christian missionaries, who after all were "dressed and fed by White men," and he alluded contemptuously to the ignorance of Indian religion by the ministers. "He has attended meeting," he reported, "when the stripling Priest has represented him as not knowing whether a cat or a dog was his God." Red Jacket was still reputed to be an overly ambitious man, and a story was circulated that in attempted imitation of Handsome Lake he announced that "the Great Spirit had made known to him in a dream, that their Nation would never prosper, until they made of him a Sachem." He would attribute epidemics, land sales, and "all the Misfortunes of the Nation" to the persistent failure of the Seneca to recognize him as a chief of the League. His Christian wife left him, and in 1827 the Christian chiefs deposed him as chief; but in 1828 he was reinstated as "the head Sachem of the Wolf tribe." Nonetheless, Blacksnake,

the old "privy counselor" of Handsome Lake, thought well of him and was reported to have "more reverence for Red Jacket than for any other Indian" (except the prophet).[51]

Blacksnake was the leader of the pagan party at Allegany. Less hostile to the whites than Red Jacket, he strictly followed "the principles of Con-ne-di-yeu," urging temperance, morality, education, and adherence to the old religion.[52] But others of the Allegany pagans were, like Red Jacket, motivated as much by resentment against overbearing white ministers as by devotion to the old religion. Cornplanter in particular had for years been inspired by mingled and confused feelings of jealousy of both Handsome Lake and Red Jacket and even of the Quakers and Presbyterians—whom he himself had invited to Allegany. But in 1818, disturbed by the rumors of land cessions, he began to oppose all Christians and to reidentify with the pagan group. At first his program was rational. He proposed seriously that the Indians on the Allegany Reservation abandon the old system of usufruct holdings and divide their lands into private farms and that these holdings be secured by legal deeds valid under federal jurisdiction, thus at once precluding the sale of the reservations by the chiefs and advancing the agrarian reform already underway. But the women objected because their garden plots were widely scattered, and many of the young men objected because they wished to cut pine logs on the tribal lands and feared that private lots would not contain sufficient timber. At the last minute, with the surveyor on the ground, the old chief changed his mind, and the council refused to permit the division of the land into private lots.[53]

Gradually Cornplanter became morose and withdrawn. In December, 1820, he experienced the first of a series of visions. The Great Spirit told him that he was to have nothing further to do with white people or with war. He announced that "the white people were crazy, and the Indians were doing very wrong to follow their customs; he said it was wicked for the Indians to have cattle, cows, and hogs; cows in an especial manner were very injurious to the Indians: their children drinking the milk when they were very young, caused them to have misfortunes, and prevented them from being a useful people."[54] He was commanded to burn all his old trophies of war, including his captain's commission, a flag, medals, belts, a military hat, and a highly prized sword, which he immolated on a huge pile

22. See Wildes, 1941, and Shipman, 1933, for a summary of political and military events in the war for the Northwest Territory.

23. NYHS, OR, Vol. VI (Knox to Washington, June 15, 1789; ASPIA, Vol. I, pp. 53–4; Harmon, 1941, pp. 10–19).

24. W. Stone, 1838, Vol. II; Shipman, 1933, p. 56.

25. Brant's activities in the affairs of the western confederacy are most fully described in W. Stone, 1838.

26. Schenck, 1887, p. 102.

27. Hough, 1961, Vol. I, p. 165.

28. Schenck, 1887, p. 98.

29. ASPIA, Vol. I, p. 158.

30. Field notes, Grand River Reservation, Ontario, winter 1947–48.

31. PA, second ser., Vol. IV, pp. 569–70.

32. Colonel Proctor's journal, 1791, in ASPIA, Vol. I, pp. 159–60; PA, second series, Vol. IV, pp. 569–70.

33. There are four major accounts of this extended meeting: Hendrick Aupaumut's journal of his mission on behalf of the U.S. (Aupaumut, 1827); Blacksnake's narrative (SHSW, DC, 16 F); reports in the Simcoe Papers (Cruikshank, 1923–31, Vol. I); and correspondence and report of the Six Nations emissaries, November 1792, NYHS, OR Vols. VIII and IX. It should be noted that the date "1793" given on the published version of Hendrick's journal is incorrect; Hendrick's mission was made in 1792.

34. PHC, Skinner MSS., pp. 121–2.

35. NYHS, OR, Vol. VIII, p. 45, and Vol. IX, p. 34; W. Stone, 1838, Vol. II, pp. 295, 313, 405, and App., pp. xiii–xxvi; PA, second ser., Vol. IV, p. 557. Today the descendants of these emigrants are known as the Seneca-Cayuga of Oklahoma.

36. SHSW, DC, Blacksnake Papers, 16 F, pp. 68–9, 117–21.

37. Rossman, 1952; NYHS, OR, Vol. X, Docs. 31, 35, 40, 41, 43, 50, 54, 57; W. Stone, 1838, Vol. II, pp. 378–9.

38. W. Stone, 1838, Vol. II, pp. 378–9; NYHS, OR, Vol. X, Doc. 31; PA, first ser., Vol. VI, p. 819.

39. Hough, 1861, Vol. I, pp. 168–71.

40. HSP, MS. Division, Journal of John Parrish to the Treaty at Newtown Point, Am 565.

41. W. Stone, 1838, Vol. II, p. 275.

42. NYHS, OR, Vol. X, p. 69; 7 STAT., p. 61.

43. W. Stone, 1838, Vol. II, pp. 394–424, and A
sumption that Brant remained "at the head of
the day of his decease" is not justified by the ev
Niagara evidently was held on Canadian soil and a
by Brant and his people of the claims of the
control of the lands in Canada. Brant did, howev
of the Grand River Iroquois, who have continued
roster of League chiefs and conduct independently
and installation ceremonies (cf. Fenton, 1946).

44. SHSW, DC, 4 S, 109–11.

45. *Ibid.*, 4 S 117–21 (conversations with Charles
son).

46. NYHS, OR, Vol. VIII (Chapin's copy of Pic
Six Nations, November 12, 1792).

47. ASPIA, Vol. I, pp. 153–4 (Proctor's Journal o

48. The locations and periods of occupation of
after the Revolution must be inferred from scatt
The following have been of particular use: Proc
ASPIA, Vol. I, pp. 149–62; Pickering's Census of
Draper's Notes and the Blacksnake Papers in SHS
Kirkland's 1789 Census of the New York Iroquois,
maps, particularly John Adlum's 1798 map of the
Record Room of the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting.

49. Hough, 1861, Vol. I, pp. 110–28, 160–63; Flick,

50. PA, second ser., Vol. VI, pp. 782–3.

51. The definitive history of Cornplanter's priv
action is given in Deardorff, 1941.

52. Hough, 1861, Vol. I, p. 165.

53. NYHS, OR, Vol. VI (Seneca Chiefs to Gove
August 12, 1790).

54. Schenck, 1887.

55. Cornplanter in Philadelphia was most eloquent
The story of his visit is given in PA, fourth ser.,
Vol. VI, August 12, 1790, Doc. 33, Vol. VIII, Doc.
Hough, 1861, Vol. I, pp. 110–16, 161–76; and SHS
snake memoirs. Objections had also been made in

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

BIG TREE

(2) [illegible]

Commissioners of Indian Affairs,

V.1

APPOINTED BY LAW FOR THE

EXTINGUISHMENT OF INDIAN TITLES

IN THE

STATE OF NEW YORK.

PUBLISHED FROM THE ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPT IN THE
LIBRARY OF THE ALBANY INSTITUTE.

WITH AN

Introduction and Notes,

BY FRANKLIN B. HOUGH,

MEMBER OF THE ALBANY INSTITUTE.

VOL. I.

ALBANY:
JOEL MUNSELL.
MDCCCLXI.

599

[The following Minutes of a Meeting of the Commissioners of Indian Affairs, March 25, 1787, does not appear in the official Record from which this Work is printed. It is taken from the *Clinton Papers*, No. 5842, State Library.]

At a Meeting of Abraham Cuyler, Esqr., one of the Commissioners of Indian Affairs, and Robert Yates, Abraham Ten Broeck and Matthew Visscher, Esqrs, Associates, and Peter Ryckman, Interpreter, at the house of Robert Lewis, of the City of Albany, on the 26th day of March, 1787, with the following Seneca Indians, to wit:

Kaondewana or Big Tree,
Tanawaneas or Chief Warrior,
Tewagkewassa,
Kanushawego,
Naduadeekha.

The Indians introduced their Business by expressing their Happiness to see their Friends at Albany, their Attachment to the State, and to find that the Business was conducted in the usual way, and that the Council Fire still burnt at this Place, so that they might smoke the Pipe of Friendship together as heretofore.

After which, Tanawaneas spoke as follows:

Brothers! When the Commissioners of Albany held the Council Fire at Fort Schuyler, they told us that we should take care of our Lands, that it was our own. This was good, and what we conceived to be our Interest and our Right; but when the Commissioners of the United States came up, they said they could not make Peace with us unless we gave them first an extent of Land of seven Miles in Breadth, from the Line established by the late Sir William Johnson to Fort Pitt. This the few of our Nation who attended the Treaty granted, altho' they were particularly instructed not to grant any Lands, and therefore had no Right to do it, and what they did in granting the lands is void.

Brothers! Our Land is our Money. It is on that we hunt, and by hunting we maintain and support ourselves and Fami-

before you receive this and is directed to give you the necessary Information respecting the running of the Line, between this and the State of Pennsylvania. To save me the Trouble of transmitting the Cash to Albany, to be advanced in Consequence of the Resolutions, Mr. Lansing has undertaken to raise it there, and draw upon me for the Amount.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, &c.

GEORGE CLINTON.

The Honorable
ROBERT YATES, ABRAHAM TEN BROECK,
ABRAHAM CUYLER and MATTHEW VISSCHER.

At a Meeting of Abraham Cuyler, Esqr., one of the Commissioners of Indian Affairs, and Robert Yates, Philip Schuyler, Volkert P. Douw, Abraham Ten Broeck and Matthew Visscher, Esqrs., Associates, and Peter Ryckman, Interpreter, James Fairlie and Peter W. Douw, Esqrs., Citizens, on the 11th day of April, 1787, with the Big Tree and four other Chiefs of the Seneca Nation.

The Commissioners and Associates informed the Indians, that they were pleased they had so willingly staid, while the Commissioners might have an Opportunity to send to New York, and, that in Consequence thereof, they presented the Indians the Goods which laid on the Table, and then delivered the following Speech, to wit:

Brothers! What we are now to inform you of is for ourselves.

When during the last War, we found ourselves under the Necessity of separating from Great Britain, we then were obliged to agree on the Method by which our Business should be conducted. We therefore met in a great Council, and agreed how we should be governed. One of the Councilors in this great Council, got up and spoke as follows: "The Indians of the Five Nations have taken up the Hatchet against us; we must do with them as we intend to do with the English; we must drive them out of the Country. They are our Enemies." But an old Man made this Answer:

Brethren: These People who have been to purchase your Lands have been disobedient Children to their Fathers, our great Council.

istrators and of any other Person or Persons whatsoever claiming or to claim from or under them or any of them, or by or through their or any of their Acts, Means or Procurements. In witness whereof the Parties to these Presents, have set their Hands and Seals, the Day and Year first above written.

Sealed and delivered
in the presence of }
Witnesses Present—
N. Rosekrantz,
George Stimson, Jun.
Joseph Smith,
Colo. Lewy.

Kanuksony,
Kohikdoton,
Chuahisah,
John Serade,
Owhongagate,
Tewalague,
Syadoh,
Kaniundungeus,
Atawcanah,
Teunenkathe.
Tuscaroras—
William Brant,
Sequestera,
Tiagawa,
Terewachsoonde.
Cayugas—
Carachquadirha,
Canahog,
Canachguaga,
Tohwase,
Atitjeake,
Saquieyachtea,
Thanyost,
Onasquagert,
Tiachtieko,
Achyatha,
Towandus,
Tahuchtajus,

Oncunsahie,
Anayawas,
Kyantwaka or
John Abeel,
Sysawaka,
Toneadwa or
Big Throat,
Kawunduwan or
Big Tree,
Onagicco or
Infant,
Taowes or
Chaw Tobac,
Tonowago,
Toandates,
Oyshgudra or
Hot Bread,
Carondagua,
Tawekesa,
Little Beard,
Soscawa.
Subonce—Astaka.
Mohawk—
Carachonutie.
Oneida—Aieje.
Cornelius Tohayeuesera,
Captain David.

Livingston's Lease from the Oneidas.

On the eighth of January, 1788, Livingston, Benton and Gilbert executed an Agreement with certain Indians claiming to be Sachems, Chiefs and Warriors of the Oneida Nation, by which the Latter conveyed:

All that certain Tract of Land commonly called and known by the Territory of the Oneida Indians, beginning at the Confluence of Canada and Wood Creeks, running thence Southerly on the Line known by the Line of Property to the Source of the Unadilla Branch of the Susquehannah River, descending the same Branch to the Northeast Corner of the Purchase lately made by the State of New York, thence due West to the Northwest Corner of the same Purchase, on the Chenango River, thence descending the said Chenango River to its Junction with the Teyoghagoga River, thence ascending the said last mentioned River to the Influx of a certain Stream falling into the West Side of the last mentioned River called Ononogawense, thence ascending said Stream to its Source, thence on a straight Line to the Source of a Creek called Raghsonghto, thence on a direct Line to a Place called Raraghenhe on the Outlet of the Oneida Lake, thence on a direct Course to a Place called Atenghrayendon on Lake Ontario, thence on a direct Line Eastwardly to a Place called Teyowisodon, thence on a direct Line to the Little Falls on the Mohawk River, thence on a direct Course to the Place of Beginning: excepting out of the above granted and demised Premises the Lands following, to wit: a Piece six Miles square on the Oneida Creek, heretofore granted to the Stockbridge Indians; also a certain other Piece two Miles

of the Six Nations attended. At this great Meeting we have sold Part of our Country to our Brothers from Massachusetts

ices at this Treaty, received 2000 Acres of Land in the seventh Township, seventh Range.

In December, 1790, a large Deputation of Senecas attended upon President Washington at Philadelphia, to state their Grievances concerning this Treaty. The following Speeches, interesting from their Points of brilliant Eloquence, and as Mirrors of the Feeling professed by the Parties, will further illustrate this Subject.

The Speech of the Corn Planter, Half Town, and Great Tree, Chiefs and Councillors of the Seneca Nation to the Great Council of the Thirteen Fires:

Father. The Voice of the Seneca Nation speaks to you, the great Councillor, in whose Heart the wise Men of all the thirteen Fires have placed their Wisdom. It may be very small in your Ears and we therefore entreat you to hearken with Attention; for we are about to speak of Things which are to us very great. When your Army entered the Country of the Six Nations we called you the Town Destroyer; and to this Day when that Name is heard our Women look behind them and turn Pale, and our Children cling close to the Necks of their Mothers. Our Councillors and Warriors are Men, and can not be afraid; but their Hearts are grieved with the Fears of our Women and Children, and desire it may be buried so deep as to be heard no more.

When you gave us Peace, we called you Father, because you promised to secure us in the Possession of our Lands. Do this, and so long as the Lands shall remain that beloved Name will live in the Heart of every Seneca.

Father. We mean to open our Hearts before you, and we earnestly desire that you will let us clearly understand what you resolve to do. When our Chiefs returned from the Treaty of Fort Stanwix and laid before our Council what had been done there, our Nation was surprised to hear how great a Country you had compelled them to give up to you, without your paying us anything for it. Every one said that your Hearts were yet swelled with Resentment against us for what had happened during the War, but that one Day you would reconsider it with more Kindness. We asked each other, what have we done to deserve such severe Chastisement?

Father. When you kindled your thirteen Fires separately, the wise Men that assembled at them told us that you were all Brothers, the Children of one great Father, who regarded also the Red People as his Children. They called us Brothers, and invited us to his Protection: they told us that he resided beyond the Great Water, where the Sun first rises; that he was a King whose Power no People could resist, and that his Goodness was as bright as that Sun. What they said went to our Hearts; we accepted the Invitation, and promised to obey him. What the Seneca Nation promise they faithfully perform; and when you refused Obedience to that King, he commanded us to assist his beloved Men in making you Sober. In obeying him we did no more than yourselves had led us to promise. The men who claimed this Promise told us that you were Children and had no Guns; that when they had shaken you, you would submit. We hearkened to them and were deceived, until your Army approached our Towns. We were deceived; but your People in teaching us to confide in that King had helped to

in the Presence of our Brother Coll. Butler, and have also fully settled and adjusted all our other Land Affairs, and

deceive, and we now appeal to your Heart—Is the Blame all ours?

Father. When we saw that we were deceived and heard the Invitation which you gave us to draw near to the Fire which you kindled, and talk with you concerning Peace, we made haste towards it. You then told us that we were in your Hand, and that by closing it you could crush us to nothing, and you demanded of us a great Country as the Price of that Peace which you had offered us, as if our Want of Strength had destroyed our Rights. Our Chiefs had felt your Power and were unable to contend against you, and they therefore gave up that Country. What they agreed to has bound our Nation; but your Anger against us must by this Time be cooled, and although our Strength has not increased nor your Power become less, we ask you to consider calmly. Were the Terms dictated to us by your Commissioners reasonable and just?

Father. Your Commissioners, when they drew the Line which separated the Land then given up to you from that which you agreed should remain to be ours, did most solemnly promise that we should be secured in the peaceable Possession of the Lands which we inhabited East and North of that Line. Does this Promise bind you?

Hear now, we beseech you, what has since happened concerning that Land. On the Day in which we finished the Treaty at Fort Stanwix, Commissioners of Pennsylvania told our Chiefs that they had come there to purchase from us all the Lands belonging to us, within the Limits of their State; and they told us their Line would strike the River Susquehannah below the Tioga Branch. They then left us to consider of the Bargain till the next Day; on the next Day we let them know we were unwilling to sell all the Lands within their State, and proposed to let them have a Part of it, which we pointed out to them on their Map. They told us that they must have the whole; that it was already ceded to them by the great King at the Time of making Peace with you, and was *their own;* but they said that they would not take Advantage of that, and were willing to pay us for it after the Manner of their Ancestors. Our Chiefs were unable to contend at that Time, and therefore they sold the Lands up to the Line which was then shown them as the Line of that State. What the Commissioners had said about the Land having been ceded to them at the Peace our Chiefs considered as intended only to lessen the Price, and they passed it by with very little Notice; but since that Time we have heard so much from others about the Right to our Lands which the King gave when you made Peace with him that it is our earnest Desire that you tell us what it means.

Father. Our Nation empowered John Livingston to let Part of our Lands on Rent to be paid to us. He told us that he was sent by Congress to do this for us, and we fear he has deceived us in the Writing he obtained from us. For since the Time of our giving that Power a Man by the Name of Phelps has come among us and claimed our whole Country Northward of the Line of Pennsylvania, under Purchase from that Livingston, to whom he said he had paid $20,000 for it. He said also that he had bought likewise from the Council of the Thirteen Fires, and paid them $20,000 for the same.

And he said also that it did not belong to us, for that the great King had ceded the whole of it when you made

after a tedious Attention to the Business of the last Fall, transacted between Mr. Livingston and some of our Nations

Peace with him. Thus he claimed the whole Country North of Pennsylvania and West of the Lands belonging to the Cayugas. He demanded it; he insisted on his demand, and declared that he would have it *all*. It was impossible for us to grant him this, and we immediately refused it. After some Days he proposed to run a Line at a small Distance Eastward of our Western Boundary, which we also refused to agree to. He then threatened us with immediate War if we did not comply.

Upon this Threat our Chiefs held a Council, and they agreed that no Event of War could be worse than to be driven with their Wives and Children from the only Country which they had a Right to, and, therefore, weak as our Nation was, they determined to take the Chance of War, rather than to submit to such unjust Demands, which seemed to have no Bounds. Street, the great Trader to Niagara, was then with us, having come at the Request of Phelps, and as he always professed to be our good Friend, we consulted him upon the Subject. He also told us that our Lands had been ceded by the King, and that we *must* give them up.

Astonished at what we heard from every Quarter, with Hearts aching with Compassion for our Women and Children, we were thus compelled to give up all our Country North of Pennsylvania and East of Genesee River up to the Fork, and East of a Line drawn from that Fork to the Pennsylvania Line.

For this Land Phelps agreed to pay us \$10,000 in Hand, and \$1,000 a Year forever.

He paid us \$2,500 in Hand, Part of the \$10,000, and he sent us to come last Spring to receive our Money; but instead of paying us the Remainder of the \$10,000 and the \$1,000 due for the first Year, he offered us no more than \$500, and insisted that he agreed with us for that Sum to be paid yearly. We debated with him for six Days, during all which Time he persisted in refusing to pay us our just Demand, and he insisted that we should receive the \$500; and Street from Niagara also insisted on our receiving the Money as it was offered to us. The last Reason he assigned for continuing to refuse paying us, was, *that the King had ceded the Lands to the Thirteen Fires* and that he had bought them from you and *paid you for them*. We could bear this Confusion no longer, and determined to press through every Difficulty and lift up our Voice that you might hear us, and to claim that Security in the Possession of our Lands which your Commissioners so solemnly promised us. And we now entreat you to enquire into our Complaints and redress our Wrongs.

Father. Our Writings were lodged in the Hands of Street of Niagara, as we supposed him to be our Friend; but when we saw Phelps consulting with Street on every Occasion, we doubted of his Honesty towards us, and we have since heard that he was to receive for his Endeavors to deceive us, a Piece of Land ten Miles in width West of the Genesee River and nearly forty Miles in length, extending to Lake Ontario, and the Lines of this Tract have been run accordingly, although no Part of it is within the Bounds which limit his Purchase. No doubt he meant to deceive us.

Father. You have said we are in your Hand and that by closing it you would crush us to nothing. Are you determined to crush us? If so tell us so, that those of our Nation who have become

at Canadasago, we have all concluded to permit those People to settle in our Country, and as it is agreeable to us we hope

your Children and have determined to die so may know what to do.

In this Case, one Chief has said, he would ask you to put him out of Pain. Another, who will not think of dying by the Hand of his Father or of his Brother, has said he will retire to the Chateaugay, eat of the fatal Root and sleep with his Fathers, in Peace.

Before you determine on a Measure so unjust, look up to God who made *us* as well as *you*. We hope he will not permit you to destroy the whole of our Nation.

Father. Hear our Case: Many Nations inhabited this Country, but they had no Wisdom, and, therefore, they warred together. The Six Nations were powerful, and compelled them to Peace; the Lands, for a great Extent, were given up to them; but the Nations which were not destroyed, all continued on those Lands, and claimed the Protection of the Six Nations as the Brothers of their Fathers. They were Men, and when at Peace had a Right to live upon the Earth. The French came among us and built Niagara; they became our Fathers and took Care of us. Sir Wm. Johnson came and took that Fort from the French; he became our Father, and promised to take Care of us, and did so until you were too strong for his King. To him we gave four Miles around Niagara as a Place of Trade. We have already said how we came to join against you; we saw that we were wrong; we wished for Peace; you demanded a great Country to be given up to you; it was surrendered to you as the Price of Peace, and we ought to have Peace and Possession of the little Land which you then left us.

Father. When that great Country was given up, there were but few Chiefs present, and they were compelled to give it up, and it is not the Six Nations only that reproach those Chiefs that have given up that Country. The Chippewas and all those Nations who live on those Lands Westward, call to us and ask us, Brothers of our Fathers, where is the Place you have reserved for us to lie down upon?

Father. You have compelled us to do that which has made us ashamed. We have nothing to answer to the Children of the Brothers of our Fathers. When last Spring they called upon us to go to War to secure them a Bed to lie upon, the Senecas entreated them to be Quiet till we had spoken to you. But on our Way down we heard that your Army had gone towards the Country which those Nations inhabit, and if they meet together the best Blood on both Sides will stain the Ground.

Father. We will not conceal from you that the Great God and not Men has preserved the Corn Planter from the Hands of his own Nation. For they ask continually, Where is the Land which our Children and their Children after them are to lie down upon? You told us, say they, that the Line drawn from Pennsylvania to Lake Ontario would mark it forever on the East, and the Line running from Beaver Creek to Pennsylvania would mark it on the West, and we see that it is not so, for first one and then another come and take it away by Order of that People which you tell us promised to secure it to us. He is silent, for he has nothing to answer.

When the Sun goes down, he opens his Heart before God, and earlier than that Sun appears again upon the Hills, he gives Thanks for his Protection during the Night; for he feels, that among Men, become desperate by their Dan-

their Settlement on our Lands will meet with your Encouragement and Approbation. This we have done to bring about a general Union among all the Five Nations.

ger, it is God only that can preserve him. He loves Peace, and all he had in Store he has given to those who have been robbed by your People, least they should plunder the Innocent to repay themselves. The whole Season which others have employed in providing for their Families, he has spent in his endeavors to preserve Peace, and at this Moment his Wife and Children are lying on the Ground and in Want of Food; his Heart is in Pain for them, but he perceives that the Great God will try his Firmness in doing what is right.

Father. The Game which the Great Spirit sent into our Country for us to eat is going from among us. We thought that he intended that we should till the Ground with the Plow, as the White People do, and we talked to one another about it. But before we speak to you concerning this, we must know from you whether you mean to leave us and our Children any Land to till. Speak plainly to us concerning this great Business.

All the Lands we have been speaking of belong to the Six Nations. No Part of it ever belonged to the King of England, and he could not give it to you. The Land we live on our Fathers received from God, and they transmitted it to us for our Children, and we cannot part with it.

Father. We told you we would open our Hearts to you. Hear us once more.

At Fort Stanwix we agreed to deliver up those of our People who should do you any Wrong, that you might try them and punish them according to your Law. We delivered up two Men accordingly, but instead of trying them according to your Law, the lowest of your People took them from your Magistrate and put them immediately to Death. It is Just to punish Murder with Death, but the Senecas will not deliver up their People to Men who disregard the Treaties of their own Nation.

Father. Innocent Men of our Nation are killed one after another, and of our best Families; but none of your People who have committed the Murder have been punished.

We recollect that you did not promise to punish those who killed our People, and we now ask: Was it intended that your People should kill the Senecas, and not only remain unpunished by you but be protected against the Revenge of the next of Kin?

Father. These are to us very great Things. We know that you are very Strong, and we have heard that you are Wise, and we wait to hear your Answer to what we have said, that we may know that you are Just.

CORN PLANTER,
HALF TOWN,
GREAT TREE.

Signed at Philadelphia, Dec. 1, 1790, in Presence of
JOSEPH NICHOLSON, *Interpreter.*
TY. MATLACK.

The Reply of the President of the United States to the Speech of Corn Planter, Half Town and Great Tree, Chiefs and Councillors of the Seneca Nation of Indians.

I, the President of the United States, by my own Mouth, and by a written Speech signed by my own Hand and sealed with the Seal of the United States, speak to the Seneca Nation and desire

Brother: You sent us an Invitation to meet you at Fort Schuyler, which Belt we return. We are unable to meet you at the Place you propose this Year as Business of the utmost Importance to the Indian Nations calls our immediate At-

their Attention, and that they would keep this Speech in Remembrance of the Friendship of the United States.

I have received your Speech with Satisfaction, as a Proof of your Confidence in the Justice of the United States, and I have attentively examined the several Objects you have laid before me, whether delivered by your own Chiefs at Tioga Point in the last Month to Colonel Pickering, or laid before me in the present Month by the Corn Planter and other Seneca Chiefs now in this City.

In the first Place I observe to you, and request it may sink deep into your Minds, that it is my Desire and the Desire of the United States, that all the Miseries of the late War should be forgotten and buried forever. That, in future, the United States and the Six Nations should be truly Brothers, promoting each other's Prosperity by Acts of mutual Friendship and Justice.

I am not uninformed that the Six Nations have been led into some Difficulties with respect to the Sale of their Lands since the Peace. But I must inform you that these Evils arose before the present Government of the United States was established, and when the separate States and Individuals under their Authority, undertook to treat with the Indian Tribes respecting the Sale of their Lands. But the Case is now entirely altered. The General Government only has the Power to treat with the Indian Nations, and any Treaty formed and held without its Authority will not be binding.

Here, then, is the Security for the Remainder of your Lands. No State, nor Person, can purchase your Lands, unless at a general Treaty, held under the Authority of the United States. The General Government will never consent to your being defrauded, but it will protect you in all your just Rights.

Hear well, and let it be heard well by every Person in your Nation, that the President of the United States declares that the General Government considers itself bound to protect you in all the Lands secured to you by the Treaty of Fort Stanwix, the 22d of October, 1784, excepting such Parts as you may since fairly have sold to Persons properly authorized to purchase of you. You complain that John Livingston and Oliver Phelps, assisted by Mr. Street of Niagara, have obtained your Lands, and that they have not complied with their Agreement. It appears upon Inquiry of the Governor of New York that John Livingston was not legally authorized to treat with you, and that everything that he did with you has been declared Null and Void, so that you may rest Easy on that Account. But it does not appear from any Proofs yet in possession of Government that Oliver Phelps has defrauded you. If however you have any Cause of Complaint against him, and can make satisfactory Proof thereof, the Federal Courts will be open to you for Redress as to all other Persons. But your great Object seems to be the Security of your remaining Lands; that, therefore, the Sale of your Lands in future will depend entirely upon yourselves. But that when you may find it your Interest to sell any Part of your Lands, the United States must be present by their Agent and will be your Security that you shall not be defrauded in the Bargain you may make.

It will however be important that

tendance on the Treaty now held on the Ohio River, for which Place we are now setting out. Brother, this is all we have to say.

Jos. Brant

in Behalf of the Five Nations.

His Excellency
Governor Clinton.

P. S. We shall appoint an Agent by the next Fall and give him Power to see our annual Rents paid justly, and hope you will establish him in that Office.

before you make any further Sales of your Lands you should determine among yourselves who are the Persons among you who shall give such Conveyances thereof as shall be binding upon your Nation, and forever prevent all Disputes relative to the Validity of the Sale.

That besides the before mentioned Security for your Land, you will perceive by the Law of Congress for regulating Trade and Intercourse with the Indian Tribes, the fatherly Care the United States intend to take of the Indians. For the particular Meaning of this Law, I refer you to the Explanations given thereof by Col. Timothy Pickering at Tioga, which with the Law are herewith delivered to you.

You have said in your Speech that the Game is going away from among you, and that you thought it the Design of the Great Spirit that you should till the Ground, but before you speak on that Subject you want to know whether the Union mean to leave you any Land to till. You now know that all the Lands secured to you by the Treaty of Fort Stanwix, excepting such Parts as you may since have fairly sold, are yours, and that only your own Acts can convey them away. Speak, therefore, your Wishes on the Subject of tilling the Ground. The United States will be happy in affording you Assistance in the only Business which will add to your Numbers and Happiness. The Murders that have been committed upon some of your People by the bad White Men I sincerely lament and reprobate, and I earnestly hope that the real Murderers will be secured and punished as they deserve. This Business has been sufficiently explained to you here, by the Governor of Pennsylvania, and by Colonel Pickering on Behalf of the United States at Tioga. The Senecas may be assured that the Rewards offered for apprehending the Murderers will be continued until they are secured for trial, and that when they shall be apprehended they will be tried and punished as if they had killed White Men.

Having answered the most material Parts of your Speech, I shall inform you that some bad Indians and the Outcasts of several Tribes who reside at the Miami Village, have long continued their Murders and Depredations along

Resolved, that from the Information contained in the several Letters received from John Tayler, Esquire, and the

the Frontiers lying along the Ohio. That they have not only refused to listen to my Voice inviting them to Peace, but that upon receiving it they renewed their Incursions and Murders with greater Violence than ever. I have therefore been obliged to strike these bad People in order to make them sensible of their Madness. I hope they will hearken to Reason and not require to be further chastised. The United States desire to be the Friends of the Indians upon Terms of Justice and Humanity; but they will not suffer the Depredations of the bad Indians to go unpunished. My desire is that you would caution all the Senecas and Six Nations to prevent their young Men from joining these Miami Indians, for the United States cannot distinguish the Tribes to which bad Indians belong, and every Tribe must take care of their own People. The Merits of the Corn Planter, and his Friendship of the United States, are well known to me, and shall not be forgotten; and as a Mark of the Esteem of the United States, I have directed the Secretary of War to make him a Present of Dollars either in Money or Goods as the Corn Planter shall like best; and he may depend upon the future Care and Kindness of the United States; and I have also directed the Secretary of War to make suitable Presents to the other Chiefs in Philadelphia, and also that some further Tokens of Friendship be forwarded to the other Chiefs now in their Nation.

Remember my Words, Senecas! Continue to be strong in your Friendship for the United States as the only rational Ground of your future Happiness, and you may rely upon their future Kindness and Protection. An Agent shall soon be appointed to reside in some Place convenient to the Senecas and the Six Nations. He will represent the United States. Apply to him on all Occasions. If any Man bring you evil Reports of the Intentions of the United States, mark that Man as your Enemy; for he will mean to deceive you and lead you into Trouble. The United States will be True and Faithful to their Engagements.

[L. S.] Given under my Hand and the Seal of the United States this 29th Day of December, 1790, and in the 15th Year of the Sovereignty and Independence of the United States.

GEO. WASHINGTON.

By the President.
TH. JEFFERSON.

By Command of the President of the United States.
H. KNOX, *Sec. for the Dep. War.*

The Speech of Corn Planter, Half Town and Great Tree, Chiefs of the Seneca Nation, to the President of the United States.

Father. Your Speech written on the great Paper is to us like the first Light of the Morning to a sick Man, whose Pulse beats too strongly in his Temples and prevents him from Sleep. He sees it and rejoices, but he is not cured.

You say that you have spoken plainly on the great Point. That you will protect us in the Lands secured to us at Fort Stanwix, and that we have the Right to *sell* or to *refuse* to sell it. This is very good. But our Nation complain that you compelled us at that Treaty to give up too much of our Lands. We confess that our Nation is bound by what was there done, and acknowledge your Power; we have now appealed to yourselves against that Treaty as made while you were too Angry at us, and

several Inclosures contained therein, it is probable that some of the Indian Nations will attend at Fort Schuyler to hold a Treaty with the Commissioners agreeable to their Invitation,

therefore unreasonable and unjust. To this you have given us no Answer.

Father. That Treaty was not made with a single State, it was with the thirteen States. We never would have given all that Land to one State. We know it was before you had the great Authority, and as you have more Wisdom than the Commissioners who forced us into that Treaty, we expect that you have also more Regard to Justice, and will now at our Request reconsider that Treaty and restore to us a Part of that Land.

Father. That Land which lies between the Line running South from Lake Erie to the Boundary of Pennsylvania as mentioned at the Treaty at Fort Stanwix, and the Eastern Boundary of the Land which you sold and the Senecas confirmed to Pennsylvania, is the Land on which Half Town and all his People live, with other Chiefs, who always have been, and still are dissatisfied with the Treaty at Fort Stanwix. They grew out of this Land, and their Fathers' Fathers grew out of it, and they cannot be persuaded to part with it. We therefore entreat you to restore to us this little Piece.

Father. Look at the Land which we gave to you at that Treaty, and then turn your Eyes upon what we now ask you to restore to us, and you will see that what we now ask you to return is a *very little Piece.* By giving it back again you will satisfy the whole of our Nation. The Chiefs who signed that Treaty will be in Safety, and Peace between your Children and our Children will continue so long as your Land shall join to ours. Every Man of our Nation will then turn his Eyes away from all the other Lands which we then give up to you, and forget that our Fathers ever said that they belonged to them.

Father. We see that you ought to have the Path at the Carrying Place from Lake Erie to Niagara as it was marked down at Fort Stanwix, and we are all willing it should remain to be yours. And if you desire to preserve a Passage through the Conewango, and through the Chautauque Lake, and Land for a Path to that Lake to Lake Erie, take it where you best like. Our Nation will rejoice to see it an open Path for you and your Children, while the Land and Water remain. But let us also pass along the same Way, and continue to take the Fish of those Waters in common with you.

Father. You say that you will appoint an Agent to take care of us. Let him come and take care of our Trade; but we desire he may not have anything to do with our Lands; for the Agents which have come amongst us and pretended to take care of us have always deceived us whenever we sold Lands, both when the King of England and when the States have bargained with us. They have by these Means occasioned many Wars, and we are therefore unwilling to trust them again.

Father. When we return Home we will call a great Council and consider well how Lands may be hereafter sold by our Nation. And when we have agreed upon it we will send you Notice of it. But we desire that you will not depend on your Agent for Information concerning Land; for after the Abuses which we have suffered by such Men we will not trust them with anything that relates to Land..

and that therefore it is the Duty of the Commissioners to prepare and set out on the eleventh instant, or as soon thereafter as a suitable Conveyance can be procured, by Water from this City to the City of Albany, and from thence to

Father. We will not hear Lies concerning you, and we desire that you will not hear Lies concerning us, and then we shall certainly live at Peace with you.

Father. There are Men who go from Town to Town and beget Children and leave them to perish, or, except better Men take care of them, to grow up without Instruction. Our Nation has long looked around for a Father, but they found none that would own them for Children, until you now tell us that your Courts are now open to us as to your own People. The Joy which we feel at this great News, so mixes with the Sorrows that are passed that we can not express our Gladness, nor conceal the Remembrance of our Afflictions. We will speak of them at another Time.

Father. We are ashamed that we have listened to the Lies of Livingston, or been influenced by Threats of War by Phelps, and would hide that whole Transaction from the World and from ourselves, by quietly receiving what Phelps promised to give us for the Lands they cheated us of. But as Phelps will not pay us even according to that fraudulent Bargain, we will lay the whole Proceedings before your Court. When the Evidence which we can produce is heard, we think it will appear that the whole Bargain was founded on Lies which he placed one upon another; that the Goods which he charged to us as part Payment were plundered from us; that if Phelps was not directly concerned in the Theft, he knew of it at the Time and concealed it from us; and that the Persons we confided in were bribed by him to deceive us in the Bargain. And if these Facts appear that your Court will not say that such Bargains are Just, but will set the whole aside.

Father. We apprehend that our Evidence might be called for, as Phelps was here and knew what we have said concerning him; and as Ebenezer Allen knew something of the Matter we desired him to continue here. Nicholson, the Interpreter, is very sick, and we request that Allen may remain a few Days longer as he speaks our Language.

Father. The Blood which was spilled near Pine Creek is covered, and we shall never look where it lies. The Chain of Friendship will now, we hope, be made Strong, as you desire it to be. We will hold it fast, and our End of it shall never Rust in our Hands.

Father. We told you what Advice we gave to the People you are now at War with, and we now tell you that they have promised to come again to our Towns next Spring. We shall not wait for their Coming, but will set out very early and shew to them what you have done for us, which must convince them that you will do for them every thing which they ought to ask. We think they will hear and follow our Advice.

Father. You give us Leave to speak our Minds concerning the Tilling of the Ground. We ask you to teach us to plow and to grind Corn; to assist us in building Saw Mills, and supply us with Broad Axes, Saws, Augers, and other Tools, so as that we may make our Houses more comfortable and more durable; that you will send Smiths among us, and above all that you will teach our Children to read and write, and our Women to spin and weave. The Man-

Fort Schuyler (the Information contained in Joseph Brandt's Letter to the Contrary notwithstanding).

ner of your doing these Things we leave to you, who understand them, but we assure you that we will follow your Advice as far as we are able.

Corn Planter,
Half Town,
Great Tree.

Present at Signing
Joseph Nicholson, *Interpreter.*
T. Matlack,
John Dechart,
Jem. Hudson.

Philadelphia, 10th January, 1791.

The Speech of Corn Planter, Half Town, and Big Tree, Seneca Chiefs, to the Great Councillor of the Thirteen Fires.

Father. No Seneca goes from the Fire of his Friend until he has said to him, "I am going." We therefore tell you that we are now setting out for our own Country.

Father. We thank you from our Hearts that we now know there is a Country we may call our own, and on which we may lie down in Peace. We see that there will be Peace between your Children and our Children; and our Hearts are very glad. We will persuade the Wyandots and other Western Nations to open their Eyes, and look towards the Bed which you have made for us, and ask of you a Bed for themselves and their Children that will not slide from under them.

We thank you for your Presents to us, and rely on your Promise to instruct us in raising Corn as the White People do; the sooner we do this the better for us. And we thank you for the Care you have taken to prevent bad Men coming to trade among us; if any come without your License we will turn them back, and we hope our Nation will determine to spill all the Rum which shall hereafter be brought to our Towns.

Father. We are glad to hear that you determined to appoint an Agent that will do us Justice, in taking Care that bad Men do not come to trade amongst us; but we earnestly entreat you that you will let us have an Interpreter in whom we can confide to reside at Pittsburgh. To that Place our People and other Nations will long continue to resort; there we must send what News we hear when we go among the Western Nations, which we are determined shall be early in the Spring. We know Joseph Nicholson, and he speaks our Language so that we clearly understand what you say to us, and we rely on what he says. If we were able to pay him for his Services we would do it; but we meant to pay him by giving him Land, it has not been confirmed to him; and he will not serve us any longer unless you will pay him. Let him stand between us we entreat you.

Father. You have not asked any Security for Peace on our Part, but we have agreed to send nine Seneca Boys to be under your Care for education. Tell us at what Time you will receive them and they shall be sent at the Time you shall appoint. This will assure you that we are indeed at Peace with you, and determined to continue so. If you can teach them to become wise and good Men, we will take Care that our Nation shall be willing to receive Instruction from them.

Corn Planter,
Half Town,
Big Tree.

Signed at Philadelphia, 7th Feb., 1791,
in Presence of
Joseph Nicholson, *Interpreter.*
Thomas Proctor,
T. Matlack.

Resolved also, that Mr. L'Hommedieu be desired to write a Letter to Mr. Floyd requesting his Attendance in this City in Order to proceed with the other Commissioners to attend the proposed Treaty.

Pittsburgh, March 17, 1791.

Sir. When we raised from the great Council of the Thirteen Fires, we mentioned that we meant to have a Council with the Chiefs of the bad angry Indians.

Through the whole Quaker State, as we came up the Road, we were treated well and they took good Care of us until we came here. One Misfortune happened only, that one of our Waggons is not yet arrived here, the one we first engaged, with the Goods you presented to us.

Father. Your Promise to me was that you would keep all your People quiet; but since I came here I find that some of my People have been killed—the good honest People who were here Trading.

Father. We hope you will not suffer all the good People to be killed, but your People are killing them as fast as they can. Three Men and one Woman have been killed at Big Beaver Creek, and they were good People and some of the Whites will testify the Truth of this. When I heard the News I found one Boy had made his Escape and got to the Trader's House who saved his Life. I now want to see him.

Father. We have been informed that twenty-seven Men came from another State and murdered these Men in the Quaker State, and took away nine Horses and all the Goods they had purchased from the Trader. Our Father and Ruler over all Mankind, now speak and tell me, did you order these Men to be killed?

Father. Our Words are pledged to you that we would endeavor to make Peace with all warlike Nations. If we cannot do this do not blame us; you struck the innocent Men first. We hope you will not blame us, as your People first broke good Rules; but as for our People we are as friendly and firm as ever.

Father. We must now acquaint you with the Men's Names who did this Murder at Beaver Creek: Samuel Brady, formerly a Captain in your Army and under your Command, also a Balden, were Persons concerned in this Murder.

Father. I can inform you little more, therefore will conclude with asking you how I should have come to the Knowledge of this, or how I could have informed you, had it not been for our good Friend, Joseph Nicholson? I therefore beg you may grant him an Appointment as Interpreter; for we cannot see how we will do without him.

I know of no other Man that speaks your Language and ours so well as him.

Corn Planter,
New Arrow,
Half Town,
Big Tree.

P. S. The Boy who made his Escape at Beaver Creek has arrived in this Place, and I have taken him under my Protection. Father. Your Despatches for Detroit have been unavoidably detained heretofore; but tomorrow Big Tree and one other shall set off with them, and will also take the Boy mentioned here, and deliver him to his Relations. We part today at this Place. Big Tree is going amongst the cross Indians to see if they will make Peace, and I go to my own People to call them to Council.

Corn Planter.

—*Am. State Papers, Ind. Affairs*, 1.

On the third inst. the Governor being at Canada Creek, received the following Information from Onyegat of Genesee, which he communicated to the Board.

A Speech of Onyegat of Genesee to Governor Clinton, delivered at Wood Creek, Septr. 3d, 1788.

Brother attend! I come from Genesee, where I live, but last from Kanadasegea, which is now six Days ago. Before I left Genesee the Seneca Chief, called Big Tree, received an Invitation Belt from the Governor of New York, calling him and the Tribe to a Treaty at Fort Stanwix, upon which he desired me to accompany him through the several Villages on that River to communicate the Import of the Belt and prepare them for a March to Fort Stanwix. When we had accomplished this and were just ready to sling our Packs, a small Company arrived from Kanadasegea of two white Men and two Indians. The Chief among them was called Coll. McKinstray; he inquired of us concerning the Message we had received from the Governor of New York: upon our Answer and declaring our Intention of meeting him at the Place appointed for his Treaty, he hung his Head down and appeared disconcerted. We understood by the Indians with him that he was bound to Niagara. He soon went out of the House and as we observed was writing a Letter, and presently despatched an Indian with the Letter to Kanadasegea with Orders to travel the whole Night. The next Day towards Night came two Messengers from Kanadasegea, the one a white Man who resides among the Onondagoes and a Seneca with three Strings & a Letter. This they opened and delivered to the Big Tree and others. Its Contents here follow. Now Brother attend.

Brothers: We hear that you have received a Speech from the Governor of New York or Congress to hold a Treaty at Fort Stanwix. We are surprised at this. We will open your Ears that you may hear distinctly, and unclose your Eyes that you may see clearly.

The Governor's Business at this proposed Treaty is to

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NEW YORK

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Commissioners of Indian Affairs,

APPOINTED BY LAW FOR THE

EXTINGUISHMENT OF INDIAN TITLES

IN THE

STATE OF NEW YORK.

PUBLISHED FROM THE ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPT IN THE
LIBRARY OF THE ALBANY INSTITUTE.

WITH AN

Introduction and Notes,

BY FRANKLIN B. HOUGH,

MEMBER OF THE ALBANY INSTITUTE.

VOL. II.

V. 2

ALBANY:
JOEL MUNSELL.
MDCCCLXI.

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Canadasaga, 7th October, 1788.

Sir:

This will be handed you by Mr. Lee & Noble, two Gentlemen from Massachusetts who have been at this Place the most of the Summer past, and as they have been particularly knowing to the Transactions of the People on this Ground, we have requested them to wait on your Excellency and know whether the Seneca and Kayuga Nations of Indians are wanted at Albany or any other Place to hold a Treaty with them in the Course of this Winter or not. If that should be the case we are confident that we shall be able to procure any number of those Nations or any particular Persons that should be named among them to meet the Commissioners at any Place that they should propose. Had we been directed by the Commissioners to go to Fort Schuyler with the Indians at the Treaty lately held there we should been able to brought them without any great trouble; any Contract that those Gentlemen shall make respecting the Indians we shall do our best to fulfill. The inclosed is a small part of what has been said by Colo. Mackinster and others respecting the Leases, &ca.

We are your Excellency's
most obedient and very humble Serts.
PETER RYCKMAN,
SETH REED.[1]

To Excellency GEORGE CLINTON, Esquire.

The Substance of the Information given by Mr. Kirckland, taken from his Journal, is as follows, to wit: That he arrived at Canadasega the 30th of September; that he mett a number of the Seneca and Cayuga Nations, some approving and others being Jealous of the Treaty held at Fort Schuyler. That they had been kept in a continual state of Intoxication

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[1] Col. REED resided at the Old Castle at Canadasaga Village, and Ryckman on the Shore of Seneca Lake. A Patent was issued to Reed and Ryckman for their Services upon this Occasion. The Tract bounded on the Lake, and extended back to the old Preëmption Line, embracing most of the present Site of Geneva.

& Dissipation for three Weeks to prevent their going on to the Treaty. That Dr. B. & Colo. M. had between twenty and thirty Riflemen in Arms for twenty-four Hours, and gave out severe Threats against P. Rikeman and Colo. Reed for being Enemies to their Party and Friends to the Government, in perswading the Indians to attend the Treaty at Fort Schuyler, and they were ordered off the Ground or to abide the Consequences. That he communicated to a Number of the Seneca and Cayuga Nations the Treaties made with the Onondagos and Oneidas at Fort Schuyler which the Governess of Genesee confirmed. That on the 13th he set off for Genesee were he arrived the next day and visited the Big-tree at his Village and fixed the Stake for the southern Line of Mr. Phelps's purchase at the Forks of the Genesee, set up by the Surveyors (being previously requested thereto by the Indians). That on the 18th found that Threats had been given out against the Onondago Chiefs Black Cap and Kagaghtotten, by the Onondagos residing at the Buffaloe Creek, on a supposition of their having no part of the Consideration for the Sale of the Onondagos Lands at the late Treaty, and blamed the Governor in that Negociation. That in a formal Address he vindicated the Conduct of the Governor and Commissioners, explained to them fully the Principles of the Treaty and that their Jealousies had arisen from Misrepresentation. This Speech, for which they thanked him, produced the desired Effect, the Indians being perfectly convinced and satisfied. That he found it necessary to proceed further Westward, and on the 22nd arrived at Niagara, where he found the Infant with his Company, and waited on Colo. Butler from whom he received every necessary Information respecting the Dispositions of the Indians. That Colo. Butler advised that if the intended Treaty at Albany should not succeed it would be best to have one at Canadasaga or Buffaloe Creek, and that two or three Commissioners might answer the purpose. That on the 25th he left Niagara and travelled on foot to meet a Chief called Shendyoughgwatte, the second Man of Influence among the Senecas of Buffaloe, and had a Conversation with him to good Purposes

as he supposes. The next Morning he reached the Capital Village on the Buffaloe, where the chief Sachem, called the Farmers-brother alias Oghnewigewas, assembled the Onondagos and Cayugas, to whom he delivered the Message and held a Council which was again opened the next Morning; when to remove their Difficulties and Reflections respecting the late Treaty as partial, he made an Addition to the Governor's Invitation Belt by informing them that it was the Governor's Intention to have had a general Treaty; that they had timely Notice of it; that he was equally concerned for their good, and in case their Chiefs did not return from Muskingum by January, he would meet them at any Place they should choose from Albany to Buffaloe Creek the next Spring or Summer. The Onondagos were soon united in favour of the State and had the ascendency in Council. The Cayugas there had no Voice in the Council, but expressed their Approbation (by Reason of the late Death of their Chief Tegacager) all Matters being adjusted with great peace and unanimity, the Farmers Brother delivered three Strings for the Governor, approving of his Message. The next Day at the Governesses Village in both Places he informed the Chiefs and Warriors present of all that had passed at Buffaloe Creek; he then went to the Big Tree, by whom he was addressed in the Presence of the Warriors in a Speech favorable to the Views of the State, and mentioned that there was a general Expectation of the Indians holding a Treaty the ensuing Spring if the same should not take place in the Winter.

At a Meeting of the Commissioners for holding Treaties with the Indians within this State at the House of John Tayler in the City of Albany, on the 16th Day of December, 1788.

Present: His Excellency Governor Clinton.
Ezra L'Hommedieu,
John Laurence,
Peter Gansevoort, Junr.,
Samuel Jones, Esquires.

The Board having taken into consideration the Informa-

Brother Governor:

You are now continuing to open your Ears and your Mind and hear our Voice. We repeat that you understand the Voice of the Great Spirit, and we pray that he may enable and strengthen you to exert yourself for the Peace and Happiness of our Country.

Brother Governor of New York:

You are sensible that those who are entrusted with important Matters can see at a great Distance; although you live at New York you can see into our Country and preserve Peace there; for our Peace & Prosperity is at your Command.

Brother Governor:

I have said that I understood all that has passed betwixt us from the first of our conferring together upon our important Concerns—but to us and our Brothers the Senecas it appears that there is something yet remaining in your Minds which you have not yet explained. We wish you therefore to explain yourself more fully and suffer us to consider farther upon it.

We would just observe that this is agreeable to ancient Usage, that if there were any thing in your Minds or not fully understood, that it might be fully explained before a final Agreement was entered into.

Brother Governor:

Since you are acquainted with all these things, it cannot give you the least Offence. If we were to invite you to a Council Fire you would expect the same Indulgence in order that when Propositions are made they may be considered deliberately and be all understood.

Brother:

Let us observe once more that you do not hear our Mouth but the Mouth of our brother Tribe the People of the Big Tree,[1] whose Language you better understand and is

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[1] Big Tree was a considerable Indian Village upon a Bluff opposite Geneseo, upon the River, now embraced in the Farm of Eason Slocum. Kendewa (Big Tree) was its principal Chief.—*Turner's Phelps & Gorham's Purchase*, 328.

We hope that Congress will view our Situation impartially, and we presume the World can easily discern that it is not the Good of the State, but self Interest, that influences the Proceedings which most affect us. We wish to avoid all kind of Disturbance and Controversy between our People and yours and to settle all Matters with you to our mutual Interest and to the Good of Posterity. We do not start Difficulties for trifles, tho' never so glaring. We received with Silence your Proceedings in the Shemung Purchase, which was similar to the present; there we saw your disobedient Children treat with a few of our People for a Tract of Country and we saw your State afterwards confirm it. Sooner than disturb that Chain of Friendship, which we rather wish to brighten than violate, we overlooked it; but when they (Livingston & Co.) made the second Attempt to deceive a few of our Chiefs out of our whole Country it became alarming and roused the Attention of all our Nations, and in order to extricate ourselves and releive some part of our Country, we were obliged to confirm the Sale of the rest, tho' contrary to our wish, which will be fully explained when Congress think proper to send Persons to inquire into it; but it is too long for the Subject of a Letter. It is hard for us to judge what are the Motives which influence your Proceedings; therefore we wish our Difference to be determined by Congress. Perhaps self Interest throughout your State is too prevalent to admit of impartial Decision in a Matter where they are so deeply interested.

Brother:

We are of the same Opinion now as we were when we wrote before, and see more clearly the Attempt on our Disunion, and again request that neither your Surveyors nor Settlers proceed further till an Accommodation takes Place. We are, Brother, with due Respect in Behalf of the Five Nations, your obedient and very humble Servants.

SHARONYOWANEW
TEHODAGERADON
KAGONDENAYEN
TEKANAGHGWAGHSHEA

ATHORWINE
OGHNIOKWENDON
Onondagas Chiefs at Buffaloe Creek.

OJAGEGHTE or Fish Carrier
KARONGHYAGEATEA
KAYENDADIRRHOR
OTSINONWANTE
KAYENDAGONRA
KARENHTOR
TEWATASERIYAGE
TEYORENHAGWENTE
TEYOYAGHYAGOUGH
KONENYODEE
Cayugas Chiefs at Buffaloe Creek.

TEHARAGHKS
OTSTENRAGONGH
Tehodereghnenons Chiefs at Buffaloe Creek.

OGHENRAYEWAGHSE or Farmers Brother.
SHAGOYEGHWATHA
Seneca Chiefs at Buffaloe Creek.

TAYOKARAGHSERE
Chief at Cadaragaras.

KARONTOWANEN or Big Tree
SHIGWARENTONGHKWI or Little Beard
OAGHGWADAHIHEA or Hot Bread
Seneca Chiefs at Genesee.

TEWAGHDAGHGOTE
Tuscarora Chief at Niagara Landing.

OGHSHIGARISERE
Ditto at Genesee.

JOS: BRANDT.

or the Cornplanter, complaining of the Conduct of Messrs. Livingston and Phelps, in certain Purchases of Lands from the Senecas. The President is uninformed upon these Points and I am also entirely unacquainted with the Particulars of the Transactions alluded to.

If your Excellency is in possession of any written Documents, or could give any Information on the Subject, which will enable the President to answer the Cornplanter with precision and effect, I should be exceedingly obliged by a speedy communication thereof, as the Cornplanter and others have been here at considerable Expense, and will remain until they receive some Satisfaction upon the Subject of their Complaint.

I have the honor to be with great respect
Your Excellency's most obed't and
very humble Serv't
H. Knox.

His Excellency Governor Clinton.

The Speech of the President of the United States to the Cornplanter, Half-Town and Big-Tree, Chiefs of the Seneca Nation of Indians.[1]

BROTHERS: I have maturely considered your second written Speech.

You say your Nation complain that, at the Treaty of Fort Stanwix, you were compelled to give up too much of your Lands; that you confess your Nation is bound by what was there done; and acknowledging the Power of the United States, that you have now appealed to ourselves against that Treaty, as made while we were angry against you, and that the said Treaty was, therefore, unreasonable and unjust.

But, while you complain of the Treaty of Fort Stanwix, in 1784, you seem entirely to forget that you, yourselves, the Cornplanter, Half-Town and Great-Tree, with others of

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[1] This Speech was made in Reply to that of Cornplanter, Half-Town and Big-Tree, given in the Note on pp. 168-171.

your Nation, confirmed by the Treaty of Fort Harmar, upon the Muskingum, so late as the ninth of January, 1789, the Boundary marked at the Treaty of Fort Stanwix, and that, in consideration thereof, you then received Goods to a considerable Amount.

Although it is my sincere desire, in looking forward, to endeavor to promote your Happiness, by all just and humane Arrangements, yet I cannot disannul Treaties formed by the United States, before my Administration, especially, as the Boundaries mentioned therein have been twice confirmed by yourselves. The Lines fixed at Fort Stanwix and Fort Harmar, must therefore remain established. But Half-Town, and the others, who reside on the Land you desire may be relinquished, have not been disturbed in their possession, and I should hope, while he and they continue to demean themselves peaceably, and to manifest their friendly dispositions to the People of the United States, that they will be suffered to remain where they are.

The Agent who will be appointed by the United States, will be your Friend and Protector. He will not be suffered to defraud you, or to assist in defrauding you of your Lands or of any other thing, as all his Proceedings must be reported in writing, so as to be submitted to the President of the United States.

You mention your Design of going to the Miami Indians, to endeavor to persuade them to Peace. By this humane Measure you will render those mistaken People a great service, and probably prevent them from being swept from off the Face of the Earth. The United States require only that those People should demean themselves peaceably; but they may be assured that the United States are able, and will most certainly punish them severely for all their Robberies and Murders. You may, when you return from this City to your own Country, mention to your Nation my desire to promote their Prosperity, by teaching them the use of domestic Animals, and the manner that the white People plough and raise so much Corn. And if, upon consideration, it would be agreeable to the Nation at large to learn these

valuable Arts, I will find some means of teaching them, at such places within your Country as shall be agreed upon.

I have nothing more to add, but to refer you to my former speech, and to repeat my wishes for the happiness of the Seneca Nation.

Given under my Hand, and Seal of the United States,
at Philadelphia, this nineteenth Day of January,
one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one.

GEO. WASHINGTON.

The Speech of the Secretary of War to the Cornplanter, Half-Town, and Big-Tree, Chiefs of the Seneca Nation of Indians.[1]

THE Subscriber, the Secretary of War, has submitted your Speech, of yesterday, to the President of the United States, who has commanded him to assure you of his good wishes for your Happiness, and that you may have a pleasant Journey to your own Country.

The Governor of the Western Territory will appoint you an Interpreter whenever one shall be necessary. The President of the United States does not choose to interfere on this Point.

The President of the United States thinks it will be the best mode of teaching you how to raise Corn, by sending one or two sober Men to reside in your Nation, with proper Implements of Husbandry. It will therefore be proper that you should, upon consultation, appoint a proper Place for such Persons to till the Ground. They are not to claim the Land on which they shall plough.

The President of the United States, also, thinks it will be the best mode of teaching your Children to read and write, to send a Schoolmaster among you, and not for you to send your Children among us. He will, therefore, look out for a proper Person for this Business.

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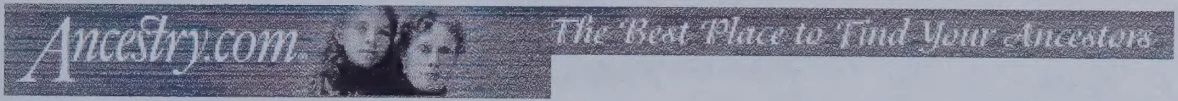
[1] This Speech was made in Reply to that of Cornplanter, Half-Town and Big-Tree, given in the Note on p. 171.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Surname			Pollard	Robert Pollard Bible	Virginia Genealogist	15	2	April	1971
Surname			Pollard	Robert Pollard Bible, Virginia	Tyler's Quarterly Historical and Genealogical Magazine	12	3	January	1931

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beckyevans1@juno.com

Exeter Parish in Lebanon Ct. via Leonard's Bridge - Simon Abell
? Simons ?

Culpeper Co. Va ? - Robert Pollard

Jacobs Church (Pine Grove, Pa)
St Peter's Reformed Ch - St Peters Ev. Luth Ch

Wash Co. taxlist Pa Archives III, 22

Virginia Genealogist 9:128 1965 || 16:275 1972

Pennsylvania Archives III, 3

Crumrine/Va court Records

Bell "DAR Mag 1946"

Dear Diana, What a thrill to hear from you
It's good to know that someone else is wrestling with
the Pollard/Indian blood question, too. ~~I may~~
The farthest back I can find any info. on John Pollard, ~~[illegible]~~
was the record of his marriage in Stark Co., Oh. ~~I came across~~
~~his name in a list of~~ His first census appearance (as far as I
can tell) was in 1840, in Portage S. Akron ~~Twp., Ohio~~ Summit Co., Oh. He was between 30 & 40
at that time. In 1850, he was still there, aged 41 (from which
I estimated his birth year to be 1809). He was a teamster, born
in Ohio. His wife Catherine, also 41, was born in Pa. Neither could
read or write. David, age 19, was a boatman. Next is Sarah,
? who may be David's wife; ~~then~~ Nancy, Mary, Harriett (my
gg grandmother), Isabella, Emily & Helen.
~~About 1~~851 There was ~~was~~ also in the same ~~and~~ neighborhood a James Pollard,
age 37, a laborer, his wife Mary, aged 28, Tabitha, Nancy, &
Elizabeth. Also, there were 3 Pollard children, Rovina or
Louisa, age 11, Caroline, age 9, & George W., age 8, living in the
household of John O. Lee, age 27, a cooper, and Delilah Lee, age 25.

? ~~[illegible]~~ In 1851, John & Catherine Pollard moved to DeKalb Co., Ind.,
and so did Catherine's father, Adam Days. An interesting
note here, is that all 3 must have died in DeKalb Co. (I
have a copy of Adam's will), but I cannot find death records or
cemetery records for any of them. John Pollard remains a
man of mystery from beginning to end — so far.
~~I believe I looked at your Adams Co. Pollards, hoping~~
~~for a connection, but I didn't come up with one.~~

I also have heard of the Seneca connection without
having much idea of how to follow it up. The trader's
first name was Edward — the scary thing is that it
sounds as though he "married" more than one Indian
woman. Of course ~~that~~ may explain the multitude of
Pollards with Indian blood! But it could be a big

Subject: Search: pollard, david (Part:001)
Date: Wed, 13 May 1998 08:29:59 -0500 (CDT)
From: gendaemon@GenServ.COM (GenServ - Genealogical Server)
To: carolync@locl.net (Cripe, Carolyn)

```
Please DO NOT REPLY to this message. Requests for HUMAN INTERVENTION
should be addressed to <ADMIN@GenServ.COM>.

*-Cut-----> Cut on this line and at the end of this GenServ message <------Cut-*
This is request number 1 of 12 allowed for this hour.
Your account expires at the end of May, 1998.

                              INDEX OF SURNAMES FOUND
=================================================================================
(SNDX=Soundex, S=Sex, P=Parents known, F=# families, Chi=# children)

Last, First Name    INDI# Spouse Name      SNDX Birthdate   Deathdate   Dbase
------------------ ------ ---------------- ---- ----------- ----------- -------
Pollard, David     102                     P463        1831             CRIC8EA

✓Pollard, David     1058                    P463 02 Sep 1810 29 May 1873 MILN7AA 1

✓Pollard, David     1059   Sparks, Julie An P463                         WHIN7DA

Pollard, David     1094                    P463 02 Sep 1810 29 May 1873 MILN7AA 1

Pollard, David     11155  Chambers, Effie  P463                         SMOQ7GA

Pollard, David     1257                    P463                         HOLSEB1

POLLARD, David     165                     P463        1885             CURQ6NB ?

POLLARD, David     225                     P463                         CURQ6NB

Pollard, David     2840                    P463                         ROPEFR1

Pollard, David     315                     P463                         JOND7MQ

POLLARD, David     84                      P463                         CURQ6NC

POLLARD, David Ale 60     BUSH, Francis Ro P463 04 Mar 1879             CURQ6NC

Pollard, David Bea 24843                   P463 07 Mar 1924        1924 MORO6NA

Pollard, David Bry 1076                    P463 10 Aug 1992             WHIN7DA

Pollard, David Car 804                     P463                         GROUJO1

POLLARD, David EAN 1110                    P463 14 Jan 1965             CURQ6NB

Pollard, David Fre 1071   Clark, Jennifer  P463        1961             WHIN7DA

POLLARD, David Lee 185    BADGLEY, DOROTHY P463        1921             LAUA6DA

     ***** 18 entries found for name: "pollard, david" *****

---------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Our supply of data is constantly growing.  If these search results do not
include the person(s) you are particularly hunting, you should try again later.
When you do, you can make things easier for yourself b looking only at new data
```

complication in trying to trace his offspring. 27/11

I had looked a little at the Adams Co. Pollards, but didn't find a John or James. However, I see that in your family, there was ~~a James~~ an Elizabeth, a Mary, a Nancy Ann, + a Harriet, as well as and George Washington. I am willing to bet that the Summit Co. George W. was a George Washington. It isn't a lot, but there is enough similarity in naming ~~to more than I have found elsewhere~~ to encourage me to look at your family more closely.

x sent

My assumption is that the Summit Co James + John were brothers and that Delilah Lee was a Polland by birth, or previous marriage ~~somehow related to them~~, + the 3 Polland children in her household were either her siblings or her children by her first husband. I expect I should do some research on that.

I'm going to go through my Polland stuff again + read over your email, too.

Subject: Report: vitals/sadb6ba/68 (Part:001)
Date: Wed, 13 May 1998 11:26:30 -0500 (CDT)
From: gendaemon@GenServ.COM (GenServ - Genealogical Server)
To: carolync@locl.net (Cripe, Carolyn)

```
Please DO NOT REPLY to this message. Requests for HUMAN INTERVENTION
should be addressed to <ADMIN@GenServ.COM>.

*-Cut-----> Cut on this line and at the end of this GenServ message <------Cut-*
This is request number 3 of 12 allowed for this hour.
Your account expires at the end of May, 1998.


         GenServ Report Output: vitals                     13 May 1998

         John POLLARD (68), born 1807, died 1871, Exeter, New Hampshire,
         son of Johnathan POLLARD (33) and Lois KNIGHT (34).

=========================================================================
Information is from the SADB6BA database belonging to:

    Submitter information is available only to GenServ subscribers who
    are financially supporting the GenServ System.  Your account will be
    updated within 3 to 5 days after receipt of payment or notification
    of payment.  Service is our first priority and we will give access to
    this information as soon as possible.  Postal mail to Korea normally
    takes about 10-12 days, sometimes faster.  If you feel that period of
    time has passed, you may send email to:  ADMIN@GenServ.COM
    with Subject: GenServ SA (submitter access).

=========================================================================
========= Your original request follows =================================
> From locl.net!carolync Wed May 13 11:26:23 1998
> Received: from corsair.locl.net(src addr [207.87.201.1]) (727 bytes) by flattop.Pr
> via sendmail with P\:esmtp/D:aliases/T:pipe
> (sender: <carolync@locl.net>)
> id <m0yZeMG-004ntEC@flattop.ProgCons.COM>
> for <REPORT@GenServ.COM>; Wed, 13 May 1998 11:26:20 -0500 (CDT)
> (Smail-3.2.0.96 1997-Jun-2 #1 built 1997-Nov-7)
> Received: from default (an56.locl.net [207.87.201.86]) by corsair.locl.net (8.8.5/
> Message-ID: <3559BB8F.43C@mail.locl.net>
> Date: Wed, 13 May 1998 10:26:07 -0500
> From: Carolyn Cripe <carolync@locl.net>
> Reply-To: carolync@locl.net
> Organization: my computer
> X-Mailer: Mozilla 3.04 (Win95; I)
> MIME-Version: 1.0
> To: REPORT@GenServ.COM
> Subject: (no subject)
> Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
> Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
>
> ID:  CC28584
> REPORT:  vitals
> DATABASE:  SADB6BA
> INDI:  68
>
```

POT
POTH
POLLARD

OATH of ALLEGIANCE
Associators
&
Non Associators

MONTGOMERY CO.,PA.
(Part of PHILA. CO.)
1778-1779

IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

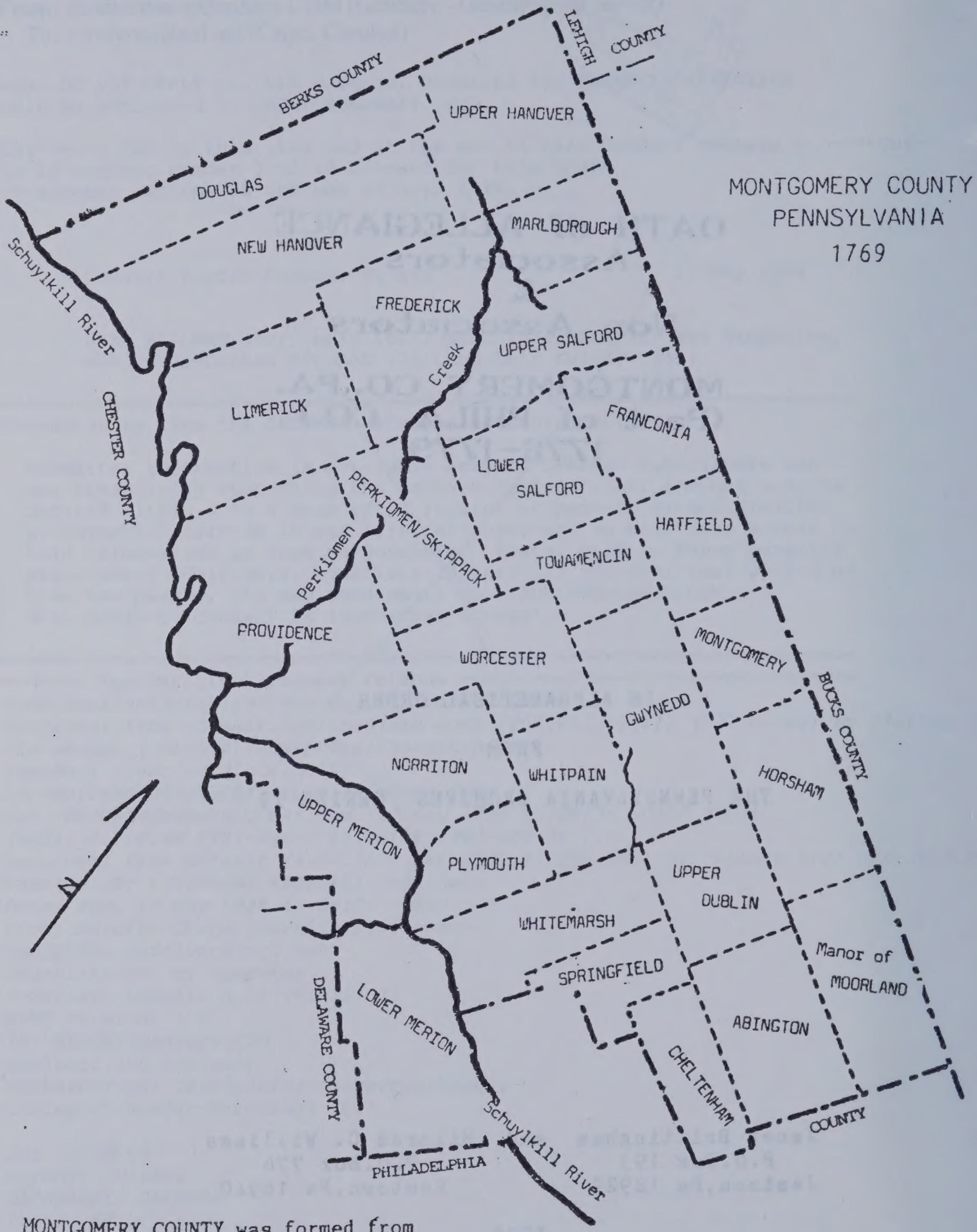
FROM

THE PENNSYLVANIA ARCHIVES SERIES II

Janet Brittingham and Mildred C. Williams
P.O.Box 193
Jamison,Pa 18929

P.O.Box 776
Newtown,Pa 18940

1986



MONTGOMERY COUNTY
PENNSYLVANIA
1769

BERKS COUNTY
LEHIGH COUNTY
UPPER HANOVER
DOUGLAS
MARLBOROUGH
NEW HANOVER
Schuylkill River
FREDERICK
UPPER SALFORD
Creek
LIMERICK
CHESTER COUNTY
FRANCONIA
LOWER SALFORD
PERKIOMEN/SKIPPACK
Perkiomen
HATFIELD
TOWAMENCIN
PROVIDENCE
MONTGOMERY
WORCESTER
GWYNEDD
BUCKS COUNTY
NORRITON
WHITPAIN
HORSHAM
UPPER MERION
PLYMOUTH
UPPER DUBLIN
WHITEMARSH
SPRINGFIELD
Manor of MOORLAND
DELAWARE COUNTY
LOWER MERION
ABINGTON
CHELTENHAM
COUNTY
Schuylkill River
PHILADELPHIA

MONTGOMERY COUNTY was formed from
Philadelphia County in 1784

OATHS of ALLEGIANCE

The Continental Congress, by a general militia law, passed on June 13, 1777, not only made a full provision for the enrollment of all persons fit for military duty, but established a test and oath of allegiance. A measure which was highly necessary to refrain the insolence of the Tories.

There were a great number of Tories in and around Philadelphia, Bucks and Chester Counties. With this act, the Quakers made a strong resistance, and many of the prominent men of that faith were exiled in Virginia, as an example to all who refused to take the oath.

In the Pennsylvania Archives, Series II, Volume III, is this historical Note:

"As early as May 1776, the Continental Congress declared that it was 'irreconcilable to reason and good conscience, that the American people should take oaths for the support of government under the crown of Great Britain,' and it was 'necessary that every kind of authority under the crown should be surpressed."

"The struggle which ensued between those in the Proprietary interest, represented principally by the members of the Assembly and the Whigs of the Revolution, but the plan of the latter for the calling of a Convention was finally successful."

"At a conference of the committees of observation for the different counties held as Carpenter's Hall on the 18th of June 1776, it was resolved that it 'was necessary to call a Provincial convention to form a new government in the authority of the people only,' and the following religious test was proposed to the members thereof:

"I, ______________________, do profess in God, the Father and in Jesus Christ His Eternal Son, the true God, and in the Holy Spirit, one God blessed evermore and do acknowledge the sacred Scriptures of the Old and New Testament to be given by Divine inspiration."

"Notwithstanding the spirit of intolerance which actuated the adoption of the oath, immediate efforts were taken for a proper representation of every county in the state. The Convention met on the 15th of July, the members without hesitancy taking the prescribed test, and, during its session it not only discussed and perfected the measures necessary in the adoption of a Constitution, but assumed the supreme authority in the State, and legislated upon matters foreign to the object for which it was convened.

"Among other matters, this body appointed a Council of Safety to carry on the executive duties of the government, approved of the Declaration of Independence, and appointed justices of the peace who were required, before assuming their functions, to each take an oath of renunciation of the authority of George III, and one of allegiance to the State of Pennsylvania.

"The old Assembly which had adjourned on the 14th of June to meet on the 14th of August, could not obtain a quorum, and adjourned again on the 23rd of September. It then interposed a feeble remonstrance against the invasion of its prerogatives by the Convention, but it was a dying protest.

"The Declaration of Independence had given the old state Government a mortal blow, and it soon expired without a sigh - thus ending forever the proprietary and royal authority in Pennsylvania." Westcott.

The Constitution of 1776 went into immediate operation on its adoption, the 28th of September. The Oath prescribed for members of the Assembly was as objectionable as that required to be taken by the members of the Convention, and political disputes waged warm and bitter. The refusal of the State Navy Board, referred to in the minutes of the body, to take the oath of allegiance to the state, tended to increase the excitement, and this, with the disarrangement of the associators, required the adoption of more stringent matters.

The Legislature, by a general militia law, passed June 13 1777, not only made full provision for the enrollment of all persons fit for military duty, but established a test and oath of allegiance, a measure highly necessary to restrain the insolence of the Tories. The preamble and oath are in these words:

"WHEREAS, From sordid or mercenary motives, of other causes, inconsistent with the happiness of a free and independent people, sundry persons have or may yet be induced to withhold their service and allegiance from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as a free and independent State, as declared by Congress:

"AND WHEREAS, sundry other persons in their several capacities, have, at the risk of their lives and fortunes, or both, rendered great and eminent services in defense and support of the said independence, and may yet continue to do the same, and as both these sorts of persons remain at this time mixed, and in some measure undistinquished from each other, and the disaffected, deriving, undeserved service from the faithful and well affected:

"AND WHEREAS, Allegiance and protection are reciprocal, and those who will not bear the former are not nor ought to be entitled to the benefits of the latter:

"Therefore it is enacted, etc., that all white male inhabitants of the State, except of the counties of Bedford and Westmoreland, above the age of eighteen years, shall, before the 1st day of the ensuing July and in the excepted counties before the 1st day of August, take and subscribe before some justice of the peace, the Oath in the following form:

"I, do swear (or affirm) that I renounce and refuse all allegiance to George the Third, King of Great Britain, his heirs and successors, and that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania as a

free and independent State, and that I will not at any time do or cause to be done any matter or thing that will be prejudical or injurious to the freedom and independence thereof, as declared by Congress, and also, that I will discover and make known to some one justice of the peace of said State all treasons or traitorous conspiracies which I now know or hereafter shall know to be formed against this or any of the United States of America."

"Severe penalties were imposed by this law on all who neglected or refused to take the oath. Many of the names which follow are those who took the an active, prominent part in the revolutionary contest, and as a part of the history of the famous era, the record is worth preserving.....

"Not until the adoption of the Constitution of 1790, was the religious test dispensed with......

=============

As it will be preceived, it was not required to subscribe to the oath within the township, or the county, for some of the inhabitants took their oaths in neighboring townships and counties, as did others who took it in the county of Montgomery.

================

The following is a list of those who took the Oath of Allegiance, the date and page on which it was recorded may be found in the Pennsylvania Archives Series II, Volume XIV:

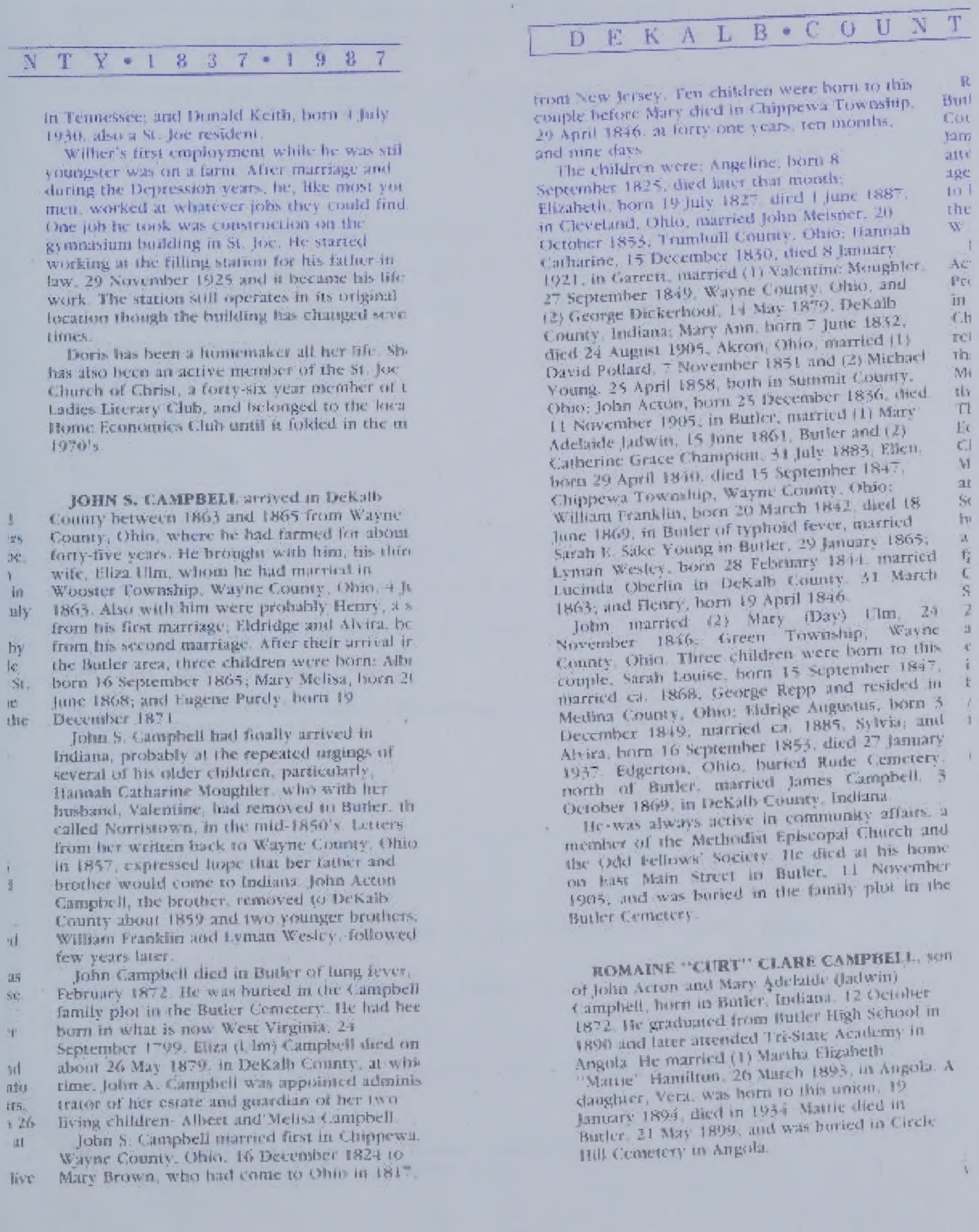
PACKER,James	10	August	1778	p.53
PALMER,John	12	Oct.	1779	p.48
PALMER,John	28	August	1778	p.54
PALMER,Joseph	18	Oct.	1778	p.49
PALMER,Joseph	21	Sept.	1778	p.55
PALMER,Thomas	17	August	1778	p.53
PANCOAST,David	18	Oct.	1778	p.50
PANERT,Johann	22	Dec.	1779	p.61
PARKES,Joseph	28	August	1778	p.54
PARKHILL,Andrew	2	Sept.	1779	p.61
PARKHILL,John	2	August	1779	p.46
PASCHALL,Benjamin	22	Dec.	1778	p.41
PASCHALL,Benjamin	31	March	1779	p.44
PASCHALL,Thomas	27	August	1778	p.54
PATTERSON,John	14	July	1778	p.51
PAUL,David	26	March	1779	p.43
PAUL,Jonathan	26	March	1779	p.43
PEALE,James	18	Oct.	1778	p.49
PEARSON,Joshua	20	Oct.	1778	p.50
PEISS,George	28	Nov.	1778	p.58
PEMBERTON,Joseph	31	August	1778	p.54
PENROSE,Isaac	18	Oct.	1778	p.50
PENROSE,Samuel	14	Oct.	1778	p.49
PENROSE,Samuel	8	Sept.	1778	p.55
PERRET,Henry	2	August	1779	p.46
PETERMAN,Christian	2	Sept.	1778	p.55
PETERS,Samuel	16	Oct.	1778	p.49
PHILE,Charles	28	Sept.	1778	p.56
PIERIE,Martin	26	Nov.	1778	p.58
PIERREE,Nicholas	10	Dec.	1779	p.61
PIGEON,Conrad	2	August	1779	p.46
PINE,Lazarus Esq	20	March	1779	p.43
PINTON,William	28	August	1778	p.54
PLACK,Frederich	27	July	1778	p.51
PLUNKET,Robert	21	August	1778	p.54
POLLARD,John	2	August	1779	p.60
PORTER,John	18	Oct.	1778	p.49
PORTER,John	3	Oct.	1778	p.56
POT,Mattis	15	August	1779	p.60
POTH,Adam	21	May	1779	p.59
POTH,Johannes	21	May	1779	p.59
POWELL,Lawrence	20	Oct.	1778	p.50
POWELL,Peter	11	Dec.	1778	p.58
POWELL,William	2	August	1779	p.46
PRICE,Edward	31	March	1779	p.44
PRICE,Joseph	13	Feb.	1779	p.42
PRICE,Rees	18	Oct.	1778	p.50
PRICE,Rees	29	July	1778	p.52
PRICE,Richard	31	July	1778	p.52
PRITNER,Philip	18	Oct.	1778	p.49
PUGH,William	20	July	1778	p.51

* *

QUAIN,John	3	August	1779	p.47
QUEST,Nicholas	5	Dec.	1778	p.58
QUIN,Jeremiah	19	May	1779	p.59

POLLARD

Subject: Wayne Co. people as well as David Pollard
Date: Thu, 06 Sep 2001 14:52:20 -0500
From: Carolyn Cripe <carolync@locl.net>
To: Evelyn Kubach <EekDamon@aol.com>



in Tennessee; and Donald Keith, born 4 July 1930, also a St. Joe resident.

Wilber's first employment while he was stil youngster was on a farm. After marriage and during the Depression years, he, like most you men, worked at whatever jobs they could find. One job he took was construction on the gymnasium building in St. Joe. He started working at the filling station for his father-in-law, 29 November 1925 and it became his life work. The station still operates in its original location though the building has changed seve times.

Doris has been a homemaker all her life. Sh has also been an active member of the St. Joe Church of Christ, a forty-six year member of t Ladies Literary Club, and belonged to the loca Home Economics Club until it folded in the m 1970's.

JOHN S. CAMPBELL arrived in DeKalb County between 1863 and 1865 from Wayne County, Ohio, where he had farmed for about forty-five years. He brought with him, his thir wife, Eliza Ulm, whom he had married in Wooster Township, Wayne County, Ohio, 4 Ju 1863. Also with him were probably Henry, a s from his first marriage; Eldridge and Alvira, be from his second marriage. After their arrival ir the Butler area, three children were born: Albe born 16 September 1865; Mary Melisa, born 2(June 1868; and Eugene Purdy, born 19 December 1871.

John S. Campbell had finally arrived in Indiana, probably at the repeated urgings of several of his older children, particularly, Hannah Catharine Moughler, who with her husband, Valentine, had removed to Butler, th called Norristown, in the mid-1850's. Letters from her written back to Wayne County, Ohio in 1857, expressed hope that her father and brother would come to Indiana. John Acton Campbell, the brother, removed to DeKalb County about 1859 and two younger brothers, William Franklin and Lyman Wesley, followed few years later.

John Campbell died in Butler of lung fever, February 1872. He was buried in the Campbell family plot in the Butler Cemetery. He had bee born in what is now West Virginia, 24 September 1799. Eliza (Ulm) Campbell died on about 26 May 1879, in DeKalb County, at whi time, John A. Campbell was appointed adminis trator of her estate and guardian of her two living children- Albert and Melisa Campbell.

John S. Campbell married first in Chippewa, Wayne County, Ohio, 16 December 1824 to Mary Brown, who had come to Ohio in 1817,

from New Jersey. Ten children were born to this couple before Mary died in Chippewa Township, 29 April 1846, at forty-one years, ten months, and nine days.

The children were: Angeline, born 8 September 1825, died later that month; Elizabeth, born 19 July 1827, died 1 June 1887, in Cleveland, Ohio, married John Meisner, 20 October 1853, Trumbull County, Ohio; Hannah Catharine, 15 December 1830, died 8 January 1921, in Garrett, married (1) Valentine Moughler, 27 September 1849, Wayne County, Ohio, and (2) George Dickerhoof, 14 May 1879, DeKalb County, Indiana; Mary Ann, born 7 June 1832, died 24 August 1905, Akron, Ohio, married (1) David Pollard, 7 November 1851 and (2) Michael Young, 25 April 1858, both in Summit County, Ohio; John Acton, born 25 December 1836, died 11 November 1905, in Butler, married (1) Mary Adelaide Jadwin, 15 June 1861, Butler and (2) Catherine Grace Champion, 31 July 1883; Ellen, born 29 April 1840, died 15 September 1847, Chippewa Township, Wayne County, Ohio; William Franklin, born 20 March 1842, died 18 June 1869, in Butler of typhoid fever, married Sarah E. Sake Young in Butler, 29 January 1865; Lyman Wesley, born 28 February 1844, married Lucinda Oberlin in DeKalb County, 31 March 1863; and Henry, born 19 April 1846.

John married (2) Mary (Day) Ulm, 24 November 1846, Green Township, Wayne County, Ohio. Three children were born to this couple, Sarah Louise, born 15 September 1847, married ca. 1868, George Repp and resided in Medina County, Ohio; Eldrige Augustus, born 5 December 1849, married ca. 1885, Sylvia; and Alvira, born 16 September 1853, died 27 January 1937, Edgerton, Ohio, buried Rude Cemetery, north of Butler, married James Campbell, 3 October 1869, in DeKalb County, Indiana.

He was always active in community affairs, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Odd Fellows' Society. He died at his home on East Main Street in Butler, 11 November 1905, and was buried in the family plot in the Butler Cemetery.

ROMAINE "CURT" CLARE CAMPBELL, son of John Acton and Mary Adelaide (Jadwin) Campbell, born in Butler, Indiana, 12 October 1872. He graduated from Butler High School in 1890 and later attended Tri-State Academy in Angola. He married (1) Martha Elizabeth "Mattie" Hamilton, 26 March 1893, in Angola. A daughter, Vera, was born to this union, 19 January 1894, died in 1934. Mattie died in Butler, 21 May 1899, and was buried in Circle Hill Cemetery in Angola.

FRENCH-INDIAN-L Archives

From: Farns10th@aol.com
Subject: Westford, Mass. Soldiers in the F&I Wars Part 2
Date: Tue, 14 May 2002 18:02:31 EDT

Subject: Westford, Mass. Soldiers in the French & Indian Wars.
Source: History of the Town of Westford by Rev. Edwin R. Hodgman, A.M. 1883

Part 2

p.64

These achievements were very significant and they effectually dispelled the gloom which rested upon the colonies at the close of the previous year. In the expedition against Ticonderoga men from Westford bore an active part. These are their names:

Jonathan Sprague
Benjamin Pollard
Aaron Blood
Richard Wyer
Caleb Huston
James Blodgett
Amaziah Hildreth
Thomas Mead

They were probably connected with the company of Captain Thomas Lawrence of Groton who was killed in that campaign.

At the battle of Half-Way Brook, July 20th, Simon Wheeler was killed and Joel Crosby was taken captive. Oliver Wright was reported missing. He was a sergeant in Capt. Lawrence's company. In the company, were:

Leonard Spalding, 2nd Lieut & afterwards 1st Lieut.
Joseph Hartwell
Josiah Butterfield
Benjamin Farmer
Benjamin Nutting
Benjamin Richardson
Zachariah Willis
Simon Wheeler.

1759.

In Capt. Daniel Fletcher's company for the reduction of Canada, were:

Thomas Hildreth
Caesar (negro servant of Gershom Fletcher)
Josiah Prince
Benjamin Pollard.

In Colonel William Lawrence's Regiment, Capt. Leonard Whiting's Company, under General Amhurst:

Isaac Cummings aged 17, son of Thomas Cummings
Reuben White, aged 19, son of Thomas White

William Parker, aged 17, servant of John Wright
Joseph Pollard aged 21.
Benjamin Pollard aged 17 son of Joseph Pollard
Aaron Blood, aged 19, ward of Ephraim Chandler
Jonathan Sprague
Richard Wyer, aged 21
Isaac Patch, ward of Joshua Fletcher
Caleb Huston, aged 18, ward of Nathan Proctor
Thomas Hildreth, aged 18, son of Benjamin Hildreth
James Blodgett, aged 25
Zachariah Willis, aged 18, servant of Philip Robbins
Amaziah Hildred, aged 21
Thomas Mead aged 56
Oliver Proctor aged 38
Benjamin King, aged 37

p.65

"Worcester, April 30, 1759
"Billeting of Capt. Leonard Whiting's Company in the first Battalion, Brig. Gen. Ruggles
Regiment from the day of enlistment". Men's Names:

Leonard Whiting, Captain
Richard Wyer
James Blodgett
Caleb Huston
Benjamin King
Joseph Pollard
Isaac Patch
Jonathan Sprague
Jonas Wright
Aaron Blood
Isaac Cummings
Amaziah Hildreth
Thomas Mead
Benjamin Pollard
Obadiah Perry
Reuben Wright
Zachariah Willis

In his Genealogy of the Early Families of Billerica, Rev. H. A. Hazen states that Capt.
Leonard Whiting was in command of a company at the surrender of Quebec.

To be continued Part 3 - p. 65
Transcribed by Janice Farnsworth

This thread:

- Westford, Mass. Soldiers in the French & Indian Wars Part 1 by *Farns10th@aol.com*
    - **Westford, Mass. Soldiers in the F&I Wars Part 2** by ***Farns10th@aol.com***
    - Westford, Mass. Soldiers in the French & Indian Wars Part 3 of 3 by *Farns10th@aol.com*

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The Pollard Family of New Woodstock
From New Woodstock and Vicinity, Past and Present, 1901

Daniel H. Weiskotten
8/10/2002

Click Here to Return to the Cazenovia, Fenner and Nelson Biography Page

Note: Calvin Pollard (1797 to 1850) was a builder-architect of houses, churches, and stores. He designed beautiful buildings in the New York City area, but also as far south as Petersburg, VA. His best known work, the Borrough, or City Hall, in Brooklyn, completed in 1848, is shown here. Pollard also drafted plans for Washington Irving (1835,) designed a house for William Wickham Mills (1838,) designed the Court House in Petersburg, VA (1838) and designed the Brandreth Pill Factory in Ossining, NY (1836) among many houses, stores, factories, and other structures. He is known to have entered into several major design competitions in the early 1830s, including that for the Washington Monument. Many of his papers are in the New York Public Library.

I have not found that Calvin Pollard built or designed any structures in the New Woodstock area, but other members of his family were involved in building, woodworking and the arts, so their work must be in homes in the area.

New Woodstock and Vicinity, Past and Present, 1901, Anzolette D. Ellsworth and Mary E. Richmond, printed by J.A. Loyster, Cazenovia, NY

Pages 82 to 84

Pollard.

Thomas Pollard came in 1692 from Coventry, England to Billerica, twenty miles northwest of Boston, Mass. The same year he married his cousin, Mary Farmer. They had five daughters and ten sons. The fourth son, John, was the grandfather of Jonathan Pollard, born 1759, who came to Cazenovia from New Braintree, Mass., in 1803, accompanied by his wife, Kezia [Hayward,] and eight children. Four more children were born in New York state. Mr. Pollard first lived near what is now called Delphi Station, on the farm afterward called the Lacy place, then the John Post and Gilbert Ackley place, and is now the home of Gardner Freeborn. His last home was southeast of New Woodstock on the road to Sheds Corners. The place is now owned by John Manchester. Intermediate owners have been Ardath Blair, Richard Acker and George Daniel. The apple trees on the hill side were bought with the proceeds of Mrs. Pollard's loom.

Like his ancestors, Mr. Pollard was a cooper by trade. He died in 1821. After his death his wife lived with her daughter, Sally, then with her son, Otis, until 1832, after that time until her death in 2843, with her <:83> daughter, Isabella. Mr. and Mrs. Pollard are buried in the New Woodstock cemetery.

Mr. Pollard was a Revolutionary soldier. He was wounded at the battle of Guilford Court House, and left unconscious on the field. When consciousness returned, discovering that the flies had laid their eggs in his wound, he vigorously removed their larvae with his jack~knife. Thomas Pollard, the first American ancestor, served in the Indian wars in 1706. Other ancestors were in the French and Indian war; eight descendants were in the Revolutionary war, and the first man to fall at Bunker Hill was a member of the Pollard family.

The eight daughters of Jonathan Pollard were Achsah, who married Sylvenus Merrick, and spent a part of her life in Syracuse. Her husband was prominent in the famous Jerry Rescue case in 1851. Their descendants are the Merricks of Syracuse, well known contractors and builders of brick residences. One of their daughters married Ansel Kinne, principal of various schools in Syracuse from 1855 to 1863 and from 1866 to 1890.

Zilpha Pollard married Dyer Lamb, [see sketch {on pages 84- 85}]. Sally Dean Pollard was eight years old when her parents came to New Woodstock from Massachusetts. When twenty-two she married William Smith, a farmer and distiller at New Woodstock. He served a short time in the war of 1812. Three of their children died in infancy. The other three were Jane, Harriet, who died ill 1880, and Electa. Mrs. Smith, or "Aunt Sally," as she was familiarly called, depended on her own exertions for the support of herself and children. She possessed remarkable executive ability, originality, and quickness in repartee. With unwearied perseverance she toiled and gave each of her daughters a good education. Electa married Rev. Charles Blakeslee, and is still living. The eldest daughter, Jane, married John Underwood, and lived in New Woodstock and Cazenovia until 1874, then moved to Syracuse where she died during the present year, 1901, at the age of 83. She possessed a remarkable memory, and much of the data of the present history is due to her aid in supplying important items. Well versed in chemistry and other branches, she was a successful teacher in the old red school house in 1837.

Persis Pollard first married Charles Farnham of New York City, and second, Judah Simonds, of East Wilson. She was the last of her generation, dying in 1890, in her ninety-second year. Polly Pollard was born in l80l, died in 1826.

Isabella Pollard spent her girlhood in the family of Luke May, and married Fletcher Billings, a carriage maker, residing in Rippleton. She died in 1886. Her youngest son, George Billings, and family, still reside in the old house. In a sketch written by Mrs. Billings' daughter, the late Mrs. Susan Ackerman, she alludes to her mother's loving care of her own four children, of three motherless children, of four nieces, and several <:84> other children, all taken into her home, cared for and sent to school.

Melina, the seventh daughter, married Oliver Bird, of Port Gibson, and died in 1854. Urvilla

Pollard was born in New Woodstock in 1810. She married in 1828 D. J Gregory of New York City; In 1847, Horace Williams of Cazenovia. She died in 1858; Her two daughters, Ellen and Anna, spent several years with their aunt, Mrs. Billings.

The four sons of Jonathan and Kezia Pollard were Franklin, who died in infancy, Otis, Calvin, and John. Otis and Calvin became architects and builders in New York City. The former was stricken with partial paralysis in 1856, and lived with his sister, Mrs. Billings, from that time until his death in 1870, at the age of seventy-seven.

When the Baptist church in New Woodstock was built in 1815, Calvin Pollard, then eighteen, made a drawing of it, putting in every rafter and other details. He died in 1850 when only fifty-three, yet he had realized the dream of his youth and had become a skillful architect. He designed and built the City Hall, in Brooklyn, the Custom House on Wall Street, N.Y., the Astor House, Broadway, and the Tombs [note = this was actually John Haviland]. One of his children was Miss Josephine Pollard, the late gifted hymn writer and poet in New York City.

John Pollard, unlike his brothers who were men of large physique, was a man of slender figure. In early life he was a wood carver in Albany. When more than eighty years of age, he came to New Woodstock to visit the scenes of his childhood. While here he gave lessons in drawing with all ability and originality that only his pupils can appreciate.

The ancient military spirit animated the later generations of the Pollard family. At the beginning of the civil war, there were eight in whose veins flowed the blood of Jonathan Pollard, that responded to the nation's call for help, and served in the rank and file of the army.

Subject: Westford, Mass. Soldiers in the F&I Wars Part 2
Resent-Date: Tue, 14 May 2002 16:02:49 -0600
Resent-From: FRENCH-INDIAN-L@rootsweb.com
Date: Tue, 14 May 2002 18:02:31 EDT
From: Farns10th@aol.com
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POLLARD, Benjamin
POLLARD, Joseph
POLLARD, James

Subject: Westford, Mass. Soldiers in the French & Indian Wars.
Source: History of the Town of Westford by Rev. Edwin R. Hodgman, A.M. 1883

Part 2

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These achievements were very significant and they effectually dispelled the gloom which rested upon the colonies at the close of the previous year. In the expedition against Ticonderoga men from Westford bore an active part. These are their names:

Jonathan Sprague
Benjamin Pollard
Aaron Blood
Richard Wyer
Caleb Huston
James Blodgett
Amaziah Hildreth
Thomas Mead

They were probably connected with the company of Captain Thomas Lawrence of Groton who was killed in that campaign.

At the battle of Half-Way Brook, July 20th, Simon Wheeler was killed and Joel Crosby was taken captive. Oliver Wright was reported missing. He was a sergeant in Capt. Lawrence's company. In the company, were:

Leonard Spalding, 2nd Lieut & afterwards 1st Lieut.
Joseph Hartwell
Josiah Butterfield
Benjamin Farmer
Benjamin Nutting
Benjamin Richardson
Zachariah Willis
Simon Wheeler.

1759.

In Capt. Daniel Fletcher's company for the reduction of Canada, were:

Thomas Hildreth
Caesar (negro servant of Gershom Fletcher)
Josiah Prince
Benjamin Pollard.

In Colonel William Lawrence's Regiment, Capt. Leonard Whiting's Company, under General Amhurst:

Isaac Cummings aged 17, son of Thomas Cummings

Reuben White, aged 19, son of Thomas White
William Parker, aged 17, servant of John Wright
Joseph Pollard aged 21.
Benjamin Pollard aged 17 son of Joseph Pollard
Aaron Blood, aged 19, ward of Ephraim Chandler
Jonathan Sprague
Richard Wyer, aged 21
Isaac Patch, ward of Joshua Fletcher
Caleb Huston, aged 18, ward of Nathan Proctor
Thomas Hildreth, aged 18, son of Benjamin Hildreth
James Blodgett, aged 25
Zachariah Willis, aged 18, servant of Philip Robbins
Amaziah Hildred, aged 21
Thomas Mead aged 56
Oliver Proctor aged 38
Benjamin King, aged 37

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"Worcester, April 30, 1759
"Billeting of Capt. Leonard Whiting's Company in the first Battalion, Brig. Gen. Ruggles
Regiment from the day of enlistment". Men's Names:

Leonard Whiting, Captain
Richard Wyer
James Blodgett
Caleb Huston
Benjamin King
Joseph Pollard
Isaac Patch
Jonathan Sprague
Jonas Wright
Aaron Blood
Isaac Cummings
Amaziah Hildreth
Thomas Mead
Benjamin Pollard
Obadiah Perry
Reuben Wright
Zachariah Willis

In his Genealogy of the Early Families of Billerica, Rev. H. A. Hazen states that Capt.
Leonard Whiting was in command of a company at the surrender of Quebec.

To be continued Part 3 - p. 65
Transcribed by Janice Farnsworth

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Subject: Westford, Mass. Soldiers in the French & Indian Wars.
Source: History of the Town of Westford by Rev. Edwin R. Hodgman, A.M. 1883

Part 3 of 3

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1759.

Another billeting roll of this company, having the name of Oliver Proctor added, bears date, May 11, 1759; and from this the names of Wyer, Blood and Mead are wanting.

Reuben Wright was in the hospital at Albany from November 23 to December 9th and discharged.

Thomas Mead was there for the same length of time, and also discharged. Ephraim Fletcher, from May 31 to June 14, and discharged. Isaac Patch from October 17 to October 20th; and Caleb Huston, for the same period. Oliver Proctor from Sept. 1st to Sept. 25th; also from September 30 to October 14th.

1760.

Muster Roll of Capt. Leonard Whiting's company. The return made out and signed, Boston, Feb. 27, 1760. The following names appear:

Richard Wyer
Aaron Blood
James Blodget
Isaac Cummings
Caleb Huston
Amaziah Hildreth
Thomas Hildreth

Probably Capt. Whiting's company were paid off at this time. If so, the names of several men from Westford who enlisted in it, are not found in the list above. Perhaps some of them were transferred to other companies, and some had died.

p.66

1760.

In Capt. Oliver Barron's company were:

Benjamin Read, son of Joseph Read, who died at Crown Point, October 1760
Silas Wright son of Ebenezer Wright, who served at Crown Point.

1760.

Caleb Gleason of Westford, servant of Thomas Adams, was in Capt. Aaron Willard's company from Feb. 20th to December - forty weeks.

1761.

Must Roll of Capt. Jonathan Butterfield's company - February 28.

Leonard Spalding, 1st Lieut.
Hezekiah Corey, Sergeant
William Reed
Abraham Butterfield
Peter Butterfield

Richard Whitney, servant to Cummings was also in Capt. Aaron Willard's company, April 2nd.

1762.

January.
List of officers commissioned:

First Company of Westford

James Pollard, Captain
Timothy Fletcher, Lieut.
Amos Fletcher, Ensign.

Second Company

Samuel Fletcher, Captain
Joseph Read, Lieut.
Zachariah Robbins, Ensign.

1762.

Abijah Proctor served twenty-four weeks and six days in Capt. Farrington's Company.

1762.

In Capt. Leonard Whiting's company were:

John Dunn
Joseph Darling
George Crowder
Josiah Blood
Ephraim Craft, reported dead.
Samuel Fassett, reported dead.
Samuel Foster
Joel Fletcher, son of Timothy Fletcher.

1763.

In the same company as reported this year, were:

Joshua Parker
William Pierce
Benjamin Adams
James Blodgett
Abraham Bennett
Nathan Boynton
Amos Boynton

Samuel Clark
Salmon Dutton
Joseph Darling
David Fish
David Keyes
John Meeds
Joseph Parker
Leonard Parker
Joseph Robbins
Thaddeus Read
Jonathan Robbins
David Rumrill
Ebenezer Willis.

By the conquest of Montreal in 1760, the entire reduction of Canada was accomplished and the British forces were triumphant. As peace was not yet established, the military organizations were kept up in order to be ready for any call. In 1762 fears were entertained lest Canada and the American fishery might be restored to the French, and an addition was made to the quota of Massachusetts making the number of men 3,270.

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On the 10th of February, 1763, a definitive treaty of peace was signed in Paris, and soon after ratified. By the 2nd article, France renounces and guarantees to Great Britian all Nova Scotia, or Acadie, and likewise Canada, the island of Cape Breton, and all other islands in the Gulf and River of St. Lawrence. (Holmes' Annals).

1771.

At this date there were two military companies in Westford, belonging to the Sixth Regiment.
Their officers were as follows:

First Company

Amos Fletcher, Captain
Jonas Prescott, Jr., Lieut.
Nathaniel Boynton, Ensign.

Second Company

Jonathan [Joseph?] Boynton, Captain.
Moses Parker, Lieut.
Jonathan Carver, Ensign.

End.
Transcribed by Janice Farnsworth

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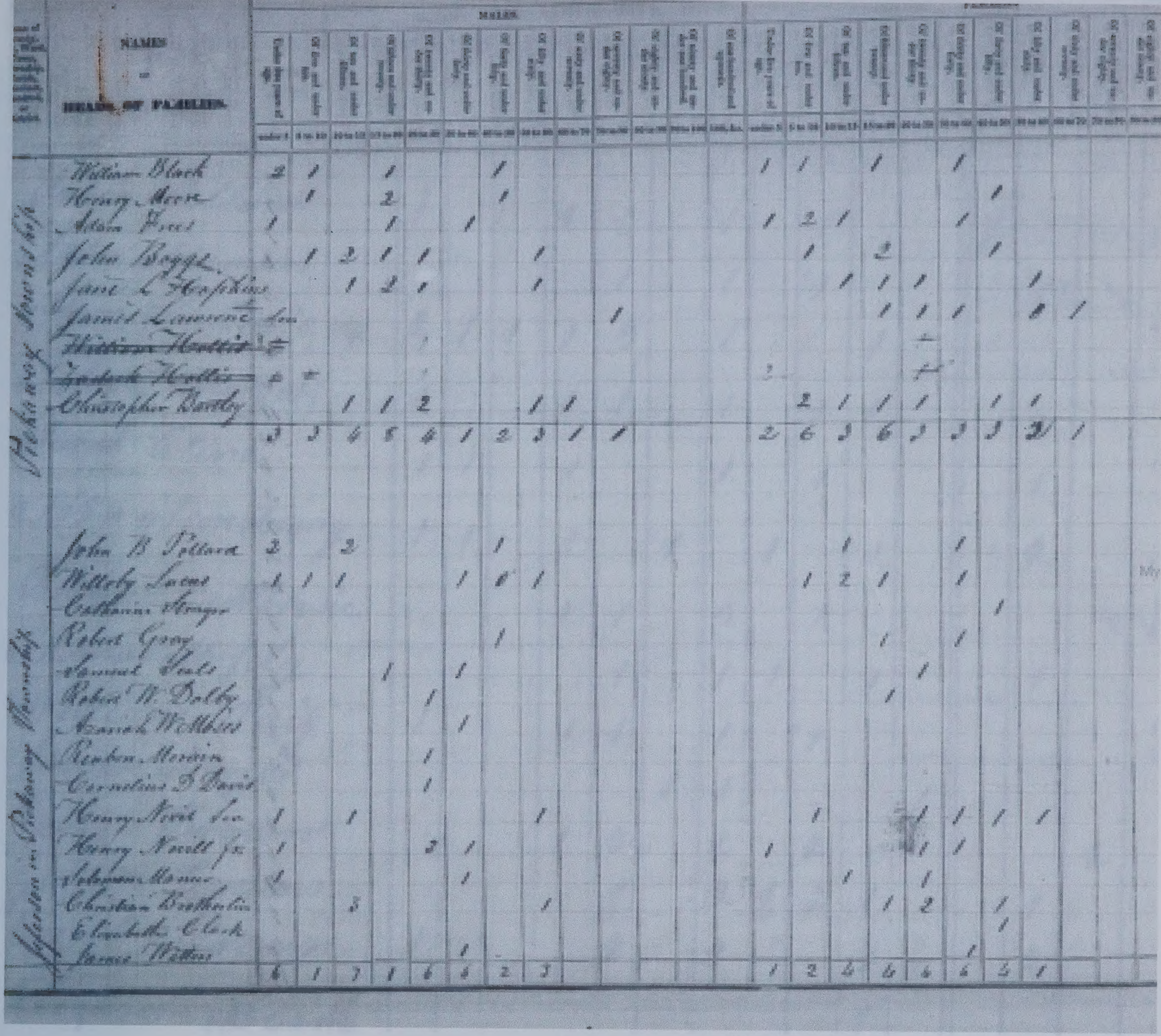

Pickaway Township

NAMES of HEADS OF FAMILIES	MALES													FEMALES										
	under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	90 to 100	100 &c.	under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90
William Black	2	1		1			1							1	1		1		1					
Henry Moore		1		2			1													1				
Adam Fees	1			1		1								1	2	1			1					
John Boggs		1	2	1	1			1							1		2			1				
Jane L Hopkins			1	2	1			1								1	1	1			1			
James Lawrence Sen										1							1	1	1		1	1		
~~William Hollis~~																		~~1~~						
~~Isaac Hollis~~	~~2~~													2				~~1~~						
Christopher Bartley			1	1	2			1	1						2	1	1	1		1	1			
	3	3	6	5	4	1	2	3	1	1				2	6	3	6	3	3	3	3	1		

Jefferson in Pickaway Township

NAMES of HEADS OF FAMILIES	MALES													FEMALES										
	under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	90 to 100	100 &c.	under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90
John B Pollard	2		2				1									1			1					
Willoby Lucas	1	1	1			1	1	1							1	2	1		1					
Catharine Stonger																				1				
Robert Gray							1										1		1					
Samuel Seals				1		1												1						
Robert W. Dolby					1												1							
Azariah Wellbert						1																		
Reuben Merrin					1																			
Cornelius D Davis					1																			
Henry Nevit Sen	1		1					1							1			1	1	1	1			
Henry Nevitt Jr	1				2	1								1				1	1					
Solomon Homer	1					1										1		1						
Christian Bortholin			3					1									1	2		1				
Elizabeth Clark																				1				
James Wilkins						1													1					
	6	1	7	1	6	6	2	3						1	2	4	6	6	6	5	1			

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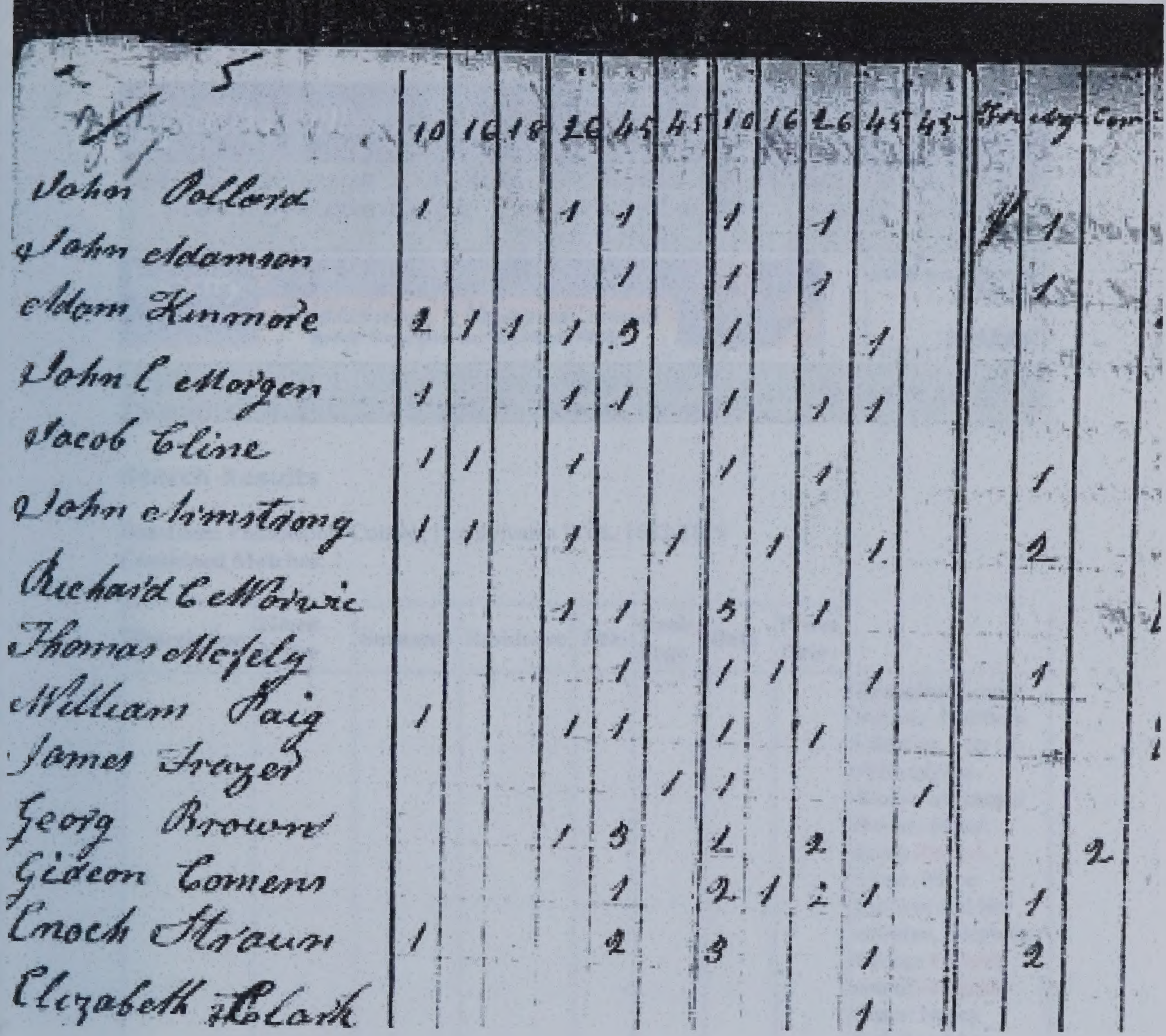
POLLARD



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	10	16	18	26	45	45	10	16	26	45	45	Fr	Agy	Com	
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John Adamson					1		1		1				1		
Adam Kinnode	2	1	1	1	3		1			1					
John C Morgan	1			1	1		1		1	1					
Jacob Cline	1	1		1			1		1				1		
John Armstrong	1	1		1		1		1		1			2		
Richard C Morrie				1	1		5		1						1
Thomas Mosely					1		1	1		1			1		
William Paig	1			1	1		1		1						1
James Frazer						1	1				1				
Georg Brown				1	3		1		2					2	
Gideon Comens					1		2	1	1	1			1		
Enoch Strawn	1				2		3			1			2		
Elizabeth ~~C~~ Clark										1					

POLLARD

1820 Ohio Pickaway Pickaway
Roll M33-89 p. 157

POLLARD

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Search Results

Database: Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania Wills, 1682-1819
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Description	Given Name	Surname	Residence	Title	Book Page	Date	Prove Date	
Brother	Jonathan	Pollard			1:51	24 12 1802	29 12 1802	**Remarks:** Louisa Browne. Northern Liberties, City of Philadelphia. Widow of Samuel Brown. Sister: Eunis Pollard. Sister: Phebe Culliver and her children,. Nephew: George Pollard, son of Jonathan. Sister: Nancy Gobel and her children. Isaac Titner, son of Moses. Legacy to Methodist Episcopal Church called St. George's at Philadelphia. Friend: Elizabeth Brock. Sarah Titner, dau. of sd. Moses. Mother-in-Law: Elizabeth Brown. Hetty Hulings.

PA 1810

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, JAMES	~~FAYETTE~~ WESTMORELAND	107	Fairfield	Roll 51
, John	~~Bedford~~ Fayette	118	Tyrone	Roll 54
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								Sarah Johnson. Mary Matten. Husband's brother: Liberty Browne. William, son of late husband's brother, Nathaniel Browne. Jesse and Burdle Browne, sons of sd. Nathaniel. Mary Wallace. Charles Cavender Church, son of Jeremiah Church. Fund for purchasing and distributing firewood in the winter among poor families in Northern Liberties. Exec: Friends Daniel Doughty, Daniel Groves, both of Northern Liberties.

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Date: Tue, 12 Feb 2002 23:55:58 -0500
From: "Karl & Diane" <k727407@fwi.com>
Reply-To: INDEKALB-L@rootsweb.com
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POLLARD

Names and Sketches of the PIONEER SETTLERS of Madison County New York

by
William H. Tuttle

edited by
Isabel Bracy

Heart of the Lakes Publishing
Interlaken, New York

Ensign in Cazenovia Battalion of Infantry 1798. Veteran War of 1812. Adjutant to Major General 1814. Son of Jesse Sr. of Chenango County. Had a brother John.

PIKE, JOHN. Lived in Cazenovia. Plaintiff in County Court 1821. Son of Jesse Sr. of Chenango County.

PIKE, JULIA. See RORABECK, GEORGE L.

PINHALTER, THOMAS. Lived at Peterboro. On jail limits for debt in 1822.

PINCKERTON, MARIA. See RICHARDSON, THOMAS.

PINCKERTON, ROBERT and ASENATH. See RICHARDSON, THOMAS.

PINE, ELLEN M. See STISSER, AUGUSTUS.

PINE, FRANKLIN. See STISSER, AUGUSTUS.

PINKERTON, ROBERT. Died Aug. 12, 1875 aged 78. Buried at Madison Lake.

PINNEY, OVID. Lived in Lenox 1831.

PIPER, THOMAS. On jail limits for debt 1819. Witness in County Court 1816.

PITCHARD, JOHN. Lived in Georgetown.

PITCHER, ABIGAIL. Lived in Lenox. On jail limits for debt of $10.21 owing to Cornelius Pedwick in 1831. She is the only woman whose name is on jail limits.

PITTS, RUFUS SR. Died in Eaton 1820. Wife Wealthy. Son Rufus Jr.

PITTS, RUFUS JR. Was a Captain on an ocean vessel in his younger days. Died March 19, 1849 aged 70. Buried at Morrisville. Daughter Mary Jane married John Palmer.

PITTS, WILLIAM. Eaton Dem.-Rep. 1829.

PIXLEY, JOSEPH S. Lived in Lenox 1841.

PLACE, ELBERT. See WOODBURY, NOAH.

PLACE, HELEN. See WOODBURY, NOAH.

PLANK, JOSEPH B. Had a Tin and Copper Shop at Chittenango in 1832. Agent for cook stoves in 1840. Died March 15, 1853 aged 63. Buried in old cemetery at Chittenango.

PLATNER, JACOB JR. Died in DeRuyter in 1822.

PLATT, ANNA. See PIERCE, FRANCIS.

PLATTS, BENJAMINE. Brookfield Delegate to Anti-Mason Convention 1830.

PLIMPTON, FREDERICK. Lived in Lebanon 1840.

PLUMB, JAMES. Lived at Whitelaw. Wife Enos, daughter of Benjamine Vincent, 1800-1883.

PLUMB, JOSEPH. Died June 6, 1862 aged 44. Buried at Brookfield.

PLUMB, LUCY K. See SPENCER, JULIUS A.

PLUMB, S. Lived in Lebanon 1810.

POLLARD, DAVID. Wife Harriet. Daughter Naomi (Namoi) died Sept. 19, 1842 aged 2. Buried at Cazenovia.

POLLARD, JONATHAN. Veteran Rev. War. Served in Colonel Nixon's Mass. Regiment. Pensioned Sept. 19, 1786. Widow Kesick (Kezia) was on Pension Roll of 1840. Kezia died in 1843 aged 75. Jonathan died in 1821 aged 63. Buried at New Woodstock.

POLLARD, OTIS. Died March 31, 1869 aged 76. Buried at Cazenovia.

POLSLEY, JOHN. (Also spelled Pauly). One of the first ten veterans of the Rev. War from the Mohawk Valley, to settle in Sullivan in 1790. Veteran of Tryon County Militia.

POLTON, URIAH. Wife Mary lived in Clockville on a farm in 1874. Formerly of Augusta, N.Y. Sold one half of the farm to John Polton and wife Emily April 5, 1876.

POMEROY, DANIEL. Early school teacher in Eaton Village.

POMEROY, JAMES. Died Nov. 5, 1869 aged 79. Buried at Perryville.

POMEROY, REV. JEREMIAH. Pastor of the Lebanon Congregational Church in the 1830's.

POMEROY, JOHN. One of the founders of the Hamilton Congregational Church in 1798. In County Court 1810.

POMEROY, MOSES. Settled in Lebanon 1807.

POMEROY, NOAH. Died Feb. 27, 1848 aged 45. Buried at Hamilton Center.

POMPERTON, HENDRICK. On jail limits for debt in 1817.

POND, JULIUS. Joined Sullivan Lodge F.&A.M. April 19, 1815.

POND, MUNSON. Born in Cortland County 1809. Died 1871. Settled in Cazenovia 1810.

POND, THERON T. Select School Morrisville 1827. Dissolved partnership with Chauncey A. Knox in Hardware Store at Morrisville 1830. Grand Juror 1827.

POND, TRUMAN. Died in Smithfield 1822.

POOL, BYRON. Born 1826. Wife Delilia born 1825. Proprietor of the Express Mill at Clockville for many years. At school meeting in Clockville 1850. Was in Eaton 1855. Children Florence 1848, Frank O. 1853, Annie 1855.

POOL, CORNELIA. See SPENCER, GEORGE.

POOL, CYRUS D. Publisher of Madison County Eagle at Cazenovia in 1840.

POOL, HORACE. Wife Clarissa died April 22, 1840 aged 25. Buried at Poolville.

POOL, JEPTHIAL (JEPHALI). Born in 1756. Veteran Rev. War. Served as a Corporal in the Mass. Militia. Pensioned in 1832.

POOL, MARY. Died Nov. 6, 1852 aged 65. Buried at Erieville.

POOL, MARY L. See TUCKER, ADONIAH.

POOL, MISS POLLY. School teacher in Nelson in 1807.

POOL, SAMUEL. Was a mechanic. Hamilton juror 1831.

POOL, SAMUEL. Built the Hotel at Poolville in 1832. Delegate to Anti-Mason Convention 1832 and 1829. Moved to Ohio.

POOLE, ABIGAIL. See DOUGLASS, JOHN.

POOLE, ABIJAH. Settled at Poolville in 1800. Sons Abijah Jr. and Isaac.

POOLE, AMOS. Proprietor of Woolen Mill at Hamilton. Wife Sarah died Oct. 29, 1832 aged 49. Buried at Hamilton Center.

POOLE, AVIS. See WHEELER, JAMES.

POOLE, GIDEON RANDALL. Lived in Hamilton in 1820. Brother of Amos and cousin of Isaac. Killed by an accident in 1827. Wife Meritable (Meaitable). Son Amos.

POOLE, ISAAC. Proprietor of a Woolen Factory at Hamilton with Amos and Randall Poole. Lieut. in 65th Regiment in 1816. Captain in 1819. Delegate Anti-Mason Convention 1829. In Partnership in mill at Poolville with A. Poole 1831. Wife Margaret died July 18, 1813 aged 25. She is buried at Earlville.

POOLE, OLIVER SR. Veteran Rev. War. Served as Corporal in Captain Soper's Company of 1st Regiment Plymouth County, Mass. Militia. Settled in Nelson in 1800. Came from Vermont. Died Dec. 28, 1813 aged 64. Wife Sarah died Aug. 5, 1847 aged 97. Buried at Erieville. Son Oliver Jr.

POOLE, OLIVER JR. Had a grist mill at Erieville. Delegate Anti-Mason Convention 1830. Supervisor 1830-1837. Assemblyman 1841. Presidential Elector 1848. Moved to Michigan.

POOLE, THAXTER. Had a Boot and Shoe Shop in Hamilton 1828.

POOLE & TUCKER. Proprietors of Shoe and Boot Shop at Hamilton 1846.

POPE, ARNOLD. Lived in Hamilton. Veteran War of 1812.

POPPLE, BILLINGS. Ensign in 143rd Regiment 1815. Veteran War of 1812.

POPPLE, JOHN. Born 1833. Died April 12, 1891. Veteran

Isabel Bracy

A native of Oswego, Miss Bracy graduated from Oswego Normal in 1930 in elementary education and achieved her B.A. from Syracuse University. On her career as a teacher she has remarked "I spent 41 years in third grade and never graduated."

Retirement only meant a transfer of energy as she became Madison County Historian. Freting out misplaced records, she has been a boon to genealogists and historians, as she has them transcribed and placed in local libraries to use. Two previous important publications have particularly served researchers—An Index to the 1855 New York State Census of Madison County (Central New York Genealogical Society, 1975) and Pioneer Records of Madison County (Heart of the Lakes Publishing, 1984).

Isabel Bracy is a member of Skenendoah Chapter, Daughter of the American Revolution, joining on her third-great grandfather, the Rev. John Benson and his wife Mercy Casey Benson, who worked throughout the War caring for wounded soldiers. Mercy's father was John Casey, Chairman of the Committee of Safety Provincial Council in Rhode Island, and niece of Samuel Casey, silversmith, who contributed heavily towards the construction of the first naval vessels of the Continental Congress.

POLLARD

Records of Revolutionary War Veterans

who lived in Madison County, New York

Compiled by

Isabel Bracy

Edited by

Rebecca Ahouse

Heart of the Lakes Publishing
Interlaken, New York
1988

PICKLE, John Henry. d. March 7, 1815. Wife Magadele Saltsman, sons Peter, Walter, Welch, John Jr., Henry and George. Settled in Clockville in 1803. Served in the 4th Regiment Tryon Co. Militia.

PIERCE, Benjamine. b. 1761. d. June 7, 1817. Wife Anna Olmstead, sons Samuel, Benjamine Jr. and Jonathan. Settled in Hamilton 1794. Served in Colonel Wadsworth's Brigade of the CT Line, Captain in Militia 1800.

PIERCE, Christina—see Benjamin Hatch.

PIERCE, Levi. b. 1762. d. Feb. 18, 1821. bur. at Randallsville. Served in the MA Militia.

PIERCE, William. d. May 21, 1836. Lived in Hamilton. Served in Colonel Wadsworth's Brigade of the CT Line.

PIERSON, Isaac. b. 1766. d. May 11, 1848. bur. on Mutton Hill. Wife Lucretia. Lived in Fenner. Name removed from Smithfield jury list 1815. Served in the 7th CT Regiment of Continentals.

PIERSON, Rufus. Juror in Madison Co. Court 1806. Lived in Cazenovia in 1810. Served in Colonel Chapman's CT Regiment.

PIKE, Jesse. Served in the 6th Regiment Dutchess Co. Militia, Ensign in Cazenovia Battalion of Infantry 1798, served in War of 1812, Adjutant to Major General 1814.

POLLARD, Jonathan. b. 1758. d. 1821. bur. at New Woodstock. Served in Colonel Nixon's MA Regiment, also served in Colonel Whitcomb's Regiment of the CT Line; pensioned $60 per year Sept. 19, 1786, pension transferred from MA to New Woodstock Sept. 4, 1804.

POLLARD, Kezia (Kesia). On 1840 Madison Co. Pension Roll was 73 years old, widow of Jonathan, lived with Fletcher Billings in the Town of Cazenovia.

POLSLEY (PAULY), John. One of the first ten veterans of the Revolutionary War from the Mohawk Valley to settle in Sullivan in 1790. Served in the Tryon Co. Militia.

POOL, Jepthial (Jephali). b. 1756. Served as a Corporal in the MA Militia, pensioned $63.66 in 1832.

POOLE, Oliver Sr. b. 1749. d. Dec. 28, 1813. bur. at Erieville. Wife Sarah, son Oliver Jr. Came from VT, settled in Nelson in 1800. Served as Corporal in Captain Soper's Company of 1st Regiment Plymouth Co., MA Militia.

PORTOR (PORTER), David. Lived in DeRuyter 1808. Served in the CT Line.

PORTOR (PORTER), Eleazer. b. 1747 in CT. Lived in Hamilton in 1800. Served in the CT Line, pensioned $96 per year in 1818.

PORTOR (PORTER), Job. Served in Captain Well's Company in CT Line, Pay Master in Militia 1808.

POST, Abraham. b. 1766. d. July 11, 1843. bur. at Munnsville. Served in the 7th Reg. Dutchess Co. Militia.

POTTER, Benjamine. b. 1764. d. 1851. bur. at Cazenovia. Was a Seaman in the Continental Navy, after the Revolutionary War he became a Sea Captain.

POTTER, Noel Sr. Son Noel Jr. Lived in Sullivan 1812. Served as a Scout in the VT Militia 1777, Sergeant at Cleredon, VT 1781, Captain Robinson's Company.

POWELL, Asel. b. 1758. On 1840 Census of Pensioners was listed as 81 years old and living in Stockbridge.

POWELL, Thomas. b. 1765. Served in the 2nd Regiment of the NY Line, on 1840 Census of Pensioners was listed as 75 years old and living in Stockbridge.

POWERS, William. b. 1751. Settled in Stockbridge 1791. Served in the MA Line, pensioned $96 per year in 1818.

PRATT, Stephen. b. 1753 in MA. Served in the MA Line, pensioned $96 per year in 1818, on Madison Co. Pension Roll.

PRATT, William. Wife Cynthia Mathews of Sullivan. Served in the 2nd Regiment of the NY Line, Ensign in the 74th Regiment of Militia in 1808, resigned 1813.

PRAY, John. d. 1830. bur. in old cemetery at Peterboro. Sons John and Jonas. Settled in Smithfield on lot #33. Juror in 1806. Served in Colonel Wheelock's MA Regiment.

PRESTON, Stephen. b. 1756. bur. at Poolville. Wife Polly. Served as a Surgeon in Captain Preston's Company of the CT Militia, also in Captain Durkee's Company of MA Militia, saw service at Wyoming Valley, Surgeon in Militia 1808.

PROCTOR, Elijah. b. 1754. d. 1807 in Brookfield. Daughter Sarah Clark. Came from Littletown, MA, lived in Brookfield. Served as a Private in Colonel Baldwin's MA Militia June 22, 1775–1780.

PURDY, Josiah. b. 1761. Wife Phebe, son Isaac. Lived in Georgetown 1806. Served in Colonel Dubois' Regiment of NY Levies, pensioned $53.33 per year in 1832. On 1840 Census of Pensioners lived in Georgetown with son Isaac.

PUTMAN, Andrew. Witness in Madison Co. Court 1810. Commissioned as Captain in 7th Company 8th Essex, MA Regiment April 24, 1778, Captain in New Company Madison Co. Militia 1800.

POLLARD

Nollin, (maiden name), see Sarah A. Nollin Judd.
Nolan, Richard J., baby, interred February 9, 1949, (age not given), (from Town Record).
Ormsbee, (maiden name), see Marion Ormsbee Van Buskirk.
Parmelee, Asahel, died May 7, 1840, age 59 years.
Parmelee, Betsey, wife of Asahel Parmelee, died June 3, 1863, (age 85 years now buried in concrete).
Parmelee, D. Dexter, died April 30, 1870, age 18 years 10 months.
Parmelee, James A., died November 15, 1854, age 35 years 8 months.
Parmelee, Sarah M. Dexter, wife of James M. Parmelee, died May 26, 1894, age 74 years 5 months.
Peet, (maiden name), see Betsey Peet Coin.
Peet, Betsey, relict of Aaron Peet, died April 17, 1841, age 62 years.
Pollard, (maiden name), see Isabella Pollard Billings.
Pollard, Naomi E., daughter of David and Harriet Pollard, died September 19, 1842, age 2 years 11 months.
Pollard, Otis, died March 31, 1869, age 76 years 1 month. b. New Braintree, Mass.
Potter, Annie N., wife of Henry H. Potter, born September 14, 1849, died July 25, 1921, (age not given).
Potter, Benjamin, son of Merit M. and Mary A. Potter, died August 31, 1839, age 11 months.
Potter, Carolin A., daughter of M.M. and M.A. Potter, died November 21, 1846, age 6 years 4 months 3 days.
Potter, Ethel Ann, daughter of Henry H. and Annie N. Potter, born October 10, 1883, died September 13, 1960, (age not given).
Potter, Henry Howard, son of Merritt and Mary Ann Potter, born March 25, 1849, died March 25, 1934, (age not given).
Potter, Laura E., daughter of M.M. and M.A. Potter, died January 1, 1860, age 23 years 3 months 10 days.
Potter, Mary A., daughter of M.M. and M.A. Potter, died January 4, 1854, age 9 years 1 month 16 days.
Potter, Mary A. Root, wife of Merritt M. Potter, died December 18, 1884, age 74 years 4 months 19 days.
Potter, Merritt M., died November 16, 1859, age 52 years 9 months 27 days.
Pulford, (maiden name), see Susannah Pulford Knollin.
Pullmain, Antonio, born 1885, died 1970, (age not given).
Pullmain, Rose, wife of Antonio Pullmain, born 1886, died 1934, (age not given).
Putman, (maiden name), see Mary M. Putman Baker.
Randall, (maiden name), see Louesa Randall Grace.
Randall, Avis C. Coulter, wife of William H. Randall, born 1844, died 1931, (age not given), (stone not found in 1994).
Randall, Clayton A., born 1874, died 1936, (age not given).
Randall, Ethel A., born 1900, died 1947, (age not given).
Randall, Jessie A., wife of Clayton A. Randall, born 1873, died 1971, (age not given).
Randall, Van Buren, died February 23, 1887, age 52 years, Co. F., 16 Reg., CT Vol.
Randall, W.H., died August 25, 1884, age 45 years, Co. D., 20 NY Cav.
Rayburn, (maiden name), see Jane Rayburn Beale.
Raynor, Mary Skiff, wife of Lewis Raynor, died October 21, 1887, age 85 years.
Reynolds, Abigail, wife of Thomas Reynolds, died June 25, 1864, age 82 years.
Reynolds, Lydia A., died October 14, 1879, age 70 years.
Reynolds, Orrin J., (no other data given on stone).
Reynolds, Thomas, died January 18, 1862, age 80 years.
Rice, (maiden name), see Pamela Rice (?) Loomis.
Rice, Adeline C., born 1809, died 1885, (age not given).
Rice, Anna W., born 1784, died 1868, (age not given).
Richards, G. Herbert, born 1893, died 1976, (age not given).
Richards, M. Estelle, wife of G. Herbert Richards, born 1893, died 1981, (age not given).
Roberts, Basil J., son of Raymond and Rosa Roberts, born 1917, died 1972, (age not given).

a total price of $200.00; the sale was continued past 1816 in another book (2:307).

Peterson, John P. (John P. Peterson), purchased 89.79 acres being the East Half of Lot T 91 for $4.00 per acre on 8/17/1811 for a total price of $359.17; the sale was continued past 1816 in another book (3:278, 4:26).

Peterson, Joseph (Joseph Peterson), purchased 150.86 acres of Lot B 130 for $3.50 per acre on 6/8/1812 for a total price of $527.28; paid in full in 1812 (1:276).

Phelps, Jemmy (Jemmy Phelps), purchased 0.24 acres of Lot B 90 for $3.00 per acre on 5/1/1814 for a total price of $0.72; the sale was continued past 1816 in another book (4:44).

Phelps, Jemmy (Jemmy Phelps), purchased 23.84 acres of Lot B 90 for $4.00 per acre on 5/1/1813 for a total price of $95.60; the sale was continued past 1816 in another book (3:272, 4:44).

Phillips, Moses (Moses Philips), purchased 23.61 acres of Lot NP4 PS for $8.31 per acre on 2/1/1806 for a total price of $196.10; paid in full in 1809 (3:328).

Pickett, Betsey (Betsey Picket), purchased 1 acres of Lot NP4 PS for $12.00 per acre on 10/16/1802 for a total price of $12.00; paid in full in 1802 (3:251).

Pierce, Enoch Jr. (Enoch Pierce Jr.), purchased 150 acres of Lot D 84 for $4.00 per acre on 9/12/1805 for a total price of $600.00; paid in full in 1811 (3:299).

Pierce, Gurdon (Gurdon Pierce), purchased 50 acres of Lot D 94 for $4.00 per acre on 11/9/1813 for a total price of $200.00; paid in full in 1813 (1:94).

Pierce, John ([John Pierce]), purchased 87.44 acres of Lot T 52 for $4.00 per acre on 5/18/1805 for a total price of $349.75; paid in full in 1805 (3:286).

Pierce, John ([John Pierce] [no name given]), purchased 78.36 acres of Lot T 57 for $3.00 per acre on 5/8/1805 for a total price of $235.00; paid in full in 1805 (2:257).

Pierce, S. (S. Pierce + Enoch Eldridge), purchased 150 acres of Lot D 95 for $2.50 per acre on 11/10/1813 for a total price of $375.00; paid in full in 1803 (1:95).

Pierce, Samuel (Samuel Pierce (per contra)), purchased 50 acres of Lot D 96 for $3.00 per acre on 11/22/1802 for a total price of $150.00; the Lot was Repurchased in 1815 (1:96).

Plumb, Friend (Friend Plumb), purchased 50 acres of Lot D 96 for $4.50 per acre on 1/9/1806 for a total price of $225.00; paid in full in 1809 (3:322).

Pollard, James (James Pollard), purchased 150 acres of Lot T 56 for $3.00 per acre on 7/9/1795 for a total price of $450.00; paid in full in 1803 (2:256). TROMP TWP

Pratt, Moses (Moses Pratt), purchased 75 acres of Lot N 152 for $6.00 per acre on 10/28/1811 for a total price of $450.00; the sale was continued past 1816 in another book (3:282, 4:16).

Pratt, Wheeler (Wheeler Pratt), purchased 75 acres of Lot N 152 for $6.00 per acre on 6/13/1813 for a total price of $450.00; paid in full in 1816 (3:282, 4:16).

Jonathan Pollard + Kezia Hayward
Cazenovia

OTIS POLLARD?

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                          ITEM REPORT

              Produced Sunday, October 28, 2001 at 10:37 AM

                  Title: Biographical review : this volume contains
                         biographical sketches of the leading citizens of
                         Madison County, New York.
       Publication info: Boston : Biographical Review Publishing, 1894.
       Physical descrip: 706 p. : ill., ports.
        Geographic term: Madison County (N.Y.)--Biography.
            OCLC Number: ocm06660776

GENEALOGY CALL NUMBER                         COPY  MATERIAL   LOCATION
   1)974.701 M26H                               1   BOOK        GENEALOGY
no circ
   2)974.701 M26H, V.1                          1   BOOK        GENEALOGY
no circ
   3)974.701 M26H, V.2                          1   BOOK        GENEALOGY
no circ

        Personal Author: Whitney, Luna M. Hammond.
                  Title: History of Madison County, state of New York / By Mrs.
                         L.M. Hammond.
       Publication info: Syracuse, N.Y. : Truair, Smith, 1872.
       Physical descrip: 774 p. [4] leaves of plates : ill. ; 22cm.
        Geographic term: Madison County (N.Y.)--History.
        Geographic term: Madison County (N.Y.)--Biography.
            OCLC Number: ocm01825042
  OCLC Cross Reference: 2997776

GENEALOGY CALL NUMBER                         COPY  MATERIAL   LOCATION
   1)974.701 M26W                               1   BOOK        GENEALOGY
no circ

                  Title: Index to A descriptive and biographical record of
                         Madison county, New York, edited by John E. Smith,
                         1899 / prepared by Berkshire Genealogist Indexing
                         Committee.
       Portion of title: Our country and its people
       Publication info: Pittsfield, MA : Berkshire Family History Association,
                         c1997.
       Physical descrip: 72 leaves ; 29 cm.
       Personal subject: Smith, John E., 1843-    . Our country and its
                         people--Indexes.
        Geographic term: Madison County (N.Y.)--History--Indexes.
        Geographic term: Madison County (N.Y.)--Biography--Indexes.
           Added author: Smith, John E., 1843-    . Our country and its people.
           Added Author: Berkshire Genealogist Indexing Committee.
           Added Author: Berkshire Family History Association.
            OCLC Number: ocm44949538

GENEALOGY CALL NUMBER                         COPY  MATERIAL   LOCATION
   1)974.701 M26SA                              1   BOOK        GENEALOGY
no circ

        Personal Author: Tuttle, William H. (William Henry), 1882-1956.
                  Title: Madison County, New York soldiers in the War of 1812
                         by William H. Tuttle.
          Caption title: Madison County, New York War of 1812 veterans
       Publication info: Mt. Airy, Md. : Pipe Creek Publications, 1994.
       Physical descrip: 52 p. ; 21 cm.
           Series Title: (Pipe Creek's Early Settler Series. New York State ;
                         no. 6)
      Bibliography note: Includes bibliographical references.
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          Subject term: Veterans--New York (State)--Madison County.
        Geographic term: United States--History--War of 1812.
                                     ITEM REPORT

               Produced Sunday, October 28, 2001 at 10:37 AM

          Local subject: Madison County (N.Y.)--Veterans.
            OCLC Number: ocm33058396

   GENEALOGY CALL NUMBER                          COPY  MATERIAL   LOCATION
      1)974.701 M26T                                1   BOOK        GENEALOGY
   no circ

       Personal Author: Tuttle, William H. (William Henry), 1882-1956.
                 Title: Names and sketches of the pioneer settlers of Madison
                        County, New York / by William H. Tuttle ; edited by
                        Isabel Bracy.
      Publication info: Interlaken, N.Y. : Heart of the Lakes Pub., 1984.
      Physical descrip: xii, 292 p. : ill. ; 29 cm.
          General Note: Spine title: Pioneers of Madison County.
       Geographic term: Madison County (N.Y.)--Biography.
         Local subject: Madison County (N.Y.)--Vital records.
          Added author: Bracy, Isabel, 1910-
           Added title: Pioneers of Madison County.
           OCLC Number: ocm10559309
                  ISBN: 0932334261 :

✓  GENEALOGY CALL NUMBER                          COPY  MATERIAL   LOCATION
      1)974.701 M26TA                               1   BOOK        GENEALOGY
   no circ

       Personal Author: Smith, John E., 1843-
                 Title: Our country and its people; a descriptive and
                        biographical record of Madison County, New York;
                        edited by John E. Smith.
      Publication info: [Boston] The Boston History Company, 1899.
      Physical descrip: x, 649, 239 p. illus., ports., maps (1 fold.) 25 cm.
       Geographic term: Madison County (N.Y.)--History.
       Geographic term: Madison County (N.Y.)--Biography.
           OCLC Number: ocm04388814

✓  GENEALOGY CALL NUMBER                          COPY  MATERIAL   LOCATION
      1)974.701 M26S                                1   BOOK        GENEALOGY
   no circ

       Personal Author: Bracy, Isabel, 1910-
                 Title: Records of Revolutionary War veterans who lived in
                        Madison County, New York / compiled by Isabel Bracy ;
                        edited by Rebecca Ahouse.
      Publication info: Interlaken, N.Y. : Heart of the Lakes Pub., 1988.
      Physical descrip: 112 p. : map ; 22 cm.
     Bibliography note: Bibliography: p. 9.
          Subject term: Soldiers--New York (State)--Madison County.
       Geographic term: New York (State)--History--Revolution,
                        1775-1783--Registers.
       Geographic term: United States--History--Revolution,
                        1775-1783--Registers.
         Local subject: Madison County (N.Y.)--Military records.
          Added author: Ahouse, Rebecca.
           OCLC Number: ocm17300584
                  ISBN: (ISBN invalid)0932334922 (pbk.) :

✓  GENEALOGY CALL NUMBER                          COPY  MATERIAL   LOCATION
      1)974.701 M26BRA                              1   BOOK        GENEALOGY
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no circ

       Personal Author: Nichols, Claude Andrew, 1877-
                 Title: Sullivan in history; interesting people and events
                                  ITEM REPORT

                 Produced Sunday, October 28, 2001 at 10:37 AM

                        contributing to the development of the township of
                        Sullivan, Madison county, New York, by Claude A.
                        Nichols.
               Edition: 1st ed., 1939.
     Publication info: Chittenango, N.Y., The McHenry press inc. [1939]
     Physical descrip: 95 p. illus. 23 cm.
      Geographic term: Sullivan (N.Y.)
          OCLC Number: ocm06412429

GENEALOGY CALL NUMBER                                  COPY  MATERIAL   LOCATION
   1)974.702 SU54N                                       1   BOOK        GENEALOGY
no circ
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Abstracts from Madison Co. newspapers in the Cazenovia NY PL

974.701
✓ M26A

Atwell, Christine
Cazenovia, past and present -

974.702
✓ C319A

POLLARD

PORTAGE COUNTY, OHIO, MARRIAGES 1808-1850 Volume I
by Larry + Cynthia Scheu, extracted by Betty J. Widger

Lampson, Sandford	Pettybone, Gennett	14 Jan 1836
Bissell, Enos	Phelps, Corinthia	3 Jan 1821
Excell, Benjamin Jr.	Phelps, Ellen	10 Nov 1841
Reese, Jacob N.	Phelps, Jane L.	31 Dec 1835
Spencer, Ashabel L.	Phelps, Mary E.	12 Sep 1850
Stevens, Marcus	Phelps, Orpha	9 Nov 1826
Davis, Eli	Phelps, Sarah L.	1 May 1845
Pero, John	Phelps, Susan	14 Feb 1821
Helfort, George	Phile, Rachel	22 Dec 1836
Jones, John B.	Philips, Ann	8 Nov 1842
Sayger, Peter	Philips, Catharine	6 Nov 1836
Wetmore, Daniel	Philips, Elizabeth	11 Jul 1839
Jones, Morgan	Philips, Hannah	6 Mar 1846
Robinson, John	Philips, Harriet	5 May 1847
Oneill, Lewis	Philips, Mary	1 Jan 1845
Wilson, Truman	Philips, Wealthy C.	2 Nov 1848
Ballard, Luther	Phillips, Anna	21 Aug 1833
Jones, Thomas	Phillips, Anna	22 May 1840
Snider, Jacob S.	Phillips, Margaret	30 Sep 1849
Welsh, Augustus	Phillips, Polly	15 Mar 1834
Eddyburn, John	Phippins, Anna	24 Dec 1835
Natman, George	Pickering, Ann	24 Jan 1838
McGowan, George	Pickering, Caroline	17 May 1848
Webb, George N.	Pickering, Catharine	23 Oct 1850
Scranton, Ralph	Pickron, Elizabeth	12 Nov 1835
Hine, William	Pierce, Hester Ann R.	4 Jul 1842
Dean, Francis D.	Pierce, Lodema A.	16 Jun 1844
Lamb, Almon	Pierce, Sophia	2 Jan 1844
Sawyer, Uriah Jr.	Pike, Caroline	3 Jul 1836
White, Joseph	Pike, Leah	22 Mar 1835
Pardy, Marcus F.	Pinney, Barilla	11 Mar 1847
Percival, Chauncey B.	Pinney, Flavia H.	21 Apr 1836
Green, James	Pinney, Laura T.	9 Oct 1829
Bierce, Zenas S.	Pinney, Lucinda M.	24 Apr 1838
Miller, Samuel	Pinney, Philene	30 Nov 1843
Allen, Walter	Pinney, Roxanna	24 Oct 1838
Clackner, Joseph F.	Pinney, Susan	2 Apr 1848
Kenedy, Eber	Pior, Polly	2 Jul 1808
Sackett, Salmon	Pitkin, Betsey	4 Sep 1839
Clark, Ransom H.	Pitkin, Elizabeth C.	4 Jun 1843
Preston, Charles M.	Pitkin, Mara N.	15 Nov 1833
Young, Samuel G.	Pitkin, Mary	24 Apr 1836
Raymond, Silas	Pitkin, Rebecca	16 May 1826
Atkin, Archibald	Pitts, Jane	12 Feb 1844
Steeck, Henry	Platt, Sophia	7 Feb 1839
Hall, Loren	Plimpton, Matilda	21 May 1835
Rawson, Silas	Plum, Almedia	28 Nov 1841
Stanton, William	Plum, Betsey	14 Mar 1842
Cannon, Nelson	Plum, Caroline	7 Aug 1846
Meech, Aaron	Plum, Cordelia	24 Oct 1844
Pease, Henry T.	Plum, Fanny	23 May 1826
Miller, John G.	Plum, Harriet M.	3 Sep 1848
Crooks, Samuel P.	Plumb, Emily	20 Nov 1843
Meach, Aaron	Plumb, Louisa	9 Apr 1835
Wilder, Alva	Plummer, Mary C.	31 Aug 1842
Pegg, Amos	Poland, Hannah	16 Jun 1836
Cox, Charles E.	Poland, Jane	31 Oct 1839
Creek, Jacob	Pollard, Martha	25 Jul 1838

POLLARD

EARLY MARRIAGE RECORDS

of

DEKALB COUNTY, INDIANA

1837 - 1882

Indexed

Compiled by
Fayne E. Harter
June 17, 1970

Wm Stofer Catherine Jones	December 14, 1862 by C. W. Lynch
Leonard Dirrim Mary Gondy	December 11, 1862 by G. C. Everts
Daniel Reasoner Missouri Monroe	December 10, 1862 by S. W. Widney
John J. Swander Mary Wyatt	December 13, 1862 by S. W. Widney
Frederick Smith Belinda Likes	December 21, 1862 by N. H. Hale, M.G.
Thomas Dawson Fanny E. Depew	December 25, 1862 by John R. Moody
Nathan Johnson Hannah Hayward	December 25, 1862 by C. M. Crossland
Jonothan Shull Maria M. Hadsell	December 25, 1862 by J. F. Coburn
Wm W. Tomlinson Cordelia Boon	December 25, 1862 by James P. Force
Samuel Mochamer Margaret J. P. Reed	December 25, 1862 by S. B. Ward
Wm Cole Maria E. Hall	December 25. 1862 by S. W. Widney
Wm H. Keller Eliza J. Conley	January 1, 1863 by W. Waltman
Charles Bower Susannah Wells	January 1, 1863 by G. C. Everts
John B. Osbun Mary Pollard	January 1, 1863 by Joseph Walter, J.P.
Perry Blodgert Nancy J. Thomas	January 18, 1863 by S. B. Ward
Wm Houser Arvilla DeWitt	January 18, 1863 by L. D. Britton
Andrew J. Jarrett Catherine Garrett	February 1, 1863 by J. D. Davis

David B. Carter Ellen F. Barker	April 8, 1865 by Edward Barker
James L. Ferguson Margaret Walters	April 9, 1865 by Jacob Maurer, J.P.
Isaac Nichols Mary Barker	April 9, 1865 by B. F. Hills
Henry D. Webster Mary E. Bartholomew	April 10, 1865 by E. B. Strong
Mark Smith Sarah A. Lyon	April 10, 1865 by S. B. Ward
David S. Pifer Susannah Keller	April 16, 1865 by B. F. Hills
Edward Wright Kate S. Patton	April 17, 1865 by C. Forbes
John Slentz Emma Pollard	issued April 19, 1865 NOT RETURNED
Irvin Lockwood Mary E. Lawhead	April 20, 1865 by Eld. Geo. Smith
James F. Jeffords Paulina M. Welch	April 23, 1865 by J. S. Shock
Silas Ocker Mary Harn	April 23, 1865 by James McCurdy, J.P.
Aaron B. Mathews Martha E. Rex	April 23, 1865 by E. B. Strong
Solomon Mottinger Barbara Mortorff	April 27, 1865 by Jeremiah Hemstreet
Jacob Marks Catherine Smith	April 30, 1865 by James Cather, M.G.
Edwin Campbell Marion E. Childs	May 4, 1865 by B. B. Long. J.P.
William H. Miller Eliza A. Moore	May 4, 1865 by Geo. Wolf
Enos Kuhlman Lorena Rhodifer	May 7, 1865 by S. B. Ward

POLLARD

NAME	SPOUSE	DATE	YEAR	VOL	PG	NOTE
Platt, Mary	McKibben, Robert M	31 Mar	1864	008	797	
Platt, Mary	Williams, Thomas		1824	PMG		
Platt, Rebecca	Jordon, Joseph	10 Sep	1849	005	161	
Platt, Robert	Everts, Catharine	27 Feb	1843	A06	089	A
Platt, Robert	Everett, Catherine	02 Mar	1843	004	125	
Platt, Thomas	Doll, Mary	27 May	1851	005	250	
Platt, Thomas M	Quigly, Allice A	19 Feb	1840	003	296	
Platt, William	Bell, Charlotte	02 May	1835	003	058	
Plazer, Conrad	Chrissman/Christman, Eliz	13 Jan	1857	007	380	
Pleasants, Ann E	Henderson, Charles B	07 Sep	1865	009	197	
Pleasants, Isaac W	Abraham, Rose Amanda Mrs	15 Mar	1857	007	403	
Pletcher, Catherine	Kilgore, David	28 Feb	1867	009	514	
Pletcher, Henry	Siler, Esther	26 Jan	1851	005	242	
Pletcher, Jacob	Killgore, Mary M	17 Jan	1867	009	482	
Pletcher, Joseph	Snyder, Margaret	12 Sep	1841	004	053	
Pletcher, Mary	Fry, John	25 Nov	1868	010	072	
Pletcher, Samuel	Flowers, Susannah	24 Jun	1847	005	084	
Pletcleer, Susannah	Scott, Daniel	20 Jun	1844	004	213	
Ploesser, Elizabeth	Krichbaum, Henry C	20 Jul	1867	009	585	
Plough, Eliza	Cunningham, William	04 Mar	1869	010	115	
Pluch, James N	Rall, Sarah M	27 May	1852	005	285	
Pluck, Elizabeth	Yoder, Willis	21 Nov	1843	A01	082	A
Pluck, Lory/Lovy	Gibbs, James	26 Nov	1840	004	017	
Pluck, Margaret Ann M	Long, John D	29 Jul	1845	004	307	
Pluck, Mary	Hughs, John	12 Nov	1842	A06	055	A
Pluck, Mary	Hughes, John	13 Nov	1842	004	130	
Pluck, Mary A	McGoran, Edward	20 Dec	1846	005	042	
Pluck, Nicholas	Race, Rebecca Ann	01 Jan	1851	005	209	
Pluck, Rachel	Rachlor, Joseph	27 May	1841	004	046	
Pluck, Sally	Shaw, Jacob		1829	PMG		
Plummer, Nathaniel	Graves, Sarah A T Mrs	10 Jan	1855	007	045	
Plummer, Philimon	Starnes, Charlotte	12 Apr	1835	003	039	
Plumstead, James	Vanemburge, Electa	00 May	1818	001	051	
Pocock, Jennie	Earnest, David H	07 Apr	1868	010	009	
Poe, Adam J	Whiting, Sarah	14 Jul	1836	003	112	
Poe, Andrew	Darling, Jane Ann	02 Feb	1853	006	142	
Poe, Maria M	Squire, John R	15 Sep	1852	006	126	
Poff, Mary	Madden, John J	24 Dec	1835	003	072	
Poffe/Coffe, Henry	Wolf, Barbary	23 May	1844	004	211	
Points, Henry	Hush, Nancy	24 Oct	1845	004	283	
Polan, Amos	Pitts, Mary	11 Feb	1823	001	119	
Poland, Amos	Meads, Mary	15 Feb	1853	006	144	
Poland, Amos	McCann, Susannah M		1856	007	210	
Poland, Caroline	King, David	22 Mar	1864	008	790	
Poland, Hannah	Stewart, Jacob	10 Sep	1840	004	045	
Poland, James R	Venhouten, Sarah	17 May	1843	004	152	
Poland, Jesse	Gelstenliter, Susanna	08 Nov	1855	007	133	N
Poland, Margaret	Townsend, Samuel	07 Jan	1847	005	049	
Poland, Thomas	Grimes, Mary	18 Jul	1839	004	025	
Polen, Joseph	Ferre, Lydia Ann	27 Oct	1839	003	281	
Polford, Rachel	Save/Sare, John	17 Feb	1837	003	145	
Pollard,	Clark, Alvah	28 Aug	1823	001	126	
Pollard,	Andrews, Thomas		1829	PMG		
Pollard, James	Brook, Naomi	13 Jan	1870	010	204	
Pollick, Catharine	Johnston, Hiram	30 Oct	1845	005	010	
Pollins, Jacob	Depord, Hannah	17 Dec	1835	003	077	
Pollins, William	Newell, Mary		1831	PSA		
Pollions, Zedekiah	Hayes, Hannah	24 Sep	1845	004	304	
Pollock, Andrew	McGaw, Susan M	01 Jan	1857	007	373	
Pollock, Andrew	McFarland, Catherine	21 Jul	1859	008	151	
Pollock, Betsey	Strausbaugh, Peter	25 Apr	1850	005	193	
Pollock, Clement R	McClure, Rachel	19 Jun	1817	001	022	
Pollock, Eley Ann	Coulter, John	24 Oct	1848	005	129	
Pollock, Eley Ann	Coulter, John Newton	19 Oct	1848	A02	102	A
Pollock, Eliza Jane	Leppo, David	07 Mar	1843	A06	093	A
Pollock, Eliza Jane	Leppo, David	07 Mar	1843	004	125	
Pollock, J R	Creigh, Jennie S	07 Mar	1867	009	521	
Pollock, James	McGary, Caroline	20 Sep	1859	008	173	N

NAME	S
Pollock, James	G
Pollock, John	S
Pollock, John	F
Pollock, John	L
Pollock, John	V
Pollock, John	V
Pollock, John	L
Pollock, John	P
Pollock, John C	C
Pollock, John W	F
Pollock, Joseph	G
Pollock, Laban	M
Pollock, Lydia H	R
Pollock, Margaret	B
Pollock, Mary Ellen	C
Pollock, Milton	L
Pollock, Nancy	C
Pollock, Robert	C
Pollock, Samuel	B
Pollock, Sarah	B
Pollock, Sarah A	B
Pollock, Sarah S	M
Pollock, Thomas	M
Pollock, Thomas	M
Pollock, Wallace W	A
Pollock, William	A
Pollum, Joseph	M
Polock, Sarah	W
Pomeroy, Calvin T Dr	C
Pond, Daniel S	A
Pool, Alexander	H
Pool, Charles	B
Pool, Eliza	M
Pool, Elizabeth J	H
Pool, Hannah	P
Pool, Ira	M
Pool, Ira	D
Pool, James M	H
Pool, Jane	D
Pool, Jeremiah	C
Pool, John	L
Pool, Louisa	S
Pool, Nancy	W
Pool, Polly	B
Pool, Sarah D	L
Pool, William H	L
Poole, J T	W
Poorman, Eliz	B
Poorman, Jacob	H
Poorman, Mary	M
Poorman, Mathew	S
Poorman, Nancy J	C
Poorman, Peggy	C
Pope, Mary Louisa	C
Pope, Mary Lovina	C
Pope, Sylvanus C	B
Pope, Thomas	B
Pope, William	B
Popins, Elizabeth	S
Poppino, John H	S
Poppins, John H	S
Poppleton, Damaris	L
Poppleton, Damaris A	L
Poppleton, Mary Elenor	F
Poppleton, Nellie	T
Poppleton, Parthena	B
Poppleton, Perthena	B
Poppleton, Roena	S

REYNOLDS HISTORICAL
GENEALOGY COLLECTION

POLLARD

CEMETERY INSCRIPTIONS
STARK COUNTY, OHIO
VOLUME IV

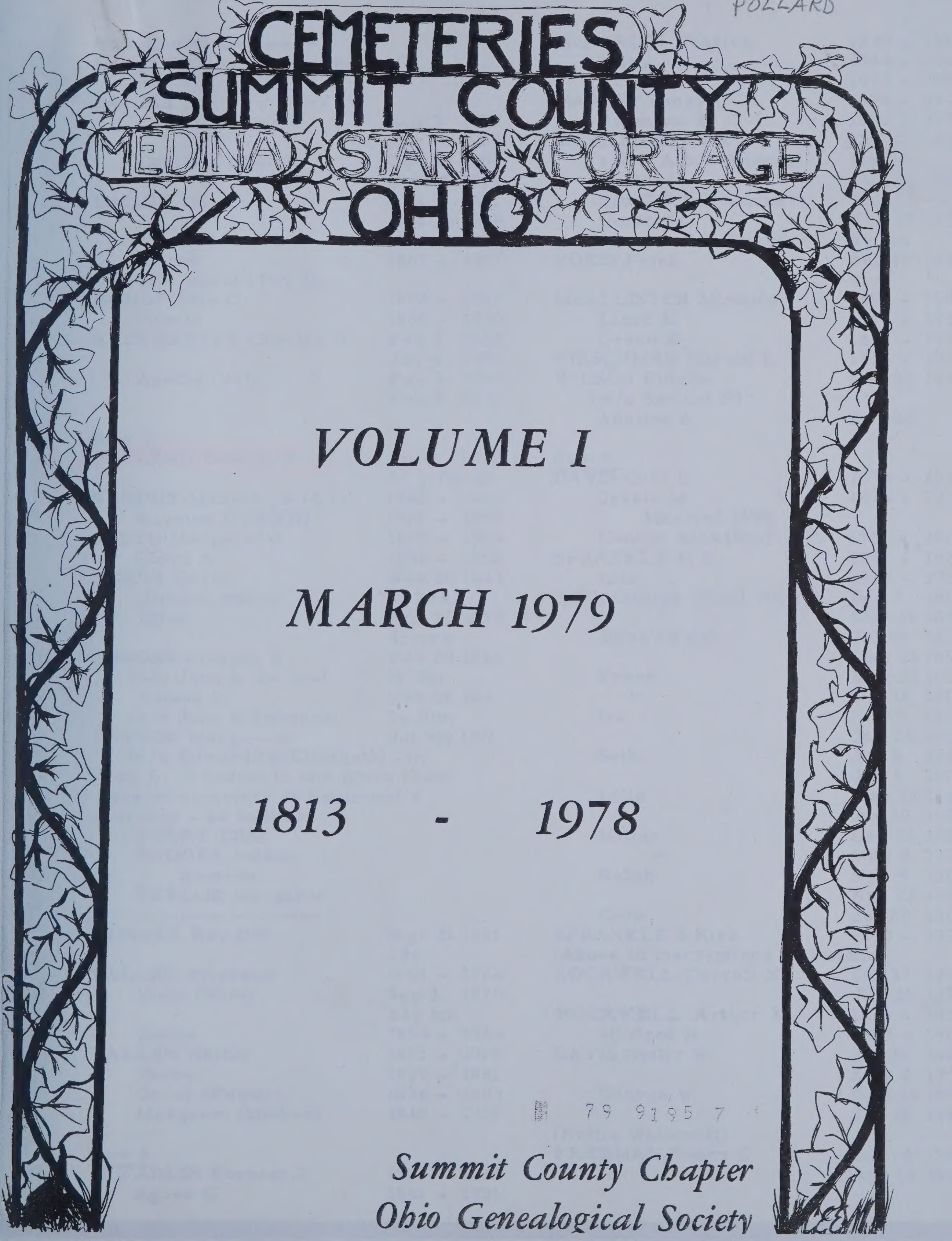
INCLUDED IN VOLUME IV IS THE TOWNSHIP OF LAKE
AND THE CEMETERIES OF DEAD MAN'S POINT AND FOREST HILL
IN PLAIN TOWNSHIP

PREPARED BY THE MEMBERS OF THE
STARK COUNTY CHAPTER
THE OHIO GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

MARCH 15, 1984

HARLEY, Thomas	1858-1932
Lillie	1865-1942
SNYDER, J Royal	1872-1939
Eva L	1889-1974
OWENS, Inah Victoria	1897-
Roy Raymond	1898-1970
CHALFANT, William L	1880-1939
CHALFANT, Marguerite	1884-1961
ROW 4(Fairmount Sec-Stones Face North)	
RIEGLER, Norman J	1926-
Betty L	1929-1976
POLLARD, Edgar	1908-1968
Ruth A	1910-
THOMAS, Rhett E	1895-
THOMAS, Della L	1896-1979
LAUER, Abbie	1872-1961
KEEFER, Carry	Nov 25 1871-Nov12 1961
Ollie R	Feb 25 1876-Apr 6 1954
LEWIS, Donna	Jun 2 1928-Jan 29 1929
Helen J	Aug 12 1907-Apr 22 1939
Charles	May 31 1904-May 26 1963
CHADER, Charles G	1867-1947
CHADER, Esther E	1875-1956
WEIMER, George C	1864-1947
Sarah A	1872-1953
RICHARD, Donald	1906-1930
RICHARD, Gladys	1906-1933
WAGNER, Alice	1885-1930
Frank	1888-
Elizabeth	1897-1958
HELD, Fred J	1889-1949
Elizabeth	1889-1966
Kenneth	1921-1930
EMANUELSON, Carl A(PA Corps 68 Depot Service Co ASC)	Aug 31 1934
BLANC, Faith L	1899-1934
BLANC, James L	1923-1928
BLANC, Kenneth Bardette (PVT US Marine Corps WW1)	1898-1976
GLOSSER, John F	1868-1929
GLOSSER, Matilda C	1873-1940
GLOSSER, Albert	1892-1948
GLOSSER, Minnie R	1892-1964
LEWIS, Virian M	1916-
Wilbert A	1908-1982
ROW 5	
MANSFIELD, Richard M	1917-1982
Marjorie J	1919-1983
ROTAR, Eugenia	1916-1981
HEMMERLING, Gustave	1886-1961
GRIFFIN, Martha M	1893-1958
CLARK, William S	1960
Bess A	1975
KIRKLAND, David	1889-1965
Cecelia	1895-
HOUGHTON, James W	1885-1958
HOUGHTON, Nellie	1887-1967
HARRIS, Howard(OHIO PVT Inf WW2)	Aug 22 1913-Mar 23 1947
ROHE, Anna	1851-1929
Anthony	1886-1942
THARPE, Rozella M	1939-1968
PIERCE, Carrie Koonley	1885-1929
HERR, Milo K	1899-1980
HERR, Mary M	1877-1929
LINK, Warren R	1901-1973
LINK, Eva I	1897-1982
HELMAN, Fred	1876-1929
BARNETT, Curtis A	1858-1929
SOUTHERN, Maude	1889-1961
SOUTHERN, William H	1907-1960
BANKS, James G (OHIO PFC Co G 16 Inf WW1 PH)	Nov 21 1894-May 25 1964
BANKS, Pearle W	1906-
DICE, John W	1856-1948
Alice A	1857-1931
ELSESER, Edmund T	1882-1948
Nellie E	1890-1962
BARKHURST, Clarence	1886-1935
EVERHART, Eddie	1890-1970
WRIGHT, Charles A	1875-1936
Jettie M	1880-1979
MEANS, John W	1877-1952
Mary E	1887-1936
SMITH, Thurman	1925-1928
SMITH, Ralph C(PFC USA WW1)	1896-1980
ROW 6	
WAPPLER, Margaret	1880-1958
STOCKER, John A	1907-1962
STOCKER, Mayme M	1903-
THOMAS, William H	1883-1945
Nettie E	1883-1955
REYNOLDS, Robert E	1902-1969
WATSAN, Dwight L (WW2)	1898-1953
WATSAN, Gladys V	1908-1980
CORNELL, Arlie D	1901-1975
Audra E	1906-1978
LOWE, Anna L	1878-1940
FINGER, Orrin L	1897-1944
FINGER, Eleanor M	1897-1957
BELL, Curtis E	1872-1940
BELL, Ada Kelley	1882-1943
BELL, Lloyd	1924-1977
SONNHALTER, Peter J	1874-1929
Susie W	1880-1950
JACKSON, David H	1873-1949
Nettie B	1883-1965
BAUGHMAN, Dayton B	1879-1969
E Elta	1877-1955
LITZENBURG, James Earl	1906-1975
MEANS, Susie L	1921-1935
ROW 7	

POLLARD



CEMETERIES
SUMMIT COUNTY
MEDINA STARK PORTAGE
OHIO

VOLUME I

MARCH 1979

1813 - 1978

79 9195 7

Summit County Chapter
Ohio Genealogical Society

Bath Center Cemetery
Center Section - continued

BAILER	
Cora E (Sister)	Aug 7 1885
	Apr 16 1904
Carrie J (Sister)	Dec 23 1883
	Sep 28 1931
BAILEY Iva A	Aug 1 1881
	Feb 25 1949
Anne	1866 - 1900
Alfred	1867 - 1927
DUNSHA Infant (Twp R)	
BISHOP Otto O	1874 - 1961
Myrtle	1880 - 1940
BUCKMASTER Charles W	Feb 9 1855
	Jan 4 1897
Agatha (Wife)	Feb 3 1857
	Feb 8 1891

Row 4

POLLARD George W	Jan 7 1898
	53 y 7m 1d
BROPHY Maureen R (L?)	1922 - ----
Raymon O (WWII)	1918 - 1950
SOUTH Margaret B	1887 - 1954
Lloyd A	1888 - 1952
PERRY Orrin	Nov 20 1844
(Broken stone)	39 yrs
Eliza	Apr 25 1852
	42 yrs
RHODES Amanda E	Feb 20 1845
(d/o John & R-----)	1y 3m
Judson C	Feb 19 184
(s/o John & Rebecca)	3y 10m
TAYLOR Marg-----	Jul 5(8) 1811
(d/o Edward ? & Elizabeth)	2m

(Twp R: 5 bodies in one grave from vacated cemetery at Hammond's Corners - as follows:
PERRY Eliza
RHODES Judson
Amanda
TAYLOR Margaret
-------- --------)

SKINNER Rev OW	?Apr 21 1861
	28y
VALLEN Sylvester	1844 - 1924
Viola (Wife)	Sep 3 1870
	23y 6m
Emma	1854 - 1923
VALLEN Nettie	1873 - 1919
Harry	1880 - 1881
Oscar (Father)	1836 - 1893
Margaret (Mother)	1840 - 1919

Row 5

McFARLIN Forrest J	1880 - 1975
Agnes G	1881 - 1951
McFARLIN Charles	1839 - 1911
Mary	1844 - 1928
Acton	1873 - 1921
MARTIN Pansy I	1896 - 19--
Raymond E	1893 - 1956
SKINNER David A	Oct 5 1853
(s/o D A & S Skinner)	12y 6m
Gertrude	Jan 16 1851
(d/o C S & E Skinner)	15m
Gertrude	Feb 19 1856
(d/o J & E E Skinner)	2y 5m
VORIS Peter	Sep 19 1846
	81y
McALLISTER Miranda	1852 - 1902
Lloyd E	1886 - 1930
Grace E	1886 - 1934
HIRSCHMAN Harold L	1936 - 1937
WILSON Fidelia	Dec 18 1942
(w/o Samuel P)	
Adaline A	2y 22d

Row 6

DAVIS Carl L	1874 - 1939
Jessie M	1876 - 1956
Married 1898	
George Kirk (Son)	1918 - 1919
SPRANKLE M L	1841 - 1920
Lila	1850 - 1924
KIRK George (Civil War)	Sep 7 1819
	Mar 10 1892
Eliza (Wife)	Jul 18 1826
	May 21 1898
Frank	Mar 21 1853
	Oct 18 1904
Ira	Nov 5 1855
	Jun 24 1931
Seth	Jan 6 1847
	Jun 5 1910
Lilla	Mar 15 1850
	Jan 10 1924
Miller	Dec 21 1857
	May 9 1918
Ralph	Nov 9 1860
	Apr 21 1862
Cora	Jul 28 1862
SPRANKLE S Kirk	1890 - 1935

(Above 10 inscriptions on 1 stone)

ROCKWELL Carroll E	Oct 17 1911
	Jan 29 1926
ROCKWELL Arthur E	1878 - 1954
Mildred H	1889 - 1961
DAVIS Nellie W	Jul 30 1885
	May 2 1934
George W	Sept 15 1885
	Jan 12 1970
(Nellie Whitcraft)	
FREEMAN Henry C	Jun 4 1863
	Apr 13 1944

PENNSYLVANIA ARCHIVES

Fifth Series

V. 6

ed. Thomas Lynch Montgomery

Muster Rolls Relating to the Associators and Militia of the County of Cumberland

---

POLLARD

Fifth Company.

Johnston Elliott.
Alex. McKee.
Rob't Bell.
Alex. Rea.
David Humphries.
Laurence Beranger.

Sixth Company.

Robert Leeper.
John Custard, Jur.
Daniel Laney.

Seventh Company.

Jesse James.
John Hart.
James Campbell.
James Greer.

Eighth Company.

Joseph Miller.
Peter Bancurts.
John Huse.
Mich'l Clapsadler.
John Cozey.

MUSTER ROLL OF CAPTAIN WALTER McKINNIE'S COMPANY, THE EIGHTH COMPANY, FOURTH BATTALION OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY MILITIA, MAY 13, 1782. (b.)

Captain.

Walter McKinnie.

Lieutenant.

Hance McCullough.

Quarter Master.

Samuel Finlay.

Sergeants.

Rich'd Brownson.
John Smith.
James Dickson.
James Holliday.

First Class.

James Dunlap.
James Irwin, Sen'r.
James McCay.
Thomas Wason.
James Innis.
Wm. McKee.
John Holliday.
James Miller.
John Kennedy.
John Wagoner.
Henry Prigman.
David Blackley.

Second Class.

Joseph Dunlap, Jr.
James Bigger.
Joseph Miller.
Abraham Feetors, Jr.
Peter Barncourt.
Thomas McWhinny.
John Huse.
Mich'l Clapsaddle.
John Torrance.
John Caizey.
James Johnston.
Samuel Adams.
Joseph Irwin, Jr.

Third Class.

Charles Lowrey.
Benj. Elliott.
John McKinney.
Benj. Chambers.
John Lamond.
James Lowrey.
Rob't Lamond.
Wm. Lowrey, Jr.
Rob't Campbell.
John McCoy.
Wm. Fullerton.
David Kennedy.
Samuel Lowrey.

Fourth Class.

Thomas Brooks.
Nicles Alice.
Thomas Dunwoody.
Daniel Forster.
John Force.
James Irwin, Jr.
John Goldin.
Henry Morrow.
Nicholas Force.
John Lough.
Alex. Lamond.
Rob't Lowrey.
David Torrence.
Arch'd Foster.
George Preats.
Conrad Younger.
John Clapsadle.
John Laird.

Fifth Class.

Rich'd Baird.
James Maxwell.
James Craynor.
Charles Chambers.
Samuel Dunwoody.
John McCullough.
Patrick Maxwell.
George Younger.

John Locd.
Mich'l McGee.
Adam Hartman.
James Gordon.
Alex. Templeton.
Andrew Speedy.
Samuel Fleming.
John Craige.
John Gibson.
Wm. Latta.
Joseph Warnach.

Sixth Class.

Wm. McNutt.
James Lamond.
Rob't Crawford.
Wm. Calaveghon.
Rob't McMichael.
Alex. Brown.
James Knox.
James Stewart.
Robert Finney.
John Brooks.
John Rankin.
Isaac Beard.

Seventh Class.

Alex. White.
Wm. McClelland.
George Sintrump.
Thomas Huston.
Wm. Elliott.
George Clapsadle.
Jacob Fore.
James Morrow.
John Darby.
John McClelland.
Samuel Irwin.
John Bigger.
Jacob Barncurt.
Stephen Doyle.
John Hogg.
Joseph Dunwoody.
Wm. Smith.
Andrew Reed.
Melcher Ceace.

Eighth Class.

Hugh Foster.
Wm. McNutt, Jr.
Wm. Forsythe.
John Pollard.
James McMichael.
Joseph Irwin.
Wm. Lowrey, Sen'r.
Wm. Blair.
Fred'k Pringman.
John Foorhealer.
John Leacock.
Jacob Hoover.
Daniel Wason.
James Reed.
Henry Lavery.
Thomas McKee.
Rob't Lowrey.
James Crawford.

George Clapsaddle.
Jacob Fore.
James Murray.
James Dunwoody.
John Daily.
John Campbell.
John McClelland, Sen'r.
John McClelland, Jr.
Stephen Doyle.
Thomas Hogg.

Eighth Class.

Hugh Foster.
Wm. McNutt, Jr.
Wm. Forsythe.
Adam Dunwoody.
John Pollard.
Jacob Dunkle.
James McMichael.
Joseph Irwin.
Sims Brown.
George Vance.
Wm. Lowrey, Sen'r.
Wm. Blair.
Henry James.
George Young.
Fred. Pringham.
John Helm.
James Roe.

A MUSTER ROLL OF CAPTAIN WALTER McKINNEY'S EIGHTH COMPANY, FOURTH BATTALION, CUMBERLAND COUNTY MILITIA. 1781. (b.)

Captain.

Walter McKinney.

Lieutenant.

Hance McCollough.

Ensign.

John Helms.

First Class.

James Dunlap.
James Irwin.
James McCoy.
John McMollen.
John Kennedy.
Thomas Wason.
James Holliday.
James Dickson.
James Dunwoody.
James Innes.
Samuel Torrens.
Samuel Musgrove.
Wm. McKee.
John Simpson.
John Smith.
John Smith, Jr.
John Holliday.
Peter Trough.
James Miller.

Second Class.

Joseph Dunlap.
James Biger.
Thomas Lucas.
Samuel Hutchinson.
Joseph Miller.
Elijah Musgrove.
Joseph Lamon.
Rob't Hays.
John Laycock.
John Brattan.

John Vance.
George Clark.
Abraham Teetus, Jr.
Andrea ———.
John Tait.
John Hughes.
Mich'l Clapsaddle.
John Torrans.
John the miller.

Third Class.

Charles Lowrey.
John McCoy.
Benj. Elliott.
Wm. Boyd.
Thomas Sherman.
H'y Lavery.

Nath'l Green.
William Walker.
Jesse Tanyear.
Thomas Lowrey.
Rob't Lamon.

Fourth Class.

Thomas Dunwoody.
Daniel Foster.
James Irwin.
John Golding.
Henry Murry.
Robert Shields.
Nicholas Fooce.
John Lough.
Alex. Lamon.
Rob't Lowry.

Mathias Myers.
John Fitzgerald.
David Torrens.
Thomas Craven.
Rob't McClelland.
Anthony Lawson.
Conrad Younger.
John Clapsadle.
Jacob Lewis.
Rich'd Brownjon, Sergt.

Fifth Class.

Rich'd Beard, served.
James Maxwell, served.
Samuel Dunwoody, served.
Arch'd Irwin, served.
John McCullough, served.
Patrick Maxwell, served.
John Foerhaller.

James Gordon.
Fred'k Householder.
Alex. Templeton, served.
John Gibson.
Wm. McLaughlin.
Samuel Fleming.

Sixth Class.

James Knox, served.
Wm. McNutt, Sen'r, served.
Alex. Glendinning.
James Martin, served.
Rob't Crawford, served.

Rob't Craigo, served.
Isaac Baird.
Rob't McMichael.
Alex. Brown.

Seventh Class.

Wm. McClelland.
Samuel Irwin.
Jacob Barncurt.
Andrew May.
Daniel Lain.
George Clapsadle, served.
James Murray.
Ja's Dunwoody, served.
John Daily, served.
John McClelland, served.
John McClelland, Jr.
Alex. White.

Eighth Class.

Hugh Foster.
Wm. McNutt, Jr.
Wm. Forsythe.
Adam Dunwoody.
Bazil Swan.
Rob't Hanna.
John Pollard.
Jacob Dunkle.
Peter Trough, Jr.
James McMichael, Jr.
Joseph Irwin.
Sims Brown.
George Vance.
Wm. Lowrey.
James McConnell.
Wm. Dnoughy.
Wm. Blair.
Wm. Kennedy.

CLASS ROLL OF THE FIRST COMPANY, FOURTH BATTALION OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY MILITIA, COMMANDED BY COLONEL SAMUEL CULBERTSON. 1781. (b.)

Captain.

John McConnel.

Lieutenant.

James Caldwell.

Ensign.

John Caldwell.

First Class.

John Machan, Clerk.
Thomas Wallace, Sergt.
Wm. Waddle.
Robert McConnell.
Hugh McCormick.
Daniel Rosenberg.
Edw. Halfordy. ←
Wm. McLaughlin.

Family Group Record

Page of

Husband Given name(s) John | Last name POLLARD | ☐ See "Other Marriages"

Born (day month year) | Place

Christened | Place

Died | Place

Buried | Place

Married | Place

Husband's father Given name(s) | Last name | ☐ Deceased

Husband's mother Given name(s) | Maiden name | ☐ Deceased

Wife Given name(s) Catharine | Maiden name DAYS | ☐ See "Other Marriages"

Born (day month year) | Place

Christened | Place

Died | Place

Buried | Place

Wife's father Given name(s) Adam | Last name DAYS | ☐ Deceased

Wife's mother Given name(s) Sarah | Maiden name | ☐ Deceased

Children List each child in order of birth.

1 Sex F | Given name(s) Harriett | Last name PoLLARD | ☐ See "Other Marriages"

Born (day month year) | Place

Christened | Place

Died | Place

Spouse Given name(s) Jacob | Last name SLENTZ

Married | Place

2 Sex M | Given name(s) David | Last name POLLARD | ☐ See "Other Marriages"

Born (day month year) | Place

Christened | Place

Died | Place

Spouse Given name(s) Mary Ann | Last name CAMPBELL

Married 7 Nov 1851 | Place Summit Co, Ohio

3 Sex F | Given name(s) Sarah | Last name POLLARD | ☐ See "Other Marriages"

Born (day month year) | Place

Christened | Place

Died | Place

Spouse Given name(s) | Last name

Married | Place

Prepared by | Address

Phone ( )

Date prepared

Tax lists of Washington County Penna
1784-85
1793

(Including present day Washington and Greene Counties and parts of Alleghany and Beaver Counties)

p.1	Clemens, Nicholas -	Amwell 1784 not in 1793
p.9	William McBride in Cecil 1793	
10	Sam McBride in Chartiers 1793	
18	Clements, James	Donegal 1793
⑲	Jackman, Edward	Fallowfield 1784
⑳	Jackman, Richard, single freeman	" "
40	McBride, Henry	Robinson 1784
40	McBride, James	West Lands n d?
42	McBride, Alexander	Smith 1793

National Genealogical Soc Quarterly (1983) 94-8

Tyler-Pollard Cemetery in Madison Twp, Richland Co, Oh
Enos Pollard no date or other info
"Silas Pollard's name is known in Richland Co.

Name	State	County	Locale	M32 Roll	Page
POLK					
John	NC	Anson	Fayetteville Dist	29	210
John	SC	Beaufort	Prince Williams Pa	48	13
John	PA	Bedford	Dublin & Air Twp	36	380
John	NC	Cabarrus	Salisbury Dist	29	696
John	SC	Darlington	No Twp Listed	47	128
John	SC	Darlington	No Twp Listed	47	126
John	DE	Sussex	Broad Crk Hundred	4	387
John	DE	Sussex	Nanticoke Hundred	4	338
John	SC	York	No Twp Listed	49	629
John Jr	PA	Bedford	Dublin & Air Twp	36	379
Joseph	SC	Darlington	No Twp Listed	47	127
Joseph [Free Negro]	DE	Sussex	Nanticoke Hundred	4	342
Luke	SC	Beaufort	Prince Williams Pa	48	9
Luke	SC	Darlington	No Twp Listed	47	124
Mary	DE	Sussex	Nanticoke Hundred	4	338
Mary	DE	Sussex	Nanticoke Hundred	4	337
Mary	SC	York	No Twp Listed	49	617
Mathew	PA	Adams	Reading	35	534
Nancey	SC	Union	No Twp Listed	50	216
Nenice [Free Negro]	DE	Sussex	Cedar Crk Hundred	4	307
Newton [Free Negro]	DE	Sussex	Nanticoke Hundred	4	343
Polly	MD	Somerset	No Twp Listed	12	33
Robert	SC	Darlington	No Twp Listed	47	122
Robert	MD	Dorchester	No Twp Listed	11	9
Robert	DE	Sussex	Little Crk Hundred	4	370
Samuel	PA	Bucks	Warminster Twp	36	292
Samuel	NC	Mecklenburg	No Twp Listed	33	544
Samuel	PA	Northumberland	Derry Twp	37	783
Sarah	MD	Somerset	No Twp Listed	12	33
Taylor	SC	York	No Twp Listed	49	629
Thomas	SC	Darlington	No Twp Listed	47	117
Thomas	SC	Darlington	No Twp Listed	47	127
Thomas	NC	Mecklenburg	No Twp Listed	33	544
Thomas	NC	Mecklenburg	No Twp Listed	33	575
Whittingten	MD	Somerset	No Twp Listed	12	45
William	NC	Anson	Fayetteville Dist	29	210
William	NC	Cabarrus	Salisbury Dist	29	697
William	NC	Rutherford	No Twp Listed	33	138
William	DE	Sussex	Lewis & Rehobeth H	4	409
William	DE	Sussex	Cedar Crk Hundred	4	300
William	DE	Sussex	Little Crk Hundred	4	371
William	NC	Wake	No Twp Listed	32	777
William [Esq]	MD	Somerset	No Twp Listed	12	39
William Sr	MD	Somerset	No Twp Listed	12	46
POLKE					
John	PA	Franklin	Hamilton Twp	38	850
POLKENHORN					
Henry	DC	Dist of Columbia	No Twp Listed	5	850
POLKNEY					
Anthony	MD	Frederick	Libertytown 7-Dist	10	221
POLL					
John	CT	New Haven	Derby	2	430
John Jr	PA	Berks	E District Twp	35	595
Old [Free Negro]	MD	Prince Georges	No Twp Listed	11	220
William	NC	Rutherford	No Twp Listed	33	137
POLLACK					
Jonathan	CT	Windham	Thompson	2	802
POLLAN					
William	NC	Granville	No Twp Listed	31	517
POLLAND					
--- [Wid]	PA	Philadelphia	W Northern Liberti	42	121
John	SC	Orangeburg	Lexington	49	493
POLLARD					
---	MA	Middlesex	Charlestown	17	89
Aaron	MA	Worcester	Berlin	16	214
Abel	NH	Hillsborough	W Nottingham	20	600
Abijah	MA	Worcester	Berlin	16	214
Abner	MA	Worcester	Lancaster	16	354
Amory	MA	Worcester	Bolton	16	211
Asa	NH	Hillsborough	W Nottingham	20	600
Avis	ME	Cumberland	Portland	6	278
Barton	ME	Kennebec	Clinton	7	311
Benjamin	NH	Hillsborough	Greenfield	20	517
Benjamin	NH	Hillsborough	Greenfield	20	519
Benjamin	NC	Pitt	No Twp Listed	32	276
Benjamin Jr	SC	Greenville	No Twp Listed	47	282
Benjamin Jr	NH	Hillsborough	Greenfield	20	520
Benjamin Sr	SC	Greenville	No Twp Listed	47	280
Cumings	NH	Hillsborough	Dunstable	20	496
David	NY	Chenango	Jericho	28	754
David	NH	Hillsborough	Weare	20	647
David	MA	Worcester	Harvard	16	220
Easter	NC	Pitt	No Twp Listed	32	258
Ebenezer	NH	Hillsborough	W Nottingham	20	600
Edward	VT	Caledonia	Groton	51	256
Edward	MA	Middlesex	Billerica	17	177
Esther	CT	New London	Preston	3	704
Everett	NC	Pitt	No Twp Listed	32	276
Ezekiel	ME	Kennebec	Pittston	7	263
Frederick	NC	Craven	No Twp Listed	31	323
George	NC	Martin	No Twp Listed	34	405
George	MA	Nantucket	Nantucket	18	19
George	SC	Orangeburg	Orange	49	511
Hannah	NH	Rockingham	Chester	20	763
Isaac	CT	Litchfield	Woodbury	2	242
POLLARD					
Jacob	NC	Craven	No Twp Listed	31	321
James	NH	Cheshire	Rindge	20	254
James	NH	Hillsborough	Goffstown	20	511
James	VT	Windsor	Plymouth	52	304
James	VT	Windsor	Bridgewater	52	439
Jeremiah	VT	Windham	Grafton	52	601
Joel	MA	Worcester	Hubbardston	16	419
John	MA	Bristol	Taunton	19	369
John	NH	Hillsborough	Goffstown	20	511
John	NH	Hillsborough	W Nottingham	20	600
John	MA	Middlesex	Woburn	17	151
John	MA	Middlesex	Sudbury	17	61
John	CT	New London	Preston	3	694
John	PA	Philadelphia	Middle Wd	43	228
John	NC	Pitt	No Twp Listed	32	290
John	SC	Sumter	Claremont	49	593
John	VT	Windsor	Woodstock	52	425
John	MA	Worcester	Lancaster	16	354
John Jr	MA	Bristol	Raynham	19	376
Jonathan	MA	Middlesex	Billerica	17	177
Jonathan	NH	Rockingham	Kingston	20	748
Jonathan	PA	Washington	Fallowfield Twp	44	783
Jonathan	MA	Worcester	Harvard	16	217
Jonathan	MA	Worcester	New Braintree	16	311
Jonathan P	MA	Middlesex	Billerica	17	177
Joshua	SC	Darlington	No Twp Listed	47	127
Joshua	SC	Darlington	No Twp Listed	47	123
Kendall	ME	Kennebec	Canaan	7	307
Luke	MA	Worcester	Harvard	16	222
Lydia	ME	Cumberland	Portland	6	277
Major	NC	Wake	No Twp Listed	32	753
Matthew	MA	Middlesex	Bedford	17	163
Merium	ME	Kennebec	Sevenmile Brook	7	439
Moses	NY	Columbia	Hudson	22	249
Moses	ME	Kennebec	Sidney	7	393
Moses	VT	Windsor	Plymouth	52	305
Nathaniel	NH	Hillsborough	Greenfield	20	517
Nathaniel	NH	Hillsborough	New Boston	20	584
Oliver	MA	Middlesex	Bedford	17	163
Oliver	MA	Worcester	Berlin	16	214
Oliver Jr	MA	Worcester	Berlin	16	214
Peter	MA	Nantucket	Nantucket	18	10
Richard	SC	Abbeville	No Twp Listed	47	23
Robert	SC	Abbeville	No Twp Listed	47	39
Ruth	DE	New Castle	Appoquinimink Hund	4	269
Sally	VT	Windham	Brookline	52	595
Saml (1)	NH	Cheshire	Charlestown	20	67
Saml (2)	NH	Cheshire	Charlestown	20	67
Samuel	NH	Hillsborough	Dunstable	20	496
Seth	VT	Bennington	Bennington	51	152
Silas	VT	Franklin	Berkshire	51	420
Solomon	NH	Hillsborough	W Nottingham	20	600
Solomon	MA	Middlesex	Billerica	17	177
Stephney	MA	Barnstable	Mashpee	13	52
Thaddeus	MA	Worcester	Bolton	16	209
Thaddeus	MA	Worcester	Harvard	16	220
Thaddeus Jr	MA	Worcester	Harvard	16	217
Thomas	NY	Chenango	Jericho	28	754
Thomas	NC	Craven	No Twp Listed	31	325
Thomas	NH	Hillsborough	Goffstown	20	511
Thomas	NC	Montgomery	No Twp Listed	33	501
Thomas	MA	Worcester	Berlin	16	216
Timothy	ME	Kennebec	Canaan	7	307
Turner	NC	Pitt	No Twp Listed	32	276
Walter	NY	Oneida	No Twp Listed	23	200
William	NC	Granville	No Twp Listed	31	520
William	SC	Greenville	No Twp Listed	47	282
William	SC	Laurens	No Twp Listed	50	32
William	MA	Middlesex	Billerica	17	177
William	DE	New Castle	Appoquinimink Hund	4	262
William	CT	New London	Preston	3	692
William	SC	Spartanburg	No Twp Listed	50	203
William	NC	Wake	No Twp Listed	32	756
William	MA	Worcester	Berlin	16	212
William	MA	Worcester	Ashburnham	16	460
POLLAYNARD					
James	MD	Anne Arundel	Annapolis	9	61
POLLEN					
Jona	DE	Kent	St Jones Hundred	4	51
Robert	SC	Greenville	No Twp Listed	47	273
POLLESON					
Samuel	MD	Baltimore	Baltimore City	9	320
Samuel	MD	Cecil	No Twp Listed	10	29
POLLET					
Benjamin	VT	Orange	Fairlee	51	534
POLLETT					
George	MD	Somerset	No Twp Listed	12	34
James	MD	Somerset	No Twp Listed	12	34
John	MD	Somerset	No Twp Listed	12	50
Jonathan Jr	MD	Somerset	No Twp Listed	12	35
Jonathan Sr	MD	Somerset	No Twp Listed	12	34
Thomas	MD	Somerset	No Twp Listed	12	34
William [of Wm]	MD	Somerset	No Twp Listed	12	34
POLLEY					
Andrew	PA	Adams	Cumberland	35	477

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Subject: Pollard and Indian
Date: Tue, 24 Oct 2000 16:20:46 -0500
From: "Probus R&D" <diagonal@clas.net>
To: <carolync@locl.net>

Hi Carolyn,

I saw one of your posts from May 2000 to the Pollard list at RootsWeb and I see that you also have family lore of Indian blood somewhere in your lines? Me too. I've seen this a lot in Pollard forums and there just has to be something to it. Looking for ancestors is hard but looking for Native American ancestors is even harder, as I'm sure you know.

Let me give you a few bits of my family's information and see if it rings any bells with you. The main reason I am contacting you is that you at least mention Ohio. This is where my brick wall is, not Stark co though. I see the "Billerica" Pollards (Mass.) all over the place but a cousin and I cannot find any way to connect our Pollards to that group and there's no NA there, I think.

Anyway, here goes. See if any of these names register. I tried to be brief, I swear! But I also don't want to leave out some small thread that might be the tie-in.

My oldest known Pollard is 3rd great grandfather
Jesse Pollard (b Abt 1811) married Hannah Smith (b Abt 1812)
Birth years are from census. Marriage date from Adams Co OH data indicates marriage on 08 Sep 1830. They lived in Adams Co near Tulip/Lynx on Waggoner's Ripple which is a run of Brush Creek, I believe. The actual location of the farm was called Abner's Hollow. Their children were: George, Leonard Patton, Wilson, Malissa, James, Sarah Jane, William Henry, Margaret Elizabeth and Nancy Ann

My 2nd great grandfather was
Leonard Patton Pollard (1834-1925) married Lavina Rader (1840-1922).
They lived in the same area as noted above. Their children were: Minor, Harriet June, Elizabeth, Smith, Alice Louella, Lucinda, Lucy, George Washington and Mary Anna Pollard.

George Washington Pollard was my great grandfather and he married Anna Thatcher. They had four daughters, etc

Ok so... I have been searching like a madwoman for Pollard links to Indians -because- my grandmother (Berchie Marie Pollard, a daughter of George and Annie) used to say she was 1/4 Cherokee and she looked more than that!

GGF George was known to say that HIS great grandfather was an Iroquois chief. By all reports, George looked like a full blood himself AND his father (Leonard) reportedly looked the same. No one living recalls Jesse. There's a mix though because some of George's sisters were blonde and fair skinned.

Ok so now I have two Nations to look at and all the blending with the whites, which I know most of the other relatives to be. I suspect there's more than one indian in my grandmother's Pollard line but here's what I just found in the last couple of weeks. Please bear with me a little longer.

There -was- an Iroquois chief named Pollard. He was actually a half-blood Seneca whose mother was a full Seneca squaw and his father was an English

trader from Niagra (CAN? NY? Didn't say). The indian son took his father's surname for an English name and often was called "Captain Pollard." His name was actually "Big Tree" which is the same as his grandfather (father of Seneca mother) who was "Big Tree" or "Great Tree." Pollard also lived at a village called Big Tree which was in western NY between the Genessee River and Lake Erie. Eventually there was a reservation there called Buffalo Creek. I guesstimate his birth around 1780 or before, using his rise to chief and involvement in battles and treaties, as a guide. He died on the reservation in 1841.

Pollard signed several of the treaties between the US and the New York Indians. Of course his indian name is spelled differently every time, but they always show the alias as Pollard or Captain Pollard.

NOW... I even found one reference that shows his name as "Colonel John Pollard". I don't know if this was sloppy historical recording or what. I have to wonder... are my Jesse and your John both sons of this Captain Pollard, or maybe even grandsons? Or maybe nephews? Surely Pollard had brothers or maybe not.

I cannot find family info on him except that one reference indicates his wife might have been Catherine. Alas, there were many Catherines in the area and among the Indians because of a famous one earlier. I can find no list of his children.

Back to known Pollards:
The Pollards I have in an Adams Co 1870 Census group also shows a Moses Pollard, b Abt 1803. Another possible brother to Jesse? And a Susannah who married Reuben Cooper. Same generation. Possible sister?

I mention all of these names just to see if any are echoed in your family, as families often do. Stark Co is not terribly close to Adams Co but my migration theory would account for a lot of spreading out.

The climate of the early 1800's was the worst for Indians, as I am sure you've read. My theory is that sons and/or grandsons of Seneca chief Captain Pollard may not have been content or felt safe to stay on the reservation. A major migration route westward from New England was along the shore of Lake Erie, through western Pennsylvanie and into Ohio. At Sandusky, Lake Erie feeds the Scioto River southward to the Ohio River. This was also a traditional path.

One more thing... on Moses' entry in the 1870 census, he is shown to have been born in PA (1803). But Jesse's entry says he was born in OH. Now are these unrelated Pollards who just happened to settle in the same tiny corner of rural Ohio?? OR was this family on the move? Was Moses born as they crossed PA and Jesse later (1811) as they came to stop at the base of Scioto River? AND... would that put your John born in 1809, between the two?

I only have Census -index- records for prior years, so far. For Adams County OH, there's a Jonathan and Jonathan Jr Pollard showing in 1820, Moses in 1830-1840, Cyhrus (bad sp?) and Isac (bad sp?) and John F in 1850.

So, if you get a chance to digest all of that and see any possible hints or connections between us, let me know. I'm still looking. I have some things ordered that might help, or not. This IS one heck of a brick wall... these Indian Pollards from nowhere.

- Diana Henderson Probus

Subject: Re: Pollard and Indian
Date: Tue, 24 Oct 2000 22:02:16 -0500
From: "Probus R&D" <diagonal@clas.net>
To: <carolync@locl.net>

Wow, where'd the name Edward come from? Family stories? I have crawled all over the e-texts at Cornell and Univ of Michigan "Making of America" where I found a lot about Captain Pollard's 'career' as a chief, but nothing more than 'English trader' of Niagra on his father and only 'Seneca squaw' on his mother.

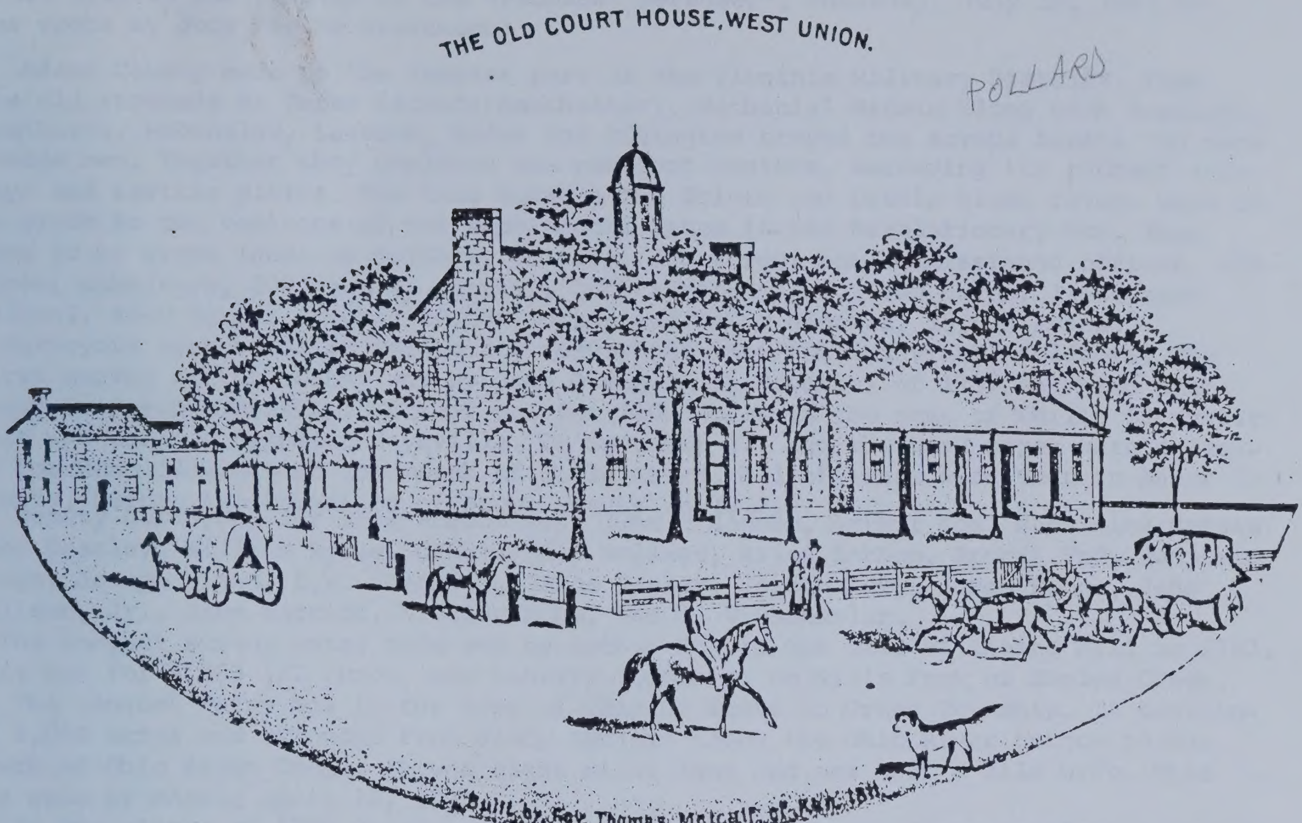
The MOA at Cornell has the bulk of the Seneca-Iroquois info, in case you haven't been there http://cdl.library.cornell.edu/moa/

Cool site. Good for looking up Civil War and other historical references

I'm going to take a look at your Pollard families and mine, comparatively. Plus a little more looking. I new some of these names were common in that era but man... seems like there's something here. Wish I knew WHAT! hehe

Later,
Diana

POLLARD


THE OLD COURT HOUSE, WEST UNION.
Built by Rev. Thomas Metcalf of Ken. 1811

ADAMS COUNTY OHIO COURT HOUSE AS IT APPEARED DURING
WHEN THE SURVEYS WERE RECORDED IN EARLY 1821

RECORDS OF VIRGINIA MILITARY LAND SURVEYS

VOLUME II

ABSTRACTED AND PRINTED

BY

THE ADAMS CO. GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
P.O. BOX 231
WEST UNION, OHIO 45693

REYNOLDS HISTORICAL
GENEALOGY COLLECTION

FIRST ADAMS COUNTY SURVEY WAS MADE BY JOHN O'BANNON

(This article was printed in the "Peoples' Defender", Thursday, July 10, 1969 by was wrote by Judy Fields Stevenson)

Adams County made up the largest part of the Virginia Military District. From the old stockade at Three Islands(Manchester), Nathaniel Massie along with Beasleys, Washburns, McDonalds, Leedoms, Wades and Edgington braved the savage beasts and more savage men. Together they explored the remotest regions, surveying its richest valleys and fertile plains. The land between the Scioto and Little Miami rivers were to be given to the veterans of the Continental lines in the Revolutionary War. They were to be given lands as follows: private, 200 acres; non-commissioned officer, 400 acres; subaltern, 2000 acres, captain, 3000 acres; major, 4000 acres, lieutenant colonel, 4500 acres, colonel 10,000 acres; and major general, 15,000 acres.

Surveyors were hired to locate and survey the land for individual soldiers. The first survey in the county was by John O'Bannon in November of 1787 on Three Mile Creek in Sprigg Township. Another was for 1000 acres in the name of Philip Slaughter. This was located opposite Maysville. On November 17, one thousand acres were surveyed for Mace Clements at the mouth of Eagle Creek. All of these were then in Adams County, before the formation of Brown County in 1818.

Deputy surveyors for this region were John O'Bannon, Arthur Fox, Nathaniel Massie John Beasley, William Lytle, Cadwallader Wallace, Allen Latham, Robert Tod, Benjamin Hough, Joseph Riggs, E.V. Kendrick, James Taylor, Joseph Kerr, James Poage, John Ellison, Jr., John Barritt, William Robe, and G. Vinsonhaler.

The largest survey entry made was by Arthur Fox in the name of Thomas Hill in 1793. This was for 5,333 1/3 acres, now Liberty Township, on Hills Fork of Eagles Creek.

The longest entry was in the name of Charles Scott in Green Township. It contained 2,000 acres and extended from Sandy Springs along the Ohio River bottom to the mouth of Ohio Brush Creek. It was eight miles long and one half a mile wide. This was made by Massie April 10, 1793.

In the winter of 1790 Massie and a few brave men made the first settlement in the Virginia Military District. They erected rude cabins for shelter opposite the lowest of the three islands and enclosed them with strong pickets driven into the ground, forming a rude kind of stockade for protection from the Indians. From here Massie and his men ventured forth to make their surveys. They were done in the following manner to insure as much safety as possible.

Massie usually had three assistant surveyors; each surveyor was accompanied by six men. The whole party amounted to the total of twenty-eight men. Every man had a prescribed duty to perform. In front went the hunter, who kept in advance of the surveyor by 200 or 300 yards. He looked for game and was ready to give notice of any danger from the Indians. Then followed the surveyor, the two chainmen, marker and the packhorse man with baggage. They all kept near one another for defense from an attack. Two or three hundred yards behind came the spy, to make certain of no attack from the rear. Each man carried his rifle, blanket and other needful supplies. On the pack horse were carried the cooking utensils and other necessary equipment. Around the fires at night until time for sleep, they sang songs and told stories. When Massie gave the signal the whole party would leave the warm fires and carrying their blankets with them. Carrying firearms and baggage, they walked several hundred yards away. There they scraped away the snow and huddled down together for the night. They would spread half of the blankets on the ground and used the other half for covering. The top blankets were fastened together with skewers to prevent them from slipping apart. The whole party crouched down together with their rifles in their arms and their pouches under their heads for pillows.

Among the chainmen and markers for O'Bannon were John Nealey, J. Britton, Sylvester Munroney, George Abed, William Hood, William Christie, John Williams, Thomas Palmer and Josiah Stout. For Arthur Fox they were: William Leedon, George Edgington, Robert Smith, Duncan McKenzie, James Thompson, Robert Walton, James McCutlin and John Reed. For Massie they were John McIntyre, Edward Walden, Zephaniah Wade, William Colvin, William Campbell, Thomas Kirker, Duncan McArthur, David Lovejoy, John Riggs, John Beasley, John Yochum, and Nathaniel Hart.

Pg. 191 14 Aug 1832 John Bradford, 90 3/4 A granted by John Rankin, part of 2000A entered in the name of James Monroe. Three Mile Creek..Abraham Perry.. CC-Moses Walker and William Greenly

Pg. 192 21 Aug 1822 for Joseph Askren 25A granted him by Alexander Walker Eagle Creek part of survey of 1200A made in name of Charles Harrison

Pg. 192 21 Aug 1832 for William Walker, 103 1/2A Eagle Creek CC-William Walker and James Gilliland. Richard Cross Surveyor. Stones planted in the presence of Jesse Osburn, James Walker, William Walker Jr., James Gilliland Jr., James McClure, Samuel Walker Jr., Samuel Walker Sr., Thomas Shelby, Richard Askren, Joseph Washburn, Alexander Walker and William Pilson.

Pg. 193 Extract from patent bearing date 3 April 1804, granted unto Albert Gallatin for 500A...etc. 4,5,6, Sept. 1832, for John Pollard 633A patented to Albert Gallatin, Three Mile Creek, adjoining following tracts; Henry Bedinger's 400 A, Andrew Ellison 900A, Cadwallader Wallace 35A, Samuel Brady 700A, Daniel Morgan 300A, Charles Scott. Testimony: Jonathan Pownall, Israel Donalson, Ellis Parmore, Alexander Little, Joseph Beam, James Conner; in presence of Israel Donalson, Ellis Parmore, Jonathan Pownall, Alexander Little, Sr., Joseph Little, Joseph Beam, James Cinner, Benjamin C. Pownall, William L Pollard, Samuel G. Pollard, John Pollard Sr., Elisha S. Pollard, John Pollard Jr., Isaac G. Douglas, Alexander LIttle Jr., Van S. Brady, Thomas McClelland, Lemuel Dryden, Morgan Dryden, Isaac Pownall, Elijah Kimble, Matthew McColm, Robert McClelland, and George Drake. CC-Joseph Beam and Joseph Little.

Pg. 195 5 Oct 1832 at the request of Joseph Eylar Att. for James Hoge. 208A West Fork Brush Creek, part of survey of 800A in the name of John White..headwaters of Elk Run..Ripley Road.CC-John Thoroman and ____Massie Mkr. Joseph Eylar

Pg. 197 5 Oct 1832 surveyed for William Connell, 34 1/2 poles granted by Ezra Hardin town of Winchester, part of survey entered in the name of Samuel McCullough

Pg. 198 7 Nov 1832, plot of lots, for James Hoge. CC-James Hastingsand Samuel Cross

Pg. 199 Extract of deed from John Perry and wife to Ebin Bailey 4 Jan 1833, surveyed for Vincent Anderson 171A granted him by Aaron Roebuck, part of 1000A, Colin Cocke survey, West Fork of Brush Creek, Second survey of 52A. CC-Ebin Bailey Vincent Anderson

Pg. 200 Extract from deed; beginning at a stone corner to Mary Blake thence to a stone in Job Dennings line; to forked elm in Samuel Compton's line, corner in William Page's line, 105A after deducting out-lots 3 and 23 and in-lot 30, agreeably to the plan of Killenstown and which lots are hereby expressly excepted and reserved out of the land hereby conveyed which was conveyed to the said Jesse Markland by Josiah Willcoxen by deed bearing date 17 day of October 1825, and is part of a survey entered by Robert Rankin.

Pg. 201 5 February 1833, surveyed for John McClure 115A including 8A belonging to Killenstown, it being part of a larger survey entered to Robert Rankin, waters of Soldiers Run..Job Dinnings stone house in the Portsmouth Road..stone planted corner to Mary Blake. CC-Benjamin McClure and Daniel Denning

Pg. 201 5 Feb 1833, surveyed for Daniel Denning 57A. CC-Benjamin McClure and Daniel Denning. Mkrs-Job Denning and John McClure, Sr.

Pg. 202 8 Feb 1833, order of court of Common Pleas in case of Auditor of Adams County acting as commissioner of Insolvency vs. Andrew Kier and Jesse McKays heirs. 135A. CC-John McDaid and Aaron Moore

Pg. 248 2 March 1836,order of the court of common pleas in ejectment lands in controversy between John Doe, James Baldridge et al vs. John Cluxton. James Baldridge and John Cluxton being present. CC-Job Denning Jr. and John Blake

Pg. 249 Sold to James Robinson 30 Dec 1833 198A at courthouse in West Union, $194, being the tax, penalty and interest for 1832 and 1833, 198A on the West Fork of Brush Creek, original proprietor David Clark charged for taxation to unknown owners.
1 April 1836 for James Robertson 198A West Fork of Brush Creek,..old line of David Scott's survey..crossing Georges Creek. CC-David Potts and John Potts. Mkr Andrew Potts

Pg. 251 19 Sept. 1836, on order of the court of Common Pleas July Term, 1836 lands in controversy between Nathaniel Sawyer vs. Silas Thomas, and others in ejectment. Depositions of Ellis Parmore, Asa Williams taken. At request of Nathaniel Sawyer surveyed William J. Ludiman's tract. CC-Joseph Skidmore, Asa Williamson, and Thomas Clemmer. Mkr. Alexander Cross

Pg. 253 9 Nov 1836 for John Pollard and his heirs to wit; Elisha S. Pollard, John L. Pollard, Samuel G. Pollard, Mary F. Pollard, and Mahala Strode, late Mahala Pollard. Stone planted by oath of Robert K. Rachford. field of Alexander and James Little. field claimed by Elijah Pence. Stones planted and stakes drove in the presence of Robert K. Rachford, John Beam, Joseph Lakin, Foster Watson William Strode, Elisha A. Pollard, John L. Pollard, Paul Strode and Samuel G. Pollard. CC-Foster Watson and John Beam. Mkr Paul Strode

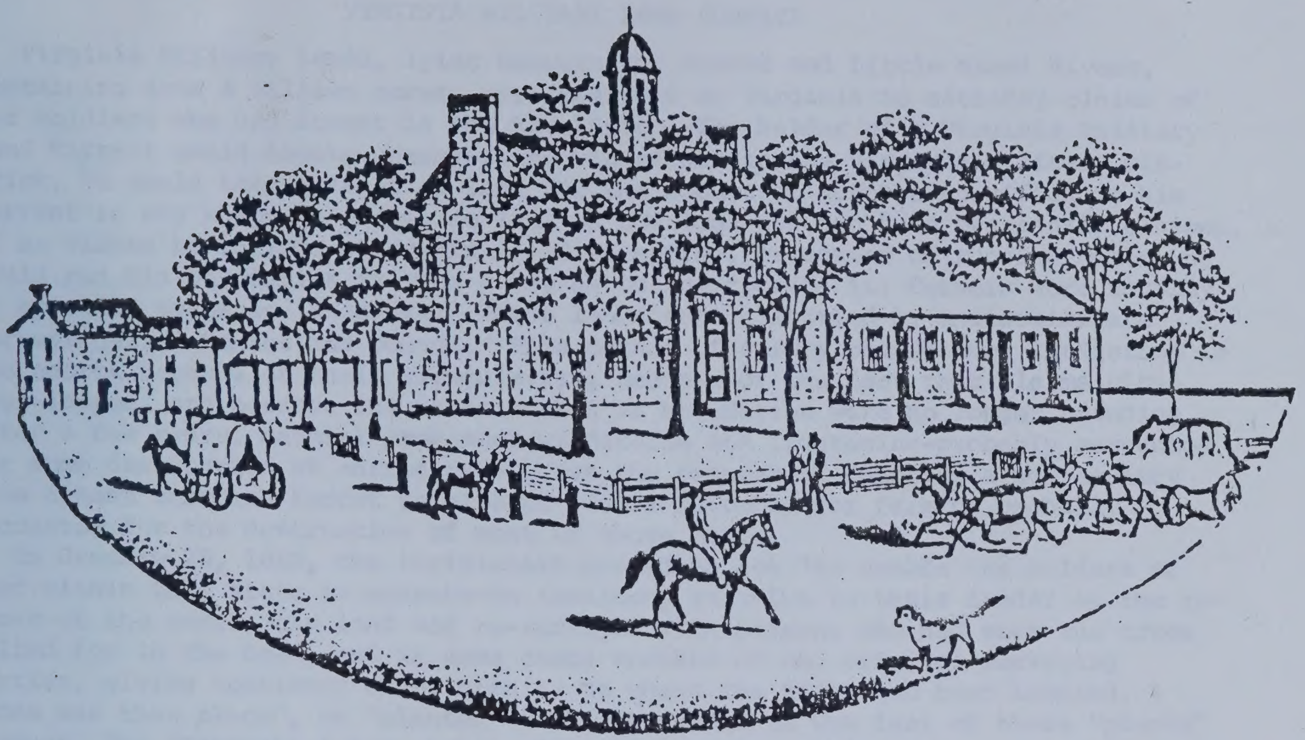
Pg. 255 22 Nov 1836 surveyed at the request of Greer B. Grimes, Richard C. Grimes, devisees of Thomas Grimes dec'd 50 poles above the mouth of Brush Creek on bank of the Ohio in place pointed out on oaths of John Barnett, George Crawford, Joseph McKee and James Brown. Crossing Brush Creek..bit before we planted the stone as being requested by Joshua McHenry we ran the line the whole lenght of Churchill Jones survey and corrected the course. CC-John Vance and Alexander Waters. Mkr. Joshua McHenry. Stones planted in the presence of John Vance, Alexander Waters, Joshua McHenry, Richard Stevenson James Brown, Elisha Lockahrt, William Rowland, Andrew Lockhart, Robert E. Lockhart, Richard C. Grimes and Greer B. Grimes.

Pg. 257 21 Feb 1837 surveyed for Thomas J. Lockhart beginning at the place pointed out by the oath of William Leedom for the SW corner of William Holliday's survey of 1000A Stone planted in the presence of John Cheeseman, Paul Connell, J.W. Matheny, John C. Beasley, Aaron Leedom, Joseph Leedom, Asa Leedom, David Cox, Elias Matheny, George Pence and Thomas J. Lockhart. thence to stone planted on oath of William Leedmm..crossing branch of Eagle Creek to the beginning. CC-John Cheeseman, Paul Connell, Othe Blake

Pg. 258 7 June 1837 for John Cropper, Reuben Cropper, and Levin D. Burbage, the line between James Williams survey of 1000A and Humphrey Brooks survey of 1000A on the waters of Big Three Mile Creek. Begining at the upper edge of an old field on the SE side of Big Three Mile where we planted a stone in the place pointed out by the oaths of Ellis Parmor Sr. and John Swearingen in the presence of Samuel Poynter, James Truitt, John Swearingen, Ellis Parmer Sr., Samuel Swearingen, Henry Swearingen, Thomas Simpson, and Levin D. Burbage, John Cropper, Handy Cropper, Reuben Cropper, William Truitt, Elisha Pollard, Thomas Gibson, George Bowman and Samuel Bowman, Kendall Bowin, John Bowen, Henry Truitt. CC-Samuel Poynter and James Truitt. Mkr. Handy Cropper

THE OLD COURT HOUSE, WEST UNION.

POLLARD



ADAMS COUNTY OHIO COURT HOUSE AS IT APPEARED DURING
WHEN THE SURVEYS WERE RECORDED IN EARLY 1821

RECORDS OF VIRGINIA MILITARY LAND SURVEYS

VOLUME I

ABSTRACTED AND PRINTED

BY

THE ADAMS CO. GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
P.O. BOX 231
WEST UNION, OHIO 45693

VIRGINIA MILITARY LAND SURVEYS

Virginia Military Lands, lying between the Scioto and Little Miami Rivers, containing some 4 million acres, were reserved by Virginia to satisfay claims of her soldiers who had fought in the Revolution. The holder of a Virginia Military Land Warrant could locate wherever the wished within the Virginia Military District. He could take a tract of land for the amount of acreage specified in his warrant in any shape he chose, so long as the land had not been previously claimed. If he wished to include a certain field or spring, or stream of running water, he would run his boundaries in such a way as to incorporate it. Corners were usually by specific trees or landmarks. These lands were allocated by indiscriminate surveys called "metes and bounds." This method of survey caused much litigation in the courts because of their irregularity, because of the fact that claims often over-lapped, and because the trees marked as boundaries were no longer standing after a few years. Natural processes-windstorms and lightening-probably accounted for some destruction of marked trees, but the process of changing a new country from almost unbroken forest to cleared fields suitable for farming probably accounted for the destruction of most of these marks.

On January 25, 1819, the legislature passed an act "to enable the holders of land within this state to perpetuate testimony relative to their lands". At the request of the owner, the land was re-surveyed with persons who had seen the trees called for in the deed, and in some cases members of the original surveying parties, giving testimony under oath as to where the trees had been located. A stone was then placed, or "planted" with wittnesses to the fact of these "plants" present. The abstracts I have taken give all pertinent information. You will find the name of the person who ordered the survey, some of the adjacent property owners, when given, witnesses to stone placement, depositions of persons testifying as to original boundaries. Names of concerned parties who were notified of the survey, and officials conducting the business of the survey and assuring it's legality.

Since Richard Cross, Surveyor for Adams County, made most of these surveys, and his name appears on almost every page, I did not include each occurance in the index. His name is indexed only when it appears in another context. The same is true for Joseph Darlinton, County Recorder at that time.

Perhaps it should also be mentioned here that many of the holders of the original surveys never came to Ohio. These warrants were negotiable, like checks, and some holders traded them for other considerations of value. Some, for example Samuel Brady, died, and their heirs came and took up their claims. His son, Van Swearingen Brady settled on his lands in Sprigg Twp. at the site of present day Bradyville. George Vinsonhaler had a large survey in Franklin Twp. which spilled over into Scioto County, and he did personally settle on his claim.

The surveys themselves have little interest to us today, except that their language and form have an archaic charm, so I have omitted most of the specifications of boundaries, except to preserve the sense of the survey. These omissions are indicated by a series of dots.

This information furnished by Betty Lathrop, member of the Adams Co. Genealogcal Society, who abstracted the Survey books.

Deposition: Alexander V. Rachford of the age of about 35 years saith that about the year 1816 or 17, as near as he can recall, he saw a dead dogwood standing with the bark off, marked as a corner at this place; and in the place pointed out by Thomas Ellrod. Signed, Alexander V. Rachford

Recorded 5 May 1828, Joseph Darlinton, recorder

Page 141 7 June 1837 Surveyed for John Cropper, Ruben Cropper and Levin D. Burbage--the line between James Williams survey of 1000 acres and Humphrey Brooks Survey of 1000 acres, lying on the waters of Big Three Mile Creek.

Chain Carriers: Sevel Poynter and James Truitt, Handy Cropper, marker; and Richard Cross, Adams County Surveyor

Witt: Ellis Parmor, Sr. and John Swearingen, John Swearingen, Samuel Swearingen, Henry Cropper, Reuben Cropper, William Truitt, Elisha S. Pollard, Henry Swearingen, Thomas Simpson, Levin D. Burbage, John Cropper, Hendy Cropper, Thomas Gibson, George Bowman, Samuel Bowman, and Kendal Bowin

Deposition: John Swearingen of the age of about forty six years, being about 26 years ago at a corner of the survey saw the trees and John Stevens then cut down one of the trees, and said he had cut down a corner tree.

Signed, John Swearingen

Deposition: Ellis Parmore of the age of about 73years, saith that on the 13 day of April 1788, he was employed as a hunter for John O'Banion, surveyor, and he ran the line of Humphrey Brooks survey...we came to two sugar trees and a white oak which were marked as corner with James Williams.

Ellis Parmore, Sr., by mark

Recorded 10 July 1837 James Smith, Adams County Recorder

Page 147 Surveyed for Urben W. Cannon Aug. 21, 1837 Brush Creek, beginning at the corner of Levin Powel and Aaron Denny's Surveys.

Chain Carriers: David Cobler, Robert Downing, Lewis Addis, John Caplinger, James Cross, Sr.
Assistant Surveyer, James Cross, Richard Cross, Adams Co. Surveyor

Witt: George P. Tener, Thomas East, George Vinsonhaler, Jeremiah A.B. Cannon, J.B. Cannon, Samuel Huston, William M. Elliott, James Cross, Sr., Byes N. Cannon, Josephus Arnold, E.C. Cannon, Robert Downing, James Irwin, Thomas Irwin, Lewis Hunt Lewis Addis, Fountain Pemberton, Cornelius Clineforburk, George Irwin.

Depostions: George Vinsonhaler, of the age of about 67 years, saith that about twenty-eight years ago, he became acquainted with the corner aforesaid, as he exchanged lands with Peter Platter lying on paint Creek in Hallars Bottom, for 400 acres of land out of the northeast corner of Levin Powells survey of 1000 acres, on the waters of the east fork of Brush Creek where two elms were then standing, and a hickory lying down, all said timber having ancient corner marks on each tree, and this deponent further states that he has been a surveyor resident in the neighborhood thereof ever since that time, and thinks that he is not mistaken. This deponent further states that about 18 years ago he was running lands for Curtiss Cannon, which he had purchased of Alexander Parks, in the original survey of Aaron Denny, and that he marked an elm and white oak standing dead, where we on this day planted the stone. This deponent further states that about 28 years ago he was running the line on the south side of Benjamin Temple survey and the line of the North side of Abraham Shepherds survey and that he began at two dogwoods and a white thorn in the line of said Denn's survey, in the place where the stone was this day planted, and that one of the dogwoods is still standing and the stump of the other is yet in the ground. Signed, George Vinsonhaler

from the two Buckeyes, the lower corner on the river as above stated? Anser--We meandered the river up from this place and made corners on the river as we went to Churchill Jones's upper corner on the river 55 poles from the mouth of Brush Creek...and the back line of Davis and O'Bannon's survey, John Williams being the marker, and this deponent further states that he seen John Williams mark two small ash trees for the lower corner...(Walter Davis and John O'Bannon survey)

Signed, Ellis Parmor, by mark

Page 101 Survey for John Pollard Sept. 11 (5 and 6) 1832
Originally surveyed for Albert Gallatin-500 acres:

Surveyed for John Pollard the amount of 633 acres, on the waters of Three Mile Creek, adjoining Henry Bedinger, Cadwallader Wallace, Samuel Brady, Daniel Morgan and Charles Scott surveys.

Witt: Jonathan Pownall, Israel Donalson, Ellis Parmer, Alexander Little, Joseph Beam, James Conner, Benjamin C. Pownell, Van S. Brady, Thomas McClelland, Lemuel Dryden, Morgan Dryden, Isaac Pownall, Elijah Kimble, Mathew McColm, Robert McClelland and George Drake.

Deposition: Ellis Parmer of the age of about 68 years, saith that some time in the year 1794 in the month of March, I was with John O'Bannon employed as a hunter for him, and we came to view off a survey for Albert Gallatin on the head of Little Three Mile Creek or hear the east fork of said creek where he began at a Clay lick on the west side of a branch where two beech trees stood on the same side of the lick marked "I" O'Bannon- RW Roberts; EV Shelby-and ran easterly next to the river. Myself and David Flower staid at the lock until they returned then he ran from the same place westerly and further this deponent saith that he was with Richard Cross, surveyor, acting as chainman in running out the said survey for James Gallatin, and corner at that time was shewed them by Peter Conner and the said Conner said that it was the corner of Gallatins survey, and further this deponent saith not.

Signed, Jonathan Pownall

Deposition: Alexander Little of the age of about 65 years, saith that about 15 years ago he was shewed the two beech trees at the clay lick for the beginning of Albert Gallatins survey and he had been acquainted with the place ever since.

Signed, Alexander Little

Deposition: Joseph Beam of the age of about 60 years, saith that about 20 years ago he seen the large white oak and ash called a corner of Gallatins survey shewed to him by John Lodwick andthat the stone now planted is at the same place.

Signed, Joseph Beam

Deposition: Israel Donalson of the age of about 65 years saith that about the year 1810 or 11 in marking Alexander Parker's survey....

Signed, Israel Donalson

Recorded 14 Sept 1832 Joseph Darlinton, Recorder

art.

Wilkinson, Norman B. "Robert Morris & the Treaty of Big Tree". Mississippi Valley Historical Review, LX: 257-78. 1953

Deardorff, Merle H "The Cornplanter Grant in Warren County" Western Pennsylvania Historical Magazine, XXIV: 1-22, 1941

Houghton, Frederick "History of the Buffalo Creek Reservation" Publications of the Buffalo Historical Society, XXIV: 3-181. 1920

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                          ITEM REPORT

        Produced Wednesday, October 4, 2000 at 1:42 PM

   Personal Author: Heilman, Robert A.
             Title: Deaths reported by Der Libanon Demokrat : a German
                    language newspaper published at Lebanon, Pennsylvania,
                    1832-1864 / translated and transcribed by Robert A.
                    Heilman.

✓ GENEALOGY CALL NUMBER                      COPY MATERIAL LOCATION
    1)974.801 L49HE                               1 BOOK       GENEALOGY  no circ

   Personal Author: Wright, F. Edward.
             Title: Early church records of Lebanon County, Pennsylvania /
                    F. Edward Wright.

✓ GENEALOGY CALL NUMBER                      COPY MATERIAL LOCATION
    1)974.801 L49WR                               1 BOOK       GENEALOGY  no circ

   Personal Author: Burgert, Annette K.
             Title: Early marriage evidence from the court records of
                    Dauphin County, Pennsylvania (including Lebanon
                    County) 1785 - 1810 / compiled by Annette K. Burgert.

✓ GENEALOGY CALL NUMBER                      COPY MATERIAL LOCATION
    1)974.801 D26BU                               1 BOOK       GENEALOGY  no circ

   Personal Author: Weiser, Frederick Sheely, 1935-
             Title: Parochial registers for Lutheran congregations in
                    Lebanon County, Pennsylvania, 1730-1970 / compiled by
                    Frederick S. Weiser.

✓ GENEALOGY CALL NUMBER                      COPY MATERIAL LOCATION
    1)016.9748 W43PAF, 1985                       1 BOOK       GENEALOGY  no circ

             Title: Tulpehocken church records, 1730-1800 : Christ (Little
                    Tulpehocken) Church and Altalaha Church, Rehrersburg /
                    translated by Frederick S. Weiser.

✓ GENEALOGY CALL NUMBER                      COPY MATERIAL LOCATION
    1)974.801 B45TA                               1 BOOK       GENEALOGY  no circ

   Personal Author: Wolfson, James B.
             Title: Warrant, patent & survey records, Heidelberg Township,
                    Lebanon County, Pennsylvania / by James B. Wolfson.

✓ GENEALOGY CALL NUMBER                      COPY MATERIAL LOCATION
    1)974.801 L49WODB                             1 BOOK       GENEALOGY  no circ

   Personal Author: Wolfson, James B.
             Title: Warrant, patent & survey records, Lebanon County,
                    Pennsylvania / by James B. Wolfson.

✓ GENEALOGY CALL NUMBER                      COPY MATERIAL LOCATION
    1)974.801 L49WOB                              1 BOOK       GENEALOGY  no circ

   Personal Author: Wolfson, James B.
             Title: Warrantee township map index, Lebanon County,
                    Pennsylvania / by James B. Wolfson.

✓ GENEALOGY CALL NUMBER                      COPY MATERIAL LOCATION
    1)974.801 L49WOA                              1 BOOK       GENEALOGY  no circ

   Personal Author: Wolfson, James B.
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Subject: **[POLLARD] Northern POLLARD'S**
Resent-Date: Tue, 29 Aug 2000 09:53:40 -0700
Resent-From: POLLARD-L@rootsweb.com
Date: Tue, 29 Aug 2000 09:54:19 -0700
From: "Artie&Cathy Schille" <xweld@tgi.net>
Reply-To: POLLARD-L@rootsweb.com
To: POLLARD-L@rootsweb.com

Thought this might help some Northern POLLARD'S:

Marraige Record of Christ Church, Philadelphia 1709-1806
1765, Sept. 12, POLLARD, William, m. Mary GREEN.

Also in the 1810 census there are:
Francis POLLARD, John POLLARD, and James POLLARD.

Tidbits I have found while searching parents of our ancestor Daniel POLLARD b. 1819
Daniel is our brick wall !!.

1815 - 23 June - Sent to Andrew Ellison. (4)

JAMES MADISON, *President of the United States of America,*

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING:

KNOW YE, *That in consideration of military service performed by* William Pullen, a lieutenant for three years, *to the United States, in the Virginia Line on Continental Establishment, and in pursuance of an act of the Congress of the United States, passed on the 10th day of August, in the year 1790, intituled "An act to enable the officers and soldiers of the Virginia line on continental establishment to obtain titles to certain lands lying north-west of the river Ohio, between the Little Miami and Sciota;" and another act of the said congress, passed on the 9th day of June, in the year 1794, amendatory of the said act, there is granted by the said United States unto* Jonathan Pollard, Aſsignee of John Ellison, junior, who was Aſsignee of John Hobson, Aſsignee of the ſaid William Pullen,

a certain tract of land containing fifty acres, *situate between the Little Miami and Sciota rivers, north-west of the river Ohio, as by survey bearing date the* eleventh *day of* July, — *in the year one thousand* eight *hundred and* twelve, *and bounded and described as follows,* TO WIT: ſurvey of fifty acres of land, on part of a Military warrant, N.° 5947, in favor of the ſaid John Hobson, Aſsignee of William Pullen, (the whole thereof being for five hundred acres,) on the waters of Brush creek, Beginning at an ash, lynn and hornbeam, South West corner to Andrew Ellison's ſurvey, N.° 5339; thence S. 7.° E. 45 poles, to a black locust and two hickories; thence S. 5° E. 34 poles, croſsing a branch at 33 poles, to a white walnut, ash and Iron wood; thence S. 85.° W. 90 poles, croſsing a branch, to a white walnut, beech and ſugar tree; thence N. 8.° E. 60 poles, to a ſugar tree and dogwood; thence N. 71.° W. 102 poles, to a gum and dogwood; thence N. 50 poles, croſsing a branch at 14 poles, to a ſugar tree. thence E. 52 poles, to a white oak and dogwood; thence N. 11 poles, to a white oak; thence E. 42 poles, to three beeches and an ash, in the line of Ellison's ſaid ſurvey; thence with his ſaid line S. 5.° E. 70 poles, croſsing a branch at 40 poles, to the beginning.

with the appurtenances: ***TO HAVE AND TO HOLD*** *the said tract of land, with the appurtenances unto the said* Jonathan Pollard, — *and* his — *heirs and assigns forever.*

L. S.

In witness whereof, *The said JAMES MADISON, President of the United States of America, hath caused the Seal of the General Land-office to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same with his hand at the city of Washington, the* twenty-seventh *day of* May, *in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and* fifteen, *and of the Independence of the United States of America, the thirty-*ninth.

BY THE PRESIDENT, J. M.

J. M. *Commissioner of the General Land-office.*

Sf.° & Ex.d by G.B.B.

[illegible]

JAMES MADISON, *President of the United States of America,*

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING:

KNOW YE, *That in consideration of military service performed by*

[illegible]

to the United States, in the Virginia Line on Continental Establishment, and in pursuance of an act of the Congress of the United States, passed on the 10th day of August, in the year 1790, entituled "An act to enable the officers and soldiers of the Virginia line on continental establishment to obtain titles to certain lands lying north west of the river Ohio, between the Little Miami and Sciota;" and another act of the said congress, passed on the 9th day of June, in the year 1794, amendatory of the said act, there is granted by the said United States unto

[illegible]

a certain tract of land containing [illegible] *acres situate between the Little Miami and Sciota rivers, northwest of the river Ohio, as by survey bearing date the* [illegible] *day of* [illegible] *in the year one thousand seven hundred and* [illegible] *and bounded and described as follows, to wit:*

[illegible]

with the appurtenances: **TO HAVE AND TO HOLD** *the said tract of land, with the appurtenances unto the said* [illegible] *and* [illegible] *heirs and assigns forever.*

In testimony whereof, *I,* **JAMES MADISON,** *President of the United States of America, have caused the Seal of the General Land Office to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same with my hand at the City of Washington, the* [illegible] *day of* [illegible] *in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and* [illegible] *and of the Independence of the United States of America the* [illegible]

BY THE PRESIDENT,

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

66.

$175

William Pollard. dd to Mr Camp

George Washington, Preſident of the United States of America,

To all to whom theſe preſents ſhall come, **Greeting:**

Know ye, That, in consideration of military ſervice performed by John White (a Lieutenant for three years) to the United States, in the Virginia Line on Continental Establishment, and in purſuance of an Act of the Congreſs of the United States, paſsed on the 10th day of August in the year 1790, entituled "An Act to enable the Officers and Soldiers of the Virginia Line on Continental Establishment to obtain titles to certain lands lying north-west of the River Ohio, between the little Miami and Sciota;" and another Act of the ſaid Congreſs, paſsed on the 9th day of June in the year 1794, amendatory of the ſaid Act, there is granted by the ſaid United States unto William Pollard, aſsignee of Thomas White, heir a Law to the said John White.

a certain tract of land, containing ſix hundred and ſixty ſix Acres and two thirds of an Acre, ſituate between the little Miami and Sciota Rivers, north-west of the River Ohio, as by ſurvey, bearing date the fourth day of February — in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty eight and bounded and deſcribed as follows, to wit, Survey of Six hundred an ſixty ſix Acres and two thirds of an Acre of Land, part of a Military warran number ſix hundred and fifty one (the whole thereof being for two thouſand ſix hundred and ſixty six Acres and two thirds of an Acre) on the north west of the Ohio, and on the waters of the little Miami, beginning, at two Hickories and an Elm, lower back corner to John T. Griffins' survey number five hundred and ninety, running with his line North fifteen degrees East three hundred poles, croſsing a branch at two hundred and ninety poles to two white Oaks and a Sugar tree in said line, thence South seventy five degrees East three hundred and fifty six poles croſsing a branch at one hundred and eighty poles and one at two hundred and forty poles to a Hickory, Elm and Dogwood, thence South fifteen degrees West three hundred poles to an ~~Ash~~ white Oak and Sugar tree, thence North seventy five degrees West three hundred and fifty ſix poles to the beginning. ——— " ——— " ——— " ———

with the appurtenances: **To have** and **to hold** the ſaid tract of land, with the appurtenances unto the ſaid William Pollard ——— " ——— and his — heirs and aſsigns forever

In Witneſs whereof, the ſaid George Washington Preſident of the United States of America, hath cauſed the Seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, and ſigned the ſame with his hand at Philadelphia, the eighteenth day of August in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety ſix and of the Independence of the United States of America the twenty first

(L.S.)

Go Washington

By the Preſident, Timothy Pickering

Secretary of State.

John White was originally intitled to the Bounty land within described as granted to the within named William Pollard who claims under the said John White

War Office

James McHenry

66.

[illegible]

George Washington, President of the United States of America,

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

Know Ye, That in consideration of military service performed by [illegible] to the United States, in the Virginia Line on Continental Establishment, and in pursuance of an Act of the Congress of the United States, passed on the 10th day of August in the year 1790, entitled "An Act to enable the Officers and Soldiers of the Virginia Line on Continental Establishment to obtain titles to certain lands lying northwest of the River Ohio, between the Little Miami and Sciota;" and another Act of the said Congress, passed on the 9th day of June in the year 1794, amendatory of the said Act, there is granted by the said United States unto [illegible]

a certain tract of land, containing [illegible] acres, situate between the Little Miami and Sciota Rivers, northwest of the River Ohio, as by survey, bearing date the [illegible] day of [illegible] in the year one thousand seven hundred [illegible] and more fully appears, bounded and described as follows, TO WIT, [illegible]

with the appurtenances. **To have and to hold** the said tract of land, with the appurtenances unto the said [illegible] and [illegible] heirs and assigns forever.

In Witness whereof, the said George Washington President of the United States of America, hath caused the Seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same with his hand at Philadelphia the [illegible] day of [illegible] in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety five and of the Independence of the United States of America the twenty [illegible]

(L.S.)

G° Washington

By the President, Timothy Pickering

Secretary of State.

[illegible]

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QUEST,Nicholas	5	Dec.	1778	p.58
QUIN,Jeremiah	19	May	1779	p.59

"I,   do swear (or affirm) that I renounce and refuse all allegiance to George the Third, King of Great Britain, his heirs and successors, and that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania as a free and independent State, and that I will not at any time do or cause to be done any matter or thing that will be prejudical or injurious to the freedom and independence thereof, as declared by Congress, and also, that I will discover and make known to some one justice of the peace of said State all treasons or traitorous conspiracies which I now know or hereafter shall know to be formed against this or any of the United States of America."

"Severe penalties were imposed by this law on all who neglected or refused to take the oath. Many of the names which follow are those who took the an active, prominent part in the revolutionary contest, and as a part of the history of the famous era, the record is worth preserving.....

"Not until the adoption of the Constitution of 1790, was the religious test dispensed with......

=============

As it will be preceived, it was not required to subscribe to the oath within the township, or the county, for some of the inhabitants took their oaths in neighboring townships and counties, as did others who took it in the county of Montgomery.

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The following is a list of those who took the Oath of Allegiance, the date and page on which it was recorded may be found in the Pennsylvania Archives Series II, Volume XIV:

"The old Assembly which had adjourned on the 14th of June to meet on the 14th of August, could not obtain a quorum, and adjourned again on the 23rd of September. It then interposed a feeble remonstrance against the invasion of its prerogatives by the Convention, but it was a dying protest.

"The Declaration of Independence had given the old state Government a mortal blow, and it soon expired without a sigh - thus ending forever the proprietary and royal authority in Pennsylvania." Westcott.

The Constitution of 1776 went into immediate operation on its adoption, the 28th of September. The Oath prescribed for members of the Assembly was as objectionable as that required to be taken by the members of the Convention, and political disputes waged warm and bitter. The refusal of the State Navy Board, referred to in the minutes of the body, to take the oath of allegiance to the state, tended to increase the excitement, and this, with the disarrangement of the associators, required the adoption of more stringent matters.

The Legislature, by a general militia law, passed June 13 1777, not only made full provision for the enrollment of all persons fit for military duty, but established a test and oath of allegiance, a measure highly necessary to restrain the insolence of the Tories. The preamble and oath are in these words:

"WHEREAS, From sordid or mercenary motives, of other causes, inconsistent with the happiness of a free and independent people, sundry persons have or may yet be induced to withhold their service and allegiance from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as a free and independent State, as declared by Congress:

"AND WHEREAS, sundry other persons in their several capacities, have, at the risk of their lives and fortunes, or both, rendered great and eminent services in defense and support of the said independence, and may yet continue to do the same, and as both these sorts of persons remain at this time mixed, and in some measure undistinquished from each other, and the disaffected, deriving, undeserved service from the faithful and well affected:

"AND WHEREAS, Allegiance and protection are reciprocal, and those who will not bear the former are not nor ought to be entitled to the benefits of the latter:

"Therefore it is enacted, etc., that all white male inhabitants of the State, except of the counties of Bedford and Westmoreland, above the age of eighteen years, shall, before the 1st day of the ensuing July and in the excepted counties before the 1st day of August, take and subscribe before some justice of the peace, the Oath in the following form:

OATHS of ALLEGIANCE

The Continental Congress, by a general militia law, passed on June 13, 1777, not only made a full provision for the enrollment of all persons fit for military duty, but established a test and oath of allegiance. A measure which was highly necessary to refrain the insolence of the Tories.

There were a great number of Tories in and around Philadelphia, Bucks and Chester Counties. With this act, the Quakers made a strong resistance, and many of the prominent men of that faith were exiled in Virginia, as an example to all who refused to take the oath.

In the Pennsylvania Archives, Series II, Volume III, is this historical Note:

"As early as May 1776, the Continental Congress declared that it was 'irreconcilable to reason and good conscience, that the American people should take oaths for the support of government under the crown of Great Britain,' and it was 'necessary that every kind of authority under the crown should be surpressed."

"The struggle which ensued between those in the Proprietary interest, represented principally by the members of the Assembly and the Whigs of the Revolution, but the plan of the latter for the calling of a Convention was finally successful."

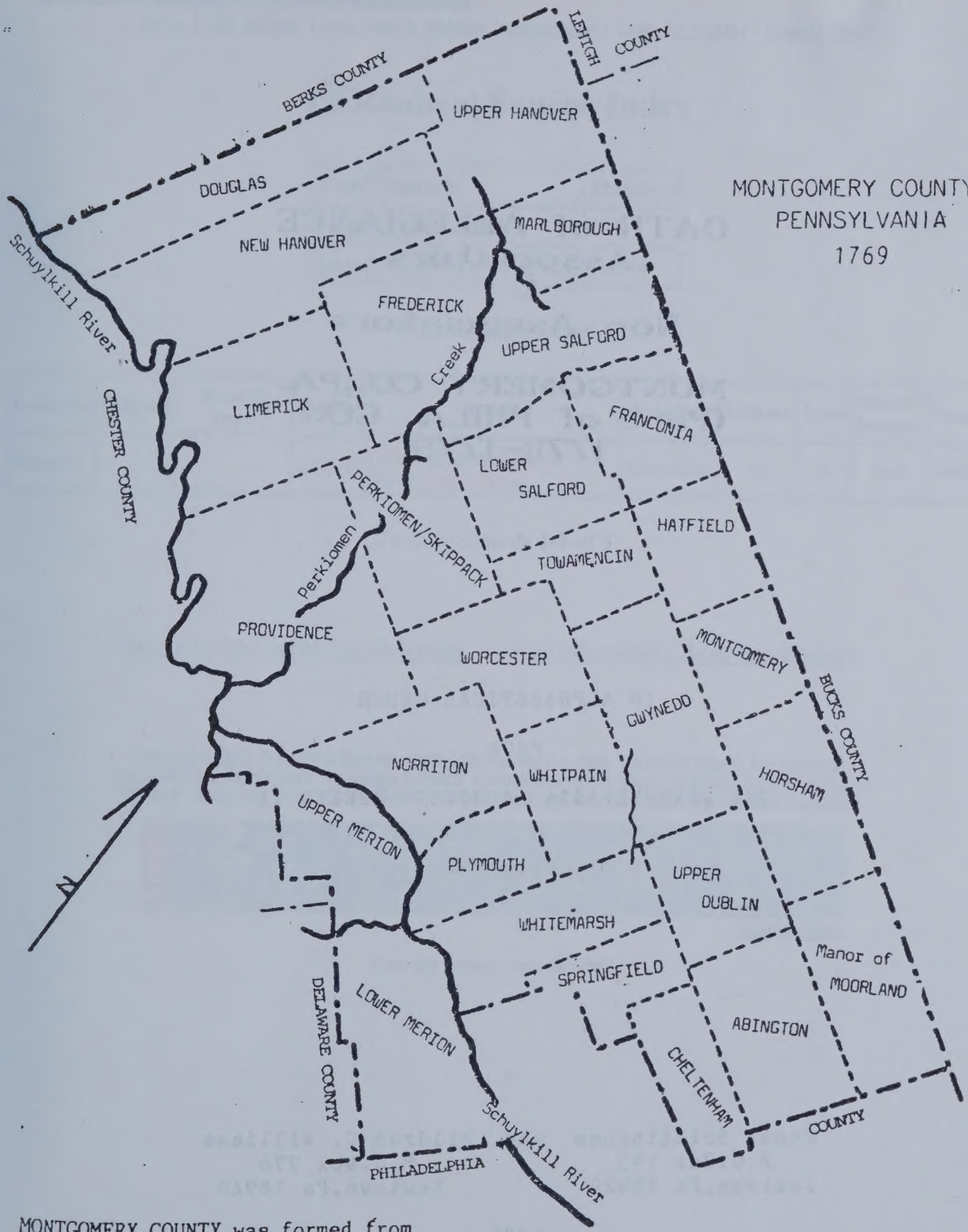
"At a conference of the committees of observation for the different counties held as Carpenter's Hall on the 18th of June 1776, it was resolved that it 'was necessary to call a Provincial convention to form a new government in the authority of the people only,' and the following religious test was proposed to the members thereof:

"I,____________________, do profess in God, the Father and in Jesus Christ His Eternal Son, the true God, and in the Holy Spirit, one God blessed evermore and do acknowledge the sacred Scriptures of the Old and New Testament to be given by Divine inspiration."

"Notwithstanding the spirit of intolerance which actuated the adoption of the oath, immediate efforts were taken for a proper representation of every county in the state. The Convention met on the 15th of July, the members without hesitancy taking the prescribed test, and, during its session it not only discussed and perfected the measures necessary in the adoption of a Constitution, but assumed the supreme authority in the State, and legislated upon matters foreign to the object for which it was convened.

"Among other matters, this body appointed a Council of Safety to carry on the executive duties of the government, approved of the Declaration of Independence, and appointed justices of the peace who were required, before assuming their functions, to each take an oath of renunciation of the authority of George III, and one of allegiance to the State of Pennsylvania.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY
PENNSYLVANIA
1769


LEHIGH COUNTY
BERKS COUNTY
UPPER HANOVER
DOUGLAS
MARLBOROUGH
NEW HANOVER
Schuylkill River
FREDERICK
UPPER SALFORD
Creek
LIMERICK
FRANCONIA
CHESTER COUNTY
LOWER SALFORD
PERKIOMEN/SKIPPACK
HATFIELD
Perkiomen
TOWAMENCIN
PROVIDENCE
MONTGOMERY
WORCESTER
BUCKS COUNTY
GWYNEDD
NORRITON
WHITPAIN
HORSHAM
UPPER MERION
N
PLYMOUTH
UPPER
DUBLIN
WHITEMARSH
Manor of
MOORLAND
SPRINGFIELD
DELAWARE COUNTY
LOWER MERION
ABINGTON
CHELTENHAM
Schuylkill River
COUNTY
PHILADELPHIA

MONTGOMERY COUNTY was formed from
Philadelphia County in 1784

OATH of ALLEGIANCE
Associators
&
Non Associators

MONTGOMERY CO.,PA.
(Part of PHILA. CO.)
1778-1779

IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

FROM

THE PENNSYLVANIA ARCHIVES SERIES II

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Field	Search	Matches
[Any]	**POLLARD**	171
[Any]	**PENNSYLVANIA**	59244

1 Combined Matches

Location	Subject	Record Type	Topic	Article	Periodical	Volume	Issue	Month/ Season	Year
Surname			Pollard	Pollard/Thomas Pollard family, Pennsylvania	Generator	16	8	April	1993

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List of Voters in Portage County, Ohio 1816-1856
Prepared by William Cumming Johnson, Jr.

Pollard

POLL BOOKS OF ELECTION IN PORTAGE COUNTY, OHIO
From Box 1 of C.7.7.1. in Local Government Records

Name	Year	Township	Name	Year	Township
Peterman, David	1851	Nelson	Plumb, Alanson	1851	Streetsboro
Peterson, John	1856	Ravenna	Plumb, Albert	1851	Streetsboro
Pettibone, Alson	1856	Ravenna	Plumb, Edward	1851	Aurora
Pfeil(sic), John	1851	Edinburgh	Plumb, Ferdinand	1851	Aurora
Pfile, Andrew	1851	Edinburgh	Plumb, Fred(eric)k	1851	Streetsboro
Pfile, John	1851	Edinburgh	Plumb, George	1851	Streetsboro
			Plumb, James	1851	Streetsboro
Phelps, A.	1851	Franklin	Plumb, Samuel	1851	Aurora
Phelps, Eber	1844	Franklin	Plumb, Seth	1851	Aurora
Phelps, Isaac	1851	Freedom	Plummer, A. S.	1851	Edinburgh
Phelps, James	1851	Rootstown	Plummer, John	1851	Edinburgh
Phelps, Lewis H.	1851	Shalersv'le	Plummer, Walker	1856	Ravenna
Philips, Benjamin	1844	Franklin	Poe, Adam (4)	1856	Ravenna
Philips, Benj(amin)	1851	Franklin	Poe, Alvan N.	1856	Ravenna
Philips, Jason	(Apr)1816	Richfield	Poe, Andrew	1856	Ravenna
Philips, John	1844	Franklin	Poe, Geo(rge)	1856	Ravenna
Philips, John	1851	Franklin	Poe, W(illia)m L.	1856	Ravenna
Phillips, George	1851	Randolph	Poland, Abner	1851	Deerfield
Phillips, T. G.	1856	Ravenna	Polin, Thornton	1851	Palmyra
Picket, J. R.	1851	Shalersv'le	Pollard, S. N.	1856	Ravenna
Pierce, A.	1844	Franklin	Polley, Milton	1851	Hiram
Pierce, Daniel	1851	Hiram	Pond, David	1816	Mantua
Pierce, Hiram	1851	Nelson	Pond, Jairus	1851	Windham
Pierce, John (2)	1851	Hiram	Pond, L. S.	1844	Franklin
Pierce, John	1851	Shalersv'le	Pond, Stephen	1851	Windham
Pierce, Joseph	1851	Hiram	Pontius, Samuel	1851	Suffield
Pierce, R.	1851	Franklin	Porter, J.	1851	Freedom
Pierce, Rufus (2)	1826	Charlestown	Porter, W.	1851	Freedom
Pierce, Wheaton	1851	Hiram	Post, Henry (3)	1826	Boston
Pierce, W(illia)m	1851	Mantua	Post, O.	1844	Franklin
Pierce, W(illia)m H.(4)	1851	Mantua	Post, O.	1851	Franklin
Pierson, E.	1851	Edinburgh	Potter, James B.	1851	Charlestown
Pifer, John P.	1851	Nelson	Potts, Israel	1851	Suffield
Pifer, Michael	1851	Nelson	Powell, Henry	1851	Mantua
Pike, Harvey	1851	Nelson	Powell, Henry, Jun.	1851	Mantua
Pike, Jeremy	1851	Brimfield	Powers, C. H.	1856	Ravenna
Pike, Lyman	1851	Brimfield	Powers, Orestes (3)	1851	Streetsboro
Pike, Robert	1851	Edinburgh	Powers, W(illia)m	1856	Ravenna
Piles, Jacob	1851	Charlestown	Pownal, A. C.	1851	Deerfield
Pinney, Alge(r)non	1851	Paris	Pownal, Geo(rge)	1816	Palmyra
Pinney, Bidwell	1826	Paris	Pownal, Geo(rge)	1851	Deerfield
Pinney, Bidwell	1851	Paris	Pownal, Isaac E.	1851	Deerfield
Pinney, Ebenezar	1851	Hiram	Pownal, J. J.	1851	Deerfield
Pinney, Edmund	1851	Paris	Pownal, John	1851	Deerfield
Pinney, John M.	1851	Hiram	Pownall, Joseph P.(3)	1851	Deerfield
Pinney, W. H.	1851	Mantua	Pratt, A.	1844	Franklin
Pinny, H.	1851	Freedom	Pratt, A.	1851	Franklin
Pitkin, William T.	1851	Rootstown	Pratt, D.	1844	Franklin
Pitman, Benjamin F.	1851	Charlestown	Pratt, D.	1851	Franklin
Pitman, W(illia)m	1856	Ravenna	Pratt, Henry	1856	Ravenna
Pixley, E. J.	1851	Nelson	Prentice, E. T.	1851	Nelson
Platt, Joseph	1851	Shalersv'le	Prentice, Salmon	1851	Nelson
Plum, Thomas	1851	Mantua	Prentiss, Cyrus	1856	Ravenna

PORTAGE COUNTY OHIO MARRIAGES VOL. 1 1808-1850
Extracted by Mrs. Betty Widger Published by Larry + Cynthia Scheuer

Lampson, Sandford	Pettybone, Gennett	14 Jan 1836
Bissell, Enos	Phelps, Corinthia	3 Jan 1821
Excell, Benjamin Jr.	Phelps, Ellen	10 Nov 1841
Reese, Jacob N.	Phelps, Jane L.	31 Dec 1835
Spencer, Ashabel L.	Phelps, Mary E.	12 Sep 1850
Stevens, Marcus	Phelps, Orpha	9 Nov 1826
Davis, Eli	Phelps, Sarah L.	1 May 1845
Pero, John	Phelps, Susan	14 Feb 1821
Helfort, George	Phile, Rachel	22 Dec 1836
Jones, John B.	Philips, Ann	8 Nov 1842
Sayger, Peter	Philips, Catharine	6 Nov 1836
Wetmore, Daniel	Philips, Elizabeth	11 Jul 1839
Jones, Morgan	Philips, Hannah	6 Mar 1846
Robinson, John	Philips, Harriet	5 May 1847
Oneill, Lewis	Philips, Mary	1 Jan 1845
Wilson, Truman	Philips, Wealthy C.	2 Nov 1848
Ballard, Luther	Phillips, Anna	21 Aug 1833
Jones, Thomas	Phillips, Anna	22 May 1840
Snider, Jacob S.	Phillips, Margaret	30 Sep 1849
Welsh, Augustus	Phillips, Polly	15 Mar 1834
Eddyburn, John	Phippins, Anna	24 Dec 1835
Natman, George	Pickering, Ann	24 Jan 1838
McGowan, George	Pickering, Caroline	17 May 1848
Webb, George N.	Pickering, Catharine	23 Oct 1850
Scranton, Ralph	Pickron, Elizabeth	12 Nov 1835
Hine, William	Pierce, Hester Ann R.	4 Jul 1842
Dean, Francis D.	Pierce, Lodema A.	16 Jun 1844
Lamb, Almon	Pierce, Sophia	2 Jan 1844
Sawyer, Uriah Jr.	Pike, Caroline	3 Jul 1836
White, Joseph	Pike, Leah	22 Mar 1835
Pardy, Marcus F.	Pinney, Barilla	11 Mar 1847
Percival, Chauncey B.	Pinney, Flavia H.	21 Apr 1836
Green, James	Pinney, Laura T.	9 Oct 1829
Bierce, Zenas S.	Pinney, Lucinda M.	24 Apr 1838
Miller, Samuel	Pinney, Philene	30 Nov 1843
Allen, Walter	Pinney, Roxanna	24 Oct 1838
Clackner, Joseph F.	Pinney, Susan	2 Apr 1848
Kenedy, Eber	Pior, Polly	2 Jul 1808
Sackett, Salmon	Pitkin, Betsey	4 Sep 1839
Clark, Ransom H.	Pitkin, Elizabeth C.	4 Jun 1843
Preston, Charles M.	Pitkin, Mara N.	15 Nov 1833
Young, Samuel G.	Pitkin, Mary	24 Apr 1836
Raymond, Silas	Pitkin, Rebecca	16 May 1826
Atkin, Archibald	Pitts, Jane	12 Feb 1844
Steeck, Henry	Platt, Sophia	7 Feb 1839
Hall, Loren	Plimpton, Matilda	21 May 1835
Rawson, Silas	Plum, Almedia	28 Nov 1841
Stanton, William	Plum, Betsey	14 Mar 1842
Cannon, Nelson	Plum, Caroline	7 Aug 1846
Meech, Aaron	Plum, Cordelia	24 Oct 1844
Pease, Henry T.	Plum, Fanny	23 May 1826
Miller, John G.	Plum, Harriet M.	3 Sep 1848
Crooks, Samuel P.	Plumb, Emily	20 Nov 1843
Meach, Aaron	Plumb, Louisa	9 Apr 1835
Wilder, Alva	Plummer, Mary C.	31 Aug 1842
Pegg, Amos	Poland, Hannah	16 Jun 1836
Cox, Charles E.	Poland, Jane	31 Oct 1839
Creek, Jacob	Pollard, Martha	25 Jul 1838

GEAUGA Co, OH MARRIAGES

POLLARD

PINNEY, Renselaer	BURNETT, Perlyette		02 Aug 18
PINNEY, Renssaelar	BURNETT, Perleyette	02 Aug 1842	
PINNEY, Samuel	STANTON, Minerva	09 Feb 1850	
PINNEY, Samuel	STANTON, Minerva		24 Mar 18
PINNEY, Smith	FORD, Betsey C.	23 Nov 1859	
PINNEY, Smith	FORD, Betsey C.		23 Nov 18
PINNEY, Truman C.	ROSE, Jane C.	19 Mar 1863	
PINNEY, Walter S.	SMITH, Mary E.		16 Oct 18
PINROSE, Thomas	AMES, Martha	30 Dec 1828	
PINROSE, Thomas	AMES, Martha		01 Jan 18
PIPHER, Louis B.	MALTBIE, Beryl L.		11 Jul 19
PIPIN, Joseph	TYLER, Inez E.		23 Oct 18
PITCHER, Guidon	FAIRFIELD, Nancy M.	27 Dec 1838	
PITCHER, Gurdon	FAIRFIELD, Nancy M.		01 Jan 18
PITKIN, Amos	BARKER, Phebe		26 Sep 18
PITKIN, Amos A.	MARTIN, Caroline	13 Feb 1861	
PITKIN, Amos A.	MARTIN, Caroline		17 Feb 18
PITKIN, Frederick	TUCKER, Lydia E.	16 Feb 1850	
PITKIN, Frederick S.	FULLER, Lydia E.	29 Oct 1842	
PITKIN, Frederick S.	TUCKER, Lydia E.		17 Feb 18
PITKIN, Frederick S.	FULLER, Lydia E.		03 Nov 18
PITKIN, H.F.	WILLIAMS, Libbie A.		14 Dec 18
PITKIN, Israel	TOWN, Anna		17 Mar 18
PITKIN, Israel B.	TOWNE, Anna	02 Feb 1839	
PITKIN, Israel B.	DUDLEY, Amanda E.	03 Feb 1849	
PITKIN, Israel B.	DUDLEY, Amanda		18 Feb 18
PITKIN, O.H.	SISSON, Minnie		22 Feb 18
PITKIN, O.H.	BOWYER, Anna M.		16 Apr 18
PITKIN, T.S.	HOWE, Lydia	09 May 1851	
PITKIN, Truman L.	HOWE, Lydia		09 May 18
PITNER, Henry	BRIGDEN, Harriet	13 Dec 1839	
PITNER, Henry	BRIGDEN, Harriet		15 Dec 18
PITNER, Henry B.	NEWCOMB, Eliza J.	26 Sep 1866	
PITNER, Henry B.	NEWCOMB, Eliza J.		26 Sep 18
PITNER, Russell L.	DONALDSON, Maud E.		30 Jan 19
PITNER, Russell L.	WHITE, Mame F.		20 May 18
PIXLEY, John	GROSVENOR, Olive	20 Oct 1866	
PIXLEY, John	GROSVENOR, Olive		21 Oct 18
PLAISTED, Charles L.	MAHONEY, Mary A.		02 Sep 18
PLASTRIDGE, Chester	BROWN, Almira	08 Jan 1839	
PLASTRIDGE, Chester	BROWN, Almira		10 Jan 18
PLATEN, Matthias	STILES, Eleanor		30 Sep 18
PLATNER, Mathias	SLITER, Elainor	26 Sep 1835	
PLATNER, Mathias	SLITOR, Eleanor	not done	
PLEASANTS, C.S.	TURNEY, Eunice	25 Aug 1829	
PLEUR, M.J.	SACKETT, Annie M.		24 Dec 18
PLEVNAY, Ladius	BEEBE, Grace		14 Aug 19
PLUM, Henry	BOYD, Martha A.	26 Oct 1867	
PLUM, Henry	BOYD, Martha		06 Nov 18
PLUMB, Frank	REED, Augusta O.	01 May 1867	
PLUMLEY, Edward	HAVEN, Alvena		12 Dec 19
PLUMLEY, Willard	MORSE, Sally	10 Oct 1860	
PLUMLY, Frank	REED, Augusta O.		01 May 18
PLUMLY, Willard	MORSE, Sally		16 Oct 18
PLYMPTON, Allured	CUMMINGS, Eliza		07 Sep 18
PLYMPTON, Edward	LADD, Marcia		12 Jan 18
POATS, David	FENNER, Almira	03 Nov 1830	
POATS, David	FENNER, Almira		04 Nov 18
POGSLEY, Joseph	WOOLEY, Ann		18 Sep 18
POLLARD, David S.	AKINS, Mary	02 May 1842	
POLLARD, David S.	AKINS, Mary		02 May 18
POLLARD, Nelson	WRIGHT, Hannah M.	28 Dec 1840	
POLLARD, Nelson	WRIGHT, Hannah M.		13 Jan 18
POLLOCK, Norman	SHANOWER, Bertha		27 Jun 19

41	1504	1504	MCKIBBEN	Ruth	27	F			
42	1504	1504	MCKIBBEN	John W.	1	M			

CENSUS YR: 1850 STATE or TERRITORY: OH COUNTY: Pike DIVISION: Pebble Twp. RE
REFERENCE: "William O'Dell, Nov. 13, 1850, District 117"

LN	HN	FN	LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	AGE	SEX	RACE	OCCUP.	VAL.
1	1505	1505	MCKIBBEN	John	76	M		farmer	100
2	1505	1505	MCKIBBEN	Martha	65	F			
3	1505	1505	MCKIBBEN	Matthew	20	M		farmer	
4	1505	1505	MCKIBBEN	David	17	M		farmer	
5	1505	1505	MCKIBBEN	Margaret	16	F			
6	1505	1505	MCKIBBEN	Hannah	14	F			
7	1505	1505	MCKIBBEN	Patty	8	F			
8	1505	1505	MCKIBBEN	Henry	6	M			
9	1506	1506	STULL	James	37	M		Farmer	
10	1506	1506	STULL	Elizabeth	32	F			
11	1506	1506	STULL	Mary A.	15	F			
12	1506	1506	STULL	Alvira	15	F			
13	1506	1506	STULL	Sellena	12	F			
14	1506	1506	STULL	Eliza	10	F			
15	1506	1506	STULL	Samuel	5	M			
16	1506	1506	STULL	Elizabeth	3	F			
17	1506	1506	STULL	Nancy	1	F			
18	1507	1507	RUSSELL	James	65	M		farmer	
19	1507	1507	RUSSELL	Nancy	59	F			
20	1507	1507	RUSSELL	Samuel	29	M			
21	1508	1508	FORCUM	Joshua	56	M		farmer	
22	1508	1508	FORCUM	Rebecca	43	F			
23	1508	1508	FORCUM	Mary A.	19	F			
24	1508	1508	FORCUM	Sarah E.	18	F			
25	1508	1508	FORCUM	William H.	14	M			
26	1508	1508	FORCUM	Rebecca	8	F			
27	1508	1508	FORCUM	"Joshua, Jr."	3	M			
28	1509	1509	POLLARD	Andrew	28	M		farmer	
29	1509	1509	POLLARD	Catherine	17	F			
30	1509	1509	POLLARD	James	3	M			
31	1509	1509	POLLARD	Allen	8	M			
32	1510	1510	CODER	James	33	M		farmer	
33	1510	1510	CODER	Baretta	27	F			
34	1510	1510	CODER	John H.	10	M			
35	1510	1510	CODER	Jane E.	7	F			
36	1510	1510	CODER	Sarah A.	4	F			
37	1510	1510	CODER	Newton I.	2	M			
37	1510	1510	CODER	Thomas	8/12	M			
39	1511	1511	POLLARD	Jonathon	53	M		farmer	
40	1511	1511	POLLARD	Nancy	33	F			
41	1511	1511	POLLARD	Esrel	12	M			
42	1511	1511	POLLARD	Pleasant G.	10	M			

CENSUS YR: 1850 STATE or TERRITORY: OH COUNTY: Pike DIVISION: Pebble Twp. RE
REFERENCE: "William O'Dell, Nov. 13, 1850, District 117"

LN	HN	FN	LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	AGE	SEX	RACE	OCCUP.	VAL.
1	1511	1511	POLLARD	Robert	7	M			
2	1511	1511	POLLARD	James	15	M			
3	1511	1511	POLLARD	Catherine	20	F			
4	1511	1511	POLLARD	John	32	M			
5	1511	1511	POLLARD	William	24	M		farmer	
6	1511	1511	POLLARD	Sarah	26	F			
7	1512	1512	TAYLOR	Washington	29	M		farmer	700
8	1512	1512	TAYLOR	Johanna	21	F			

IKE CO, OHIO 1850 CENSUS

397B	23	PILLERS	Rebecca	25	Ohio	pg0391b.txt
397B	30	PILLERS	Thomas	5	Ohio	pg0391b.txt
274A	5	PLUMB	Lydia	21	Ohio	pg0272a.txt
394B	20	PLUMSTER	Benjamin	59	New York	pg0391b.txt
368B	31	POLLARD	Allen	8	Ohio	pg0367b.txt
368B	28	POLLARD	Andrew	28	Ohio	pg0367b.txt
368B	29	POLLARD	Catherine	17	Ohio	pg0367b.txt
369A	3	POLLARD	Catherine	20	Ohio	pg0367b.txt
368B	41	POLLARD	Esrel	12	Ohio	pg0367b.txt
369A	2	POLLARD	James	15	Ohio	pg0367b.txt
368B	30	POLLARD	James	3	Ohio	pg0367b.txt
369A	4	POLLARD	John	32	Ohio	pg0367b.txt
368B	39	POLLARD	Jonathon	53	Pennsylvania	pg0367b.txt
368B	40	POLLARD	Nancy	33	Ohio	pg0367b.txt
368B	42	POLLARD	Pleasant G.	10	Ohio	pg0367b.txt
369A	1	POLLARD	Robert	7	Ohio	pg0367b.txt
369A	6	POLLARD	Sarah	26	Ohio	pg0367b.txt
369A	5	POLLARD	William	24	Ohio	pg0367b.txt
354B	9	POLLY	Mary A.	23	Ohio	pg0343a.txt
354B	8	POLLY	Randall	24	Ohio	pg0343a.txt
335B	25	POQGS	J. N.	25	Ohio	pg0330b.txt
296A	7	PORMER	Martha J.	52	Virginia	pg0284a.txt
398B	42	PORTER	Airie	8	Ohio	pg0391b.txt
399A	1	PORTER	Catherine	46	Ohio	pg0391b.txt
394B	26	PORTER	Elizabeth	18	Ohio	pg0391b.txt
398B	39	PORTER	Jacob	43	Ohio	pg0391b.txt
374A	18	PORTER	John	2	Ohio	pg0367b.txt
398B	41	PORTER	Rachel	11	Ohio	pg0391b.txt
398B	40	PORTER	Sally	46	Pennsylvania	pg0391b.txt
394B	25	PORTER	Samuel	24	Ohio	pg0391b.txt
374A	17	PORTER	Sarah	24	Ohio	pg0367b.txt
374A	16	PORTER	Thomas	25	Ohio	pg0367b.txt
358A	30	POTTER	Eliza	35	Ohio	pg0355a.txt
358A	31	POTTER	Pheba	10	Ohio	pg0355a.txt
358A	29	POTTER	William	41	Rhode Island	pg0355a.txt
349A	1	POUMAN	Moses	25	Ohio	pg0343a.txt
349A	3	POUMAN	Nancy	2	Ohio	pg0343a.txt
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361B	33	POWELSON	Abraham	31	Ohio	pg0355a.txt
362A	18	POWELSON	Catherine	2/12	Ohio	pg0355a.txt
362A	12	POWELSON	Elizabeth	43	Kentucky	pg0355a.txt
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362A	15	POWELSON	John	9	Ohio	pg0355a.txt
362A	16	POWELSON	Liston	5	Ohio	pg0355a.txt
362A	13	POWELSON	Milton	15	Ohio	pg0355a.txt
362A	17	POWELSON	Sylvestor	2	Ohio	pg0355a.txt
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301B	23	PRICE	John	20	Ohio	pg0297a.txt
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264A	40	PRICE	John	4	Ohio	pg0261a.txt
315B	38	PRICE	John	56	Virginia	pg0308a.txt
349B	11	PRICE	John W.	22	.	pg0343a.txt
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POLLARD

Genealogies of
VIRGINIA FAMILIES

From Tyler's Quarterly
Historical and Genealogical Magazine

Volume III
Pinkethman – Tyler

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POLLARD FAMILY.

Communicated by Hon. John Garland Pollard.

[Copy of a document sent by Robt. Pollard of Hanover to Robt. Pollard of Richmond. Mailed at Beaver Dam (Va.) June 20, 1833. The original is in possession of Rev. Dr. Rob't Douglas Roller, Charleston, W. Va.]

"The following statement is the best information I have been able to obtain respecting the Pollard family. The first of the family came from France, but was born in Great Britain. Settled in King & Queen County, and was buried in the neighborhood of Bruington meeting house on the land now (1833) owned by Mr. Edward Fox,—had three sons and — daughters.

First. One of the sons went to sea and was not heard from.

Second. Joseph, another son, born 1701, settled in the upper part of King & Queen County; between 1750 and 1754 removed to Goochland, and had two sons and six daughters: William & Thomas, the sons. The daughters Sarah, Ann, Francis, Elizabeth, Jane and Mildred.

Third. William Pollard settled in Hanover Co.; 5 sons and 5 daughters were his children that arrived to the age of 21 years. His sons Joseph, William, Robert, Benjamin, and Thomas, his daughters Elizabeth, Mary, Mildred, Jane, and Susanna. The surviving children (1833) are Joseph, Robert, Benjamin, Mary and Susanna.

Elizabeth married Todd—left children.

Mary married Austin—no children.

Mildred married Martin—one child.

Jane—unmarried.

Susanna married Kelso—one son.

Fourth. Thomas, the other son of Joseph, settled in Fairfax, and late in life removed to Kentucky; had four sons, Joseph, Thomas, Robert and Benjamin and 6 daughters Fanny, Sally, Priscilla, Mildred, Elizabeth and Jane.

Fifth. The daughters of the first mentioned Pollard not ascertained, but one married a Pendleton, who had a son Major Benjamin Pendleton, who lived and died at an advanced age in King & Queen County, and most of his descendants still reside in King and Queen County. The daughters of the first named Pendleton married Thomas, Chapman, Harwood and Pigg.

Sixth. Robert another son of the first named Pollard and brother to the said Joseph settled in King and Queen near Bruington meeting house, and said Robert had 4 sons and 4 daughters.

Seventh. The daughters of Joseph Pollard. (Born 1701)

Sarah married Judge Pendleton, no child.

Ann married Taylor, one son & one daughter.

Francis married Rogers, 4 sons & daughters.

Elizabeth married Meriwether, 2 Sons & daughters.

Jane married Dandridge, afterwards Underwood—no child.

Mildred married E. Pendleton Jr., 2 sons & 5 daughters.

Eighth. Robert (the brother of Joseph)—his children, Robert died young, leaving two sons Richard and Robert, Richard died in King & Queen, had two sons and six daughters. Robert died in King William, had 4 sons and 4 daughters. Richard, another son, removed to Culpeper.

Ninth. John, another son, died in King and Queen, had 7 sons and 2 daughters.

Tenth. Benjamin, another son, settled in Norfolk and had one son and one daughter.

Eleventh. Daughters, one married Mitchel lived in Mecklenburg.

One married Gaines lived in Orange.

One married Smith lived in King & Queen.

One married Garlick lived in King and Queen.

The records of the County Court of King & Queen beeing destroyed, no information could be obtained, but Mr. Joseph Pollard, of King & Queen County, assisted me in assertaining our ancestors and connections which I think may generally be relied on as correct.

(Signed) Robert Pollard
June 11, 1833.

Ann Taylor's son, the late Col. John Taylor of Caroline,—his sister married Col. Phillip Johnson, of Caroline, was married in the year 1771, and removed some years afterwards to Kentucky.

Francis Rogers two sons, Edmund & Thomas, removed to Kentucky, probably still alive.

Mildred Pendleton's sons resided in Caroline. John, the eldest, died leaving several sons; one is the Clerk of Caroline. Edmund the other son now living in Caroline.

(Signed) Ro. Pollard.

Dr. Sir

The foregoing is forwarded to you at the request of my brother Benjamin of Hanover."

Yr. Mo. Obt.
(Signed) Robert Pollard.

Notes—

The facts here given, so far as they relate to the same persons, are in keeping with statements made by Col John Pollard in his account of the Pollard Family written in 1870 and found in *Wm & Mary Quarterly* Vol XV., p. 64, also with the *Pollard Family Tree* in the Va State Library and with the will of Joseph Pollard, published in *Wm & Mary Quarterly* Vol. II., (2nd S.) p. 162

Among the well known living men descended from the Pollards mentioned in the foregoing statement are:

Former U. S. Senator Oscar W. Underwood from Francis Pollard mentioned paragraph 7

Henry T. Wickham and Henry Taylor, lawyers of Richmond, Va., from Ann Pollard mentioned same paragraph

Benj Alsop, of Richmond, from Thomas Pollard, mentioned in paragraph 3.

Jno. Garland Pollard from Joseph Pollard, mentioned the same paragraph.

Edward A. Pollard, author of the "Lost Cause" and Henry Rives Pollard were descendants of Richard Pollard, mentioned in paragraph 8.

Richard Pollard was, under appointment President Jackson, in charge of d' affaires of the United States in Chile, 1836 See his letter in Wm & Mary Quarterly Vol 8 (2nd S) p 46.

* * *

POLLARD FAMILY*

Mrs. Charles W. Dixon to Henry R. Pollard

Douglas, Arkansas
Oct 3, 1921

My dear Mr. Pollard:

I saw your name and address in the *Virginia Magazine of History & Biography*, and that is why I take the liberty of writing you and I trust you will pardon my intrusion. My ancestor, James Gaines, Jr., the son of James Gaines, Sr. and Mary Pendleton, (James Sr. died in 1781, & Mary in 1803) married Mildred Pollard in Virginia. As I do know that they had children born between 1760 and 1770, & a son, *Abner*, was born in 1766, I feel that you, perhaps, have a history of the fine old Pollard family and can be of some assistance to me, if you have the time,—& rest assured, I shall be most grateful for any information you may give me. I want the history of the Pollard family from Mildred Pollard back as far as it goes in that line. Also date of her birth, marriage & death, including date of James Gaines, Jr., birth & death. There is a tradition that he fought in the Revolution—have you any record of this in your record.

My husband is a member of the N. C. Society in Genealogy for the sake of our only son.

Abner Gaines, son of Mildred and James, Jr., b. 1766, married Elizabeth Matthews, & moved from Charlotte Co., Va., when Maj. John Pollard Gaines (their son) was a boy. Hoping to have an early reply, and that you will not hesitate to notify me as to the charges for this if there are any.

Yours very truly,
Mrs. Chas. W. Dixon.

Henry R. Pollard to Mrs. Charles W. Dixon.

31 October, 1921

My dear Madam:—

Your favor of the 3rd inst., was duly received but on account of the pressure of business I have not been able to give due consideration of how your inquiries had best be answered, confronted as I am with so little information which would enable me to give a satisfactory reply or one that would aid you in the quest you are in pursuit of. After considering the matter, I concluded that the best I could do would be to send you a copy of the History of King and Queen County, Virginia, written by my cousin and brother-in-law, Rev. Alfred Bagby, D. D., of this City and though he is now in his 93rd year, his mental faculties are unabated and his memory in many things reliable far beyond what would be expected of one of his age. This book, which I send you by parcel post, contains much information concerning the history of your ancestors and in order that you may readily refer to what I think affords that information, at least in part, I have taken the time to re-examine it and make notation of the names and family connections which relate to the descendants of the intermarriage between Joseph Pollard and his wife Priscilla, who was Miss Holmes of Caroline County, and of that marriage there were nine children, two sons and seven daughters. One of the latter, Mildred, spoken of frequently as Milly, intermarried with Col. Edmund Pendleton, a nephew of Judge Edmund Pendleton, who left no descendants, each of whom figured prominently in public affairs immediately before and after the Revolutionary War. Edmund Pendleton was a Colonel in the Revolutionary War and was an intimate friend and advisor of Washington in military affairs, and his descendants of the marriage mentioned are numerous and I have practically no knowledge at my command as to their names or prominence except that furnished by the volume

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*For information in regard to Pollard Family, see *William and Mary Quarterly*, Vol. VII, 102, 103, 104; X, 202; XV,* 64-69. (See *Genealogies of Virginia Families: From the William and Mary College Quarterly Historical Magazine* (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc.), Vol. IV, pp. 129-134.)

referred to above. Their descendants are frequently mentioned in that book and I have made notation of the pages on which those references are made, and they will be given in an addenda to this letter.

I never had the pleasure of meeting with any of the Gaines family, but I frequently heard my father and mother speak of this family as people of great worth and as leading citizens of the County of King and Queen, Va. John Gaines was an intimate lawyer friend of my father, who was also a lawyer, and his brother, Harry Gaines of Woodlawn, where he lived and where his wife, who was Miss Muse, conducted a very popular female seminary which my mother, Miss Juliet Jeffries, attended as a pupil and to whom she was much attached. See History of the Gaines Family by Rev. Chas. R. Ryland, D. D., on page 335-6 of the book, and in the same connection see data concerning the Fleet family on page 334, and concerning the Garnett family on page 337.

The only descendant of Col. Edmund Pendleton whom I intimately knew was Mrs. Anne Woolfolk, who before her marriage was Anne Turner and whose mother was a granddaughter of Col. Edmund Pendleton. I knew her practically all her life. She was a native of Caroline County and was universally recognized as one of the most, if not the most, popular young woman in her native and adjoining counties. She left no issue. I have her picture, taken at the age of about seventy, which bespeaks her beauty even at that age. She died in this City about three years ago and was an intimate and loved relative of ours, and Mrs. Pollard was especially devoted to her and had her frequently as a visitor in our family. Mrs. H. R. Pollard, Jr., my oldest son's wife, was at her bedside when she died as a devoted and intimate friend. If you wish this picture copied and sent you I can do so but I am really afraid to trust such a treasure to the mails.

For information concerning my own life, the volume sent largely sets it forth and it need not be repeated here except to say that I am now at the age of 76 years, or will be on the 28th proximo, and am still serving as City Attorney of Richmond, having served as such since the year 1898.

With assurances of high esteem, I remain

Sincerely yours,
H. R. Pollard.

Memoranda of page references in History of King and Queen County of Virginia, by Rev. Alfred Bagby, D. D., to Genealogy concerning the Pollard, Pendleton, Gaines and other families.

22, 49, 51-2, 55, 71, 72, 77, 82, 83, 87, 103, 121, 132, 135, 140, 141-2-3-5, 155, 165, 173, 177, 242-3, 249, 291-3, 298, 306, 310, 323, 333-4-5-6-7, 341, 342, 345, 356, 359, 363, 366, 367, 371, 378, 379, 380, 381, 385, 386, 389, 398.

Since writing the above, I find that President Madison in his last message to congress concerning the conduct of certain military operations in the War of 1812 refers to Brigadier General Gaines, whom I have no doubt was a descendant from ancestors of King and Queen County, Va., but I have no definite information at hand by which this fact can be sustained. H. R. P.

* * *

POLLARD FAMILY REGISTER.

(Communicated.)

The following is a copy of the births of the children of my father Robert Pollard taken from a manuscript in his handwriting found in an old Bible.

Nov. 17, 1776—Ann Pollard
Jan. 17, 1779—Caty Pollard
Apr. 16, 1781—Sally Pollard
Jan. 1, 1783—Robert Pollard
Apr, 12, 1784—Patsy Pollard
Mar. 7, 1786—Benjamin Pollard
Mar. 26, 1788—James Pollard
Feb. 17, 1790—Edward Pollard
Aug. 26, 1792—John Camm Pollard

Decem. 27, 1793—Elizabeth Pollard
Aug. 27, 1793—Richard Pollard

Teste

Ro. Pollard

This 20 day Mar 1841.

Edward Pollard died the 19 Oct. 1843 at sunset.

John Camm Pollard died on 3rd Aug 1835.

The following is taken from the family record of Ro. Pollard, Jr. Mar.

On Thursday Jan. 19, 1809 Ro. Pollard jr son of Ro. Pollard & Martha his wife to Evelyn Byrd daughter of Captain Byrd Chamberlayne & Elizabeth his wife by Rev. J. D. Blair.

Children
Robert Byrd Pollard born Jan 3, 1810 died 12 Mar. 1842
Evelyn Vidal Pollard born Apr. 27, 1811 died Oct. 5, 1815
Maria Ellen born May 8, 1813 died May 30, 1818
Evelyn Byrd Pollard born Feb. 27, 1816 died Apd. 7, 1839
William George Apr. 2, 1818 died
James Otway May 6, 1820 died
Eliza Dandridge Aug. 7, 1822 died
Mary Ellen Feb. 8, 1825
Edward Spotswood September 19, 1827 died Mar 26, 1831
Lucy Rosalie Feb. 22, 1830 died Mar 27, 1831
Edward Spotswood born July 7, 1832—

Died at Zoar, King William Co., on Thursday the 19th of June 1856 Ro. Pollard aged 73 yrs 5 mos 19 days

Died at Zoar King Wm Co., on Monday Mar 9, 1863, Evelyn Byrd Pollard consort of Ro Pollard aged 73 yrs & ten days

(Furnished by Mrs. T. D. Moncure of Aylett, Va. in 1900.)

THE ANTECEDENTS OF RICHARD POWELL, OF AMHERST COUNTY, VIRGINIA

By (Mrs. Philip W.) M. W. Hiden

The name Powell (originally Ap Howell) is of Welsh derivation and not uncommon in Virginia. The aim of this article, based on data collected for some fifteen years, is to trace the descent of Richard Powell from his immigrant Powell ancestor, separating him clearly from others of the name. The placements hereinafter made are the results of much thought and study.

On June 10, 1637, Thomas Powell patented 100 acres in Upper Norfolk County on the south side of the Nansemond River "50a. for his own and 50a. for the personal adv [enture] of a servt." (Nugent, C. &. P., p. 76.) On the same day (*Id.*) he patented 200 acres "1 mi. from plantation of sd Powell," which would lead to the inference that he had settled there earlier and that these two patents were additions to acreage already in his possession. It seems most likely that he is the Thomas Powell (Hotten's "Original Lists," p. 236) who appears in the 1625 Muster taken after the Massacre, as one of the servants of Capt. Ralph Hamor then living at Hog Island and who states that he came over in the Seaflower. This boat is elsewhere listed as arriving in 1621. There is a distance of some forty miles between Hog Island and the locality in which he was settled in 1637, but we know the settlements around Nansemond River were later than those closer to Jamestown. Hog Island, lying across the river, was settled by 1608, possibly even 1607, and is near enough to Jamestown for signal fires to be used as a means of communication. If the enormous holly tree, over four hundred years old, according to experts, that stands on Hog Island close to the river, could only speak, how greatly our knowledge of these early days would be increased! This Thomas Powell is not the person of that name listed in Hotten (p. 263) as living on the Eastern Shore, and having come in the "Sampson," 1618. The descendants of that Thomas can be traced thru Accomack and Northampton County records, and are entirely distinct.

Abraham Peltree, on Feb. 25, 1638/9 (C. & P., p. 102) patented 50 acres in the Upper County of New Norfolk within Nansemond River "n. towards the land of Thomas Powell." Since we are interested in Thomas's neighbors as well as in Thomas himself, we pause to give what the records show about Abraham. He appears in the Muster (Hotten's "Original Lists," p. 248) as "Abraham Pelteare aged 14 in the Swan 1624" and servant to John Hazard, of Elizabeth City. He figures too in the "Minutes of the Council and General Court," p. 109, when the petition of his widowed mother, Margaret Pelteere, was presented on Aug. 28, 1626, to the court. In this,

VIRGINIA/WEST VIRGINIA GENEALOGICAL DATA FROM REVOLUTIONARY WAR PENSION AND BOUNTY LAND WARRANT RECORDS

POLLARD

Volume 4 -- Nabors through Rymer

Compiled By

Patrick G. Wardell
Lt. Col., U.S. Army Retired

1994

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Volume 2 -- Dabbs through Hyslop
Volume 3 -- Iams through Myres

Virginians & West Virginians, 1607-1870, Vol. 1

Virginians & West Virginians, 1607-1870, Vol. 2

Virginians & West Virginians, 1607-1870, Vol. 3

War of 1812: Virginia Bounty Land and Pension Applications

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FOREWORD

This book is the fourth of several volumes of genealogical data relative to Virginia people and to their families that has been extracted from some 2,670 reels of microfilm at the US National Archives. Family history researchers can view the complete records at the the National Archives or may obtain copies of the microfilms by mail or may purchase reels for home viewing. For the convenience of users of this volume, pertinent microfilm reel and file numbers for each serviceman's record are indicated.

Most of the bounty land warrant records for Revolutionary War servicemen were destroyed by fires in Washington, DC, in 1800 and 1814. However, the pension records are fairly complete and they are replete with excellent source data. Records include affidavits of the applicants and their witnesses, local court actions, Congressional actions, extracts from family bibles, discharge papers, service certificates, marriage certificates, as well as letters from descendants requesting data on Revolutionary War ancestors. Those letters often contained additional genealogical data which is also provided herein.

This book includes not only data on the men who entered the Army or the Sea Service from Virginia but also those who entered from other states or countries but were born, married, or lived at one time in Virginia or had members of their families reside in Virginia before or after the Revolutionary War.

Not all of the Revolutionary War veterans or their widows or family members applied for pensions or bounty land warrants. Those who did apply were not always successful for various reasons, such as insufficient proof of service or marriage, or failure to submit the required documents or forms to the National Pension Office, or to the Government Land Office. In some cases, the veteran or his spouse died before the pension or

warrant could be approved. The mails at the time being slow and government bureaucracy being even slower, considerable time passed between application and approval. Many frustrated applicants solicited the help of their Congressmen to speed up the process. Proof of marriage was often difficult to obtain because of the loss of public records, particularly in Virginia where fire destroyed courthouses in a number of counties. Affidavits from witnesses to service or marriage were often difficult or impossible to obtain when the applicants were of advanced age or had moved out of state.

There were, of course, fraudulent claims. Some were discovered when the claims were made, while others were found out later. Some people who had been awarded pensions were dropped from the rolls as a result.

Laws for receiving pensions and bounty land were not consistent, since Congress made a number of changes after the first awards were allowed. Consequently, some claimants who were initially rejected were able to submit a successful claim later. However, some who waited too long missed out because of a rules change.

The reader's attention is invited to the many variations in the spelling of names, which was prevalent in those early days. When looking for a particular surname, the reader should also look for similar sounding names; e.g. ALLEN vs. ALLAN, STEWART vs STUART, BRIAN vs BRYAN, NEAL vs NEILL, or CAREY vs CARY.

Variations in ages of the claimants from one court appearance or affadavit to another were prevalent. Not having public records of births in those times, as well as the failing memory of elderly and aged claimants and witnesses, were the main causes of discrepancies.

Some of the microfilmed documents were very difficult to read, especially when the handwriting of the preparers of court documents or family bible entries was poor, or the ink was badly faded or blotched. The compiler of this book often was obliged to make an educated guess as to the names and dates recorded.

An index which lists all people who are not the subject of an entry is provided. Women are listed by both maiden and married names, when known.

This work is a companion piece to the book, WAR OF 1812: VIRGINIA BOUNTY LAND & PENSION APPLICANTS, by the same compiler, published by HERITAGE BOOKS, INC, in 1987.

General Abbreviations

adm	administrator
ae	age
aec	age about
afb	applied for bounty land warrant
AFF	affidavit
afp	applied for pension
AKA	also known as
b	born
bc	born about
BLAR	bounty land application rejected
BLW	bounty land warrant
bro	brother
c	about
ch	child, children
co	county
d	daughter
dd	died
decd	deceased
desc	descendant
esf	entered service from
f	father
gdc	grandchild(ren)
gdd	granddaughter
gdf	grandfather
gdm	grandmother
gds	grandson
gtd	granted
h	husband
JP	justice of the peace
KIA	killed in action
liv	living
LWT	last will and testament
m	mother
MB	marriage bond
ML	marriage license
mbnn	mentioned but not named
md	married
mns	mentions
mvd	moved
NKG	no kinship given
o	of (used with /)
PAR	pension application rejected
PN	pension, pensioned
POW	prisoner of war
QLF	query letter in pension or bounty land warrant record
R	microfilm reel number for record
recd	received
res	resident, residence
RW	Revolutionary War
s	son
sis	sister
sol	soldier
sub	substitute
surv	surviving
svc	military service
w	wife
wid	widow

Volume 5 will start with SACREY, Isaac, Reel #2108

POE, Henry W, b 1758 Culpeper Co, VA; esf 1777 Chatham Co, NC, res Wilkes Co, NC in NC regiment; mvd c1814 to Sullivan Co TN, where afp 1821, when had w (2nd) & an orphaned ch, all ch by 1st w having already left home; afp there 1832; PAR both times, deserted RW unit in 1782. F-R8294 R1945

John, esf 1777 Winchester, VA, in VA regiment; PN ae 60 Ross Co, OH, 1818; res there 1820, when eldest dd mbnn & twins ae 13 liv with him; QLF 1932 from Miss Bertha POE, Franklin, IN, states a RW sol John POE dd Johnson Co, IN, & his descendants there claim he drew RW PN. F-S40287 R1945

Virgil, esf Spotsylvania Co, VA, in 2nd VA Regiment; PN 1811 for disability from hip wound at Battle of Germantown; PN ae 62 Franklin Co, KY, 1820, occupation farmer, when only family was w. F-S35565 R1945

POENIX, Overton, see PEONIX, Overton. F-W5550 R1945

POGE, William, see POAGE, William. F-W8502 R1945

POHON, William, b 9/1/1757 London, England; came to America ae 18; esf 1780 res on Holston River, VA, in VA regiment; afp 1832 Bullitt Co, KY, & PAR; liv in poverty Shepherdsville, KY, 1840 when wrote his US Senator & Congressman for help. F-R8298 R1945

POINDEXTER, Chapman, b 1760 Louisa Co, VA, where esf 1780 in VA regiment; res after RW Albemarle Co, VA, thence Halifax Co, VA, thence Henry Co, VA, thence Hawkins Co, TN, thence Grainger Co, TN where PN 1832; dd 5/21/51 Mooresburg, Hawkins Co, TN; md 7/18/1815 Elizabeth RUNNELLS in VA; wid PN ae 59 Grainger Co, TN, 1854; ch births: Talton 6/2/1816, Sarah 12/20/17, John M 5/16/19, & William 4/2/23; wid gtd BLW38575 Grainger Co, TN, 1855 ae 70; res 1861-65 Hawkins Co, TN, with s-in-law Joseph GILL; PN restored there 1866; res there 1868; John POINDEXTER (NKG) referred to in 1846 as decd. F-W26327 R1945

David, b 3/17/1760 Louisa Co, VA, where esf 1778-79, sub for f, in VA regiment; mvd c1793 to Rockingham Co, NC, then to Stokes Co, NC, where PN 1833; QLF states sol md c1780 Miss CHISHOLN. F-S3723 R1945

Thomas, b 5/25/1760 Louisa Co, VA, on Elk Creek, where esf 1776 in VA regiment; res KY after RW for short time, then to near Green Springs, Louisa Co, VA, where PN 1837; clergyman Walker TIMBERLAKE of Albemarle Co, VA, & James MORRIS of Louisa Co, VA AFF latter Co then per Co judge Richmond TERRELL & Co court clerk John HUNTER; sol bro James (b 6/5/1765) AFF there then ae 72, per Co JP Nathan MILLS; sol dd there 4/10/43; md there 3/18/1790 or 3/28/1790 Sarah RAGLAND; wid PN there 1846 ae 70, per Co JP William OVERTON; wid eldest ch Lucy; wid s Edward AFF there then f family bible says f md Sarah 3/28/1790, per Co court clerk John HUNTER; Frances SERGEANT AFF there 1846 her s William (b 10/5/1790) was sucking infant when sol d Lucy also sucking infant, per AFF witness Benjamin WALDROP; wid gtd BLW 26961 there 1855, per witness James M HART & W J WINSTON; Co court clerk David M HUNTER certified that sol & w Sarah

POINDEXTER (continued)

md 3/18/1790 by Reverend John LASLEY; MB for sol & Sarah/Sally RAGLAND dated 3/24/1790, signed by John MICHIE, & witnessed by John POINDEXTER Jr, per certification 1846 by Louisa Co clerk/o court John HUNTER; Nathaniel SNELSON AFF ae 74 there 1837 he served in RW with sol, per Co JP David RICHARDSON; Nelson HARRIS AFF there then ae 79 he served in RW with sol, per Co JP John B SHELTON; Thomas BIBB AFF there then aec 84 he served in RW with sol per Co JP Charles JONES; QLF 1928 from desc Mrs Eleanor Hackett DURNING, Dallas, TX; QLF says sol bro George was b 1759-60, was governor of MS, & was US senator from MS. F-W5556 R1945

POLAND, Peter, b 10/1760 Hunterdon Co, NJ; mvd to Shepherdstown, VA where esf 1778 in VA regiment; res there after RW for 20 years, then to Cresaptown, MD, then c1814 to Greene Co, PA, where afp 1834; PAR. F-R8300 R1945

POLEN, William, b 10/14/1762 NJ; esf 1779, res near Shepherdstown, Berkeley Co, VA, in VA regiment; PN 1832 Delaware Co IN; d 2/19/1837 leaving wid mbnn. F-S32453 R1945

POLLARD, Absolem/Absalom, esf 1776 Culpeper Co, VA, in 2nd VA Regiment; PN aec 69 Garrard Co, KY 1839; dd there 8/29/35 or 8/30/35; md 2/12/1782 Leaner/Leanner/Leanna BANKS, Amherst Co, VA; wid PN aec 74 Garrard Co, KY, 1839; dd there 1/3/45 or 1/8/45, leaving ch: Absalom, Staunton, Leanna NAYLOR, Sarah NAYLOR, Nancy HERRING, & Reuben; those 3 d's widows in 1855 when James M POLLARD (NKG) ae 29 was adm of estate of sol wid; wid sis Sally PENDLETON AFF ae 93 Lincoln Co, KY, then she at sol wedding; Edward NAYLOR (NKG) AFF there he b there & md there 6/27/1844; QLF says sol dd Lancaster, KY. F-W8527 R1946

Ambrose, esf Amelia Co, VA; dd there at his home 10/1812; md 12/24/1789 Mary Ann, d/o Jacob WADDELL (MB 12/22/89 signed by Dennis WADDELL, witnessed by F WATKINS) by Reverend Abner WATKINS, Prince Edward Co, VA, per certificate 1855 by that Co clerk/o court Branch J WORSHAM; wid PN ae 77 Buckingham Co, VA 1842 per Co JP R J GILLESPIE, Co court clerk Rolfe ELDRIDGE; VA RW sol Isaac POLLARD AFF then Amelia Co VA, he & sol were distant relatives, & raised together as boys, per Co JP Asa KIDD, Co court clerk Egbert G LEIGH & presiding judge James P COCKE; Claiborn WADE AFF 1842 ae 88 there he served in RW with sol in same regiment for 15 months, per Co JP George C MOORE; wid gtd 1848 Buckingham Co, VA, PN increase, her afp witnessed by Marquis & Cornelia POLLARD (both NKG); wid gtd BLW12824 there 1855 aec 100; AFF then there by John W POLLARD (NKG); John A & Marcus C POLLARD (both NKG) AFF then there per Co JP Zed C VAUGHAN. F-W3865 R1946

Braxton C, esf 1789 Loudoun Co, VA, where res, in VA regiment; PN ae 72 Pendleton Co, KY, 1832; dd 9/1/40; Burtis RINGO AFF 1828 Fleming Co, KY, he served in RW with sol; John CHINN, William B CHINN, & J T POLLARD (NKG) AFF 1829 Harrison Co, KY, they lived in same neighborhood with sol

POLLARD (continued)

in Loudoun Co, VA, when sol esf. F-S14194 R1946

Chattin, b 10/10/1762 Culpeper Co, VA; esf 1780 Frederick Co VA where res, in VA regiment; esf 1782 as wagoner; PN 1833 Franklin Co, VA; s Chattin T res 1839 Bledsoe Co, MO; sol dd 10/23/43 Monroe Co, MO; md 9/16/1790 Mary/Molly GREER, Franklin Co, VA, by Reverend Randolph HALL; wid PN ae 74 Bledsoe Co, MO 1845; other children mbnn; wid gave power/o attorney 1855 Franklin Co, VA, ae 84 to agent to afb, per witnesses Daniel NOBLES & Skelton T HELMAN & per Co JP Jonathan H MERRILL, & Co court clerk Robert A SCOTT; wid gtd BLW26428 there then. F-W4 R1946

Edmund S, b 11/24/1758 King & Queen Co, VA where esf 1776 in VA company; PN 1833 Harrison Co, KY; QLF says sol dd there F-S16510 R1946

Elijah, esf 1782 Lunenburg Co, VA, in VA regiment; mvd after RW to Madison Co, KY, for c5 years, then to Shelby Co, KY, for c32 years, then to Henry Co, KY, where afp 1849 ae 84; PAR, less than 6 months svc. F-R8305 R1946

James, b 1762 Culpeper Co, VA; esf Amherst Co, VA where res, in VA regiment; res KY for "some years" after RW, then to Spencer Co, IN, where PN 1833; dd 7/4/40; Absolam POLLARD (NKG) of Garrard Co, KY, AFF 1833 Spencer Co, KY, he lived with sol family during RW in Amherst Co, VA; QLF 1912 from desc Mrs Bertha F CRILEY, Ottumwa, IA, says sol dd in IN; QLF 1913 from desc Mrs Maude SISK of Foster, IA. F-S32449 R1946

Joseph, esf c1779 Goochland Co, VA, in VA regiment; PN ae 74 King & Queen Co, VA 1832; sol bro Robert esf there then ae 69 he discharged from RW svc 1781, went to gdf's house in Goochland Co, VA, then took supplies to bro Joseph who was then serving on retreat/o General LAFAYETTE 5/1781; sol dd 9/6/36; md 3/17/1791 Catharine ROBINSON (MB same date was signed by Thomas ROGERS, witnessed by N C LIPSCOMBE) Hanover Co, VA, per certificate 1840 by that Co deputy clerk/o court William O WINSTON; AFF then there by Joanna & Mary ROBINSON (both NKG) they at sol wedding, per Co JP Edmund WINSTON; wid PN ae 74 King & Queen Co, VA 1840; s John res 1841 Belle Air, VA; wid dd 5/22/1843, & her PN arrears gtd 1844 to her estate adm William H POLLARD (NKG), who ae 49, per King & Queen Co, VA, Co clerk of court Robert POLLARD (NKG) & per Co JPs John POLLARD (NKG), Samuel F HARWOOD, & William B TODD. F-W5555 R1946

Robert, b Culpeper Co, VA, where esf 1777 in VA regiment; PN ae 76 Richmond VA, 1832; Reverend Richard Channing MOORE AFF there then he had known sol since c1814; Reuben MOORE AFF then ae 78 Culpeper Co, VA, he also esf there, & knew sol in RW svc, per that Co JPs Philip SLAUGHTER & French STROTHER; Major William DuVAL AFF then ae 84, who RW company commander/o VA troops, & res Richmond, VA, 1791 & had moved 1807 to Buckingham Co, VA that sol mvd to Richmond c 1784 per Richmond mayor Joseph TALE; Thomas RUTHERFORD AFF

POLLARD (continued)

then Richmond, VA per that city husting court clerk Thomas C HOWARD; John MARSHALL AFF there then sol related to William POLLARD who also Culpeper Co, VA, RW sol; John BROWN AFF ae 76 Culpeper Co, VA, then he member of sol's RW company, per that Co clerk/o court Francis T LIGHTFOOT; David JAMESON AFF there then ae 80 he served in RW with sol; Jeremiah TURNER AFF there then ae 82 he served in RW in 1781 with sol, per witness Pleasant TINSLEY; Philip SLAUGHTER AFF there 1832 he raised in same neighborhood with sol, & served in RW with him. F-S5944 R1946

Robert, b 1/12/1760 New Kent Co, VA; esf 1779 Hanover Co, VA res New Castle, in VA regiment; mvd soon after RW to New Kent Co, VA, where PN there 1833; AFF there then by Samuel KEININGHAM & clergyman James CLOPTON per Co JPs Thomas MACON, John F CHRISTIAN, Philemon C JONES, & Co court clerk John D CHRISTIAN; Sackwell THACKER of Louisa Co, VA, AFF Hanover Co, VA, then he served in RW with sol, per Co JP Milton M BROWN; Joseph SPICER, Edward CASON & William BUMPASS AFF there then they served in RW with sol, per Co JP Parke STEED, & Co court clerk Philip B WINSTON; James WILKINS AFF aec 60 New Kent Co, VA, his f came home from trip to Williamsburg, VA, with sol in 1779, per that Co clerk/o court Philemon C JONES; sol dd 7/17/35; md 2/10/1804 Susanna HOWLE (MB 2/19/1804 signed by James FINCH), New Kent Co, VA, per certificate 1853 by that Co court clerk John D CHRISTIAN; wid PN ae 67 Henrico Co, VA, 1853; 13 ch mbnn; William & Nancy HAWKINS (NKG) AFF 1853 Richmond, VA; wid gtd BLW26091 aec 65 Richmond, VA, her afp witnessed by Geraldine SHELL & Jane E ROSE of Henrico Co, VA per Richmond city court clerk Robert HOWARD; QLF 1912 from great great gds J Staunton MOORE, Richmond, VA, also great great gds/o RW sol James MOORE of James City Co, VA. F-W811 R1946

Thomas, esf VA; dd intestate c1796 Lancaster Co, VA, leaving ch: Clarissa who md John HALL, Betsy who md (1) Angus ALEXANDER & (2) Samuel L STRAUGHAN, & Sally who md John KIRK (they res 1845 Woodford Co, KY); John & Clarissa HALL were decd 1846, having left ch: Addison Felicia wid of Thomas S DUNAWAY, & Fanny B who md Ralph EDMONDS, & dd leaving ch Ralph A & Fanny B, who md Warner EUBANK; Betsey & Samuel STRAUGHAN were decd 1846, having left ch Robert ALEXANDER, Samuel L STRAUGHAN, Alice T STRAUGHAN who md Cyrus HAYNIE, Martha W STRAUGHAN who md Samuel EMMANUEL (she dd leaving d Martha S EMMANUEL), Elizabeth W STRAUGHAN who md James LOWE, Jane L STRAUGHAN who md Patrick H JONES, & Mary STRAUGHAN who md W M GLASSCOCK (she dd leaving s William Luther GLASSOCK); heirs who afp 1845 Northumberland Co, VA were Robert ALEXANDER, Cyrus HAYNIE, Elizabeth W LOWE, Patrick H JONES, & Samuel L STRAUGHAN, per Co JP William HARDING & Co clerk of court M B CRALLE; heirs who afp 1845 Woodford Co, KY, were John & Salley KIRK; all PAR, insufficient proof of svc; QLF 1924 from desc Mrs C E DAVENPORT

1790 VIRGINIA

POLLARD

NANSEMOND COUNTY.

NAME OF HEAD OF FAMILY.	White souls.	Dwellings.	Other buildings.
LIST OF JOSEPH HOLLADAY.			
Godwin, Kinchen	7	1	12
Godwin, James	3	1	5
Everitt, Samuel	6	2	....
Light, Jesse	7	1	....
Midcalf, William	4	1	....
Pinner, Thos	2	1	....
Everitt, Willis	3	3	6
Coffield, Willis	4	1	3
Farrow, Jacob	5	2	2
Cowling, Josiah	11	4	4
Cowling, William	5	2	2
Mackie, John	7	2	3
Pinner, Demsey	5	1	....
Hodges, Jesse	8	2	3
Coffield, Mary	5	1	2
Johnson, Nathan	6	2	6
Cowling, Eliza	6	4	5
Haliburton, Thos	3	2	5
LIST OF JOSEPH HOLLADAY—continued.			
Johnson, John	6	1	4
Everitt, Josiah	6	1	....
Pinner, Thos	4	1	....
Cowling, Eliza	2	....	....
Rodgers, Richd	8	2	1
Powell, Wm	4	3	3
Roberts, Thomas	5	2	2
Eley, Mosses	4	2	2
Hale, Samuel	7	2	4
Milner, Thos	4	2	5
Eley, William	5	1	7
Campbell, Thos	2	1	4
Godwin, Capt. Joseph	5	1	3
Corbell, Joseph	6	1	8
Wetherly, William	5	1	2
Keely, George	6	1	2
Pitt, Henry	4	1	1
Godwin, Edmond	7	1	5
LIST OF JOSEPH HOLLADAY—continued.			
Raybourn, John	5	1	3
Best, Henry	1	....	2
Godwin, Charlotte	9	1	4
Pitt, Edmd, Junr	4	1	4
Godwin, Jos Mills	5	1	6
Holladay, John	1	1	5
Godwin, Mills	5	1	8
Jordan, Wm	7	1	3
Pitt, Edmd, Senr	5	1	2
Godwin, Henry	8	2	6
Campbell, Thos, Senr	4	1	3
Foster, Coffield	5	1	2
Mitchell, James	3	1	6
Mitchell, Joseph	3	1	....
Pitt, Fennelope	7	1	4
Eley, Benja (isle of wht)	....	1	6
Allmand, Aaron	4	1	5
Powell, Benja	7	2	5
LIST OF JOSEPH HOLLADAY—continued.			
Corbell, John	5	1	1
Moore, Josiah	7	1	5
Holladay, Thos	6	1	3
Johnson, Thos	3	1	6
Godwin, Robert	1	1	4
Holladay, Joseph	9	2	15
Bosswell, Wm	1	1	3
Holladay, Bruner	4	1	5
Godwin, Anthony	11	1	9
Howell, John	7	1	1
Coffield, Wm	4	1	3
Wilkinson, Capt Wm	5	1	10
Godwin, Thos	8	2	6
Wilkinson, Thos	8	1	2
Harris, Landan	1	....	....
Best, John	1	....	1

NEW KENT COUNTY.

NAME OF HEAD OF FAMILY.	White souls.	Dwellings.	Other buildings.
SAINT PETERS PARISH—LIST OF JOSEPH FOSTER.			
Clopton, William (List)	3	....	....
Godding, David	4	1	7
Crump, John	8	1	2
Waddill, Charles	7	1	3
Hilliard, Benskin H	2	1	4
Clark, James	4	1	2
Hilliard, Ralph G	1	1	1
Hilliard, John	6	1	2
Lacy, John	2	1	2
Terrell, Richmond	1	1	11
Hopkins, Walter	5	1	5
Christian, John	7	1	6
Stiff, Jacob, Senr	8	1	8
Sole, John	5	....	....
Cox, Presley	4	1	2
Sherman, Michael	2	1	7
Poindexters, Jonathan	3	1	4
Millet, Sarah	3	1	1
Taylor, Frances	3	....	....
Lindsey, Samuel	3	1	1
Bosiman, Harman	1	....	....
Tallmans, William	5	1	10
Pomfrey, William	8	1	....
Marston, John	3	1	13
Wilkinson, Edward	8	....	5
Morriss, Elizabeth	5	....	7
Wilkins, Robert	7	....	....
Pollard, Absalom	2	2	3
Pollard, Robert	3	....	....
Bins, Thomas	9	1	6
Hopkins, William	4	1	7
Redwood, H	4	1	7
Sherman, Henry D	3	1	7
Macon, William H	3	1	22
Foster, Joseph	6	1	13
Bailey, John	7	1	4
Crump, James	2	1	2
Ragland, Jacob	3	1	3
Moss, William	9	2	10
Atkinson, Henry	2	1	9
Clopton, William	4	4	6
Jenkins, Joseph	5	....	....
Chamberlayne, William	2	1	8
Pollard, James	4	1	1
Davis, James	8	1	4
Meekins, David	....	1	1
Cox, Charles H	5	....	....
Perkins, David	9	1	6
Furlong, Hubbard	8	1	4
Nance, James	8	1	4
Morriss, John	8	1	5
Greens, Ithamer	4	1	3
Webbs, William	3	1	3
Martin, Susanna	4	1	3
Humphreys, Elizabeth	3	1	3
Vaughan, Bolling	4	1	1
Vaughan, Lucy	5	1	3
Hilliard, Richard	5	1	3
Baily, Samuel	8	3	7
Meux, Lucy	5	1	11
Allen, Mathew	1	1	2
Burch, Samuel	8	1	2
Woodward, John	6	1	2
Crump, Richard	1	....	....
Binns, Jeremiah	7	1	1
Moss, James	1	1	6
Sharp, Robert	6	1	8
Poindexter, John	8	1	1
Meekins, Criss	....	1	1
SAINT PETERS PARISH—LIST OF JOSEPH FOSTER—continued.			
Crump, Sarah	3	1	4
Dixon, Millinton	10	1	2
Dixon, Thomas	5	1	....
Pasley, Polley	3	1	1
Lacy, John	5	1	5
Ross, David	3	1	2
Furbush, Agness	2	1	....
Baines, Thomas	1	1	3
Bailey, Park	7	....	....
Harfield, Michael	1	1	6
Bailey, Ann	3	1	5
Otey, James	7	1	3
Freeman, Barnett	6	1	6
Otey, John	7	1	1
Bosman, James	8	1	1
Apperson, Richard	2	1	6
Howie, Thomas	10	1	3
Howle, Epaphoditus	11	1	6
Graves, Richard C	12	2	23
Parkinson, Jacob	11	1	8
Crump, Bens	17	2	14
Apperson, Samuel	4	1	15
Bacon, Lyddall	5	1	4
Apperson, James	3	1	9
Apparson, Edmund	2	1	2
Lacy, William	7	1	5
Words, Charles	9	1	4
Crump, Billey	5	1	7
Meekins, Joseph	....	1	1
Mountcastle, David	7	1	2
Custis, John P. (Estate)	4	1	30
Apperson, Richard	3	1	8
Richadson, James	6	1	4
Broten, William	3	1	....
Cook, William	5	1	3
Lindsey, John	4	1	....
Austin, Absolem	5	1	2
Apperson, John	6	1	6
Richardson, Jesse	1	....	....
Howie, Absolem	7	1	6
Du Vall, Daniel	3	1	9
Bowis, Robert	9	1	14
Poindexter, Henry	4	1	4
Poindexter, George B	12	1	10
Hewlett, Austin	6	1	3
Vaughan, Stanhope	11	1	5
Furbush, George	4	1	3
Joseph, Susanna	2	1	....
Warren, James	3	....	....
Armistead, Mary	8	1	9
Jyne, Richard	6	1	8
Vaiden, Jeremiah	6	1	6
Pearson, Charles	7	1	6
Roper, William	4	....	....
Furbush, Hanner	4	1	....
Quiggins, James	10	1	5
Christian, William	4	1	6
Scrughs, Hanner	1	1	3
Firth, William	7	1	8
Apperson, William	8	1	2
Perkins, Ann	9	1	7
Mountcastle, E	3	1	2
Ammons, William	6	1	4
Sherman, William	13	1	9
Neal, William	3	....	....
Richardson, Molley	3	1	....
Furbush, Hanner	3	1	....
Parkinson, Jos	7	1	7
Howle, Thomas	2	....	2
SAINT PETERS PARISH—LIST OF JOSEPH FOSTER—continued.			
Mitchel, Thomas	9	2	7
Ammons, Christopher	4	1	8
Daniel, Walter	6	1	3
Clopton, William, Junr	6	1	2
Greens, Thos	5	1	4
Crump, Sarah	4	1	3
Pears, Elisha	2	1	6
Ladds, William	7	1	5
Davis, Anthony	7	1	1
Claxton, Elizabeth	5	1	1
Chamberlayne, Mary	1	1	5
Martin, Julius	7	1	2
Turner, Charles	3	1	6
Clayton, William	6	2	9
Holt, Josiah	5	1	6
UPPER PRECINCT.			
Adams, Peter	4	1	2
Bassett, Burwell	....	....	8
Bacon, Nathaniel	1	1	....
Chappel, Samuel	8	1	3
Crump, Robert	11	1	5
Clopton, Waldegv	9	1	7
Crump, Jessee	3	1	2
Crew, Gatley	1	1	3
Clerk, Edward G	6	1	1
Clopton, Waldegv, Junr	6	2	3
Clayton, John	7	1	....
Chowning, Jesse	3	....	....
Clopton, William H	....	1	10
Clarke, David	4	....	....
Crump, David	6	1	5
Clopton, Reuben	5	1	10
Dudley, William	6	1	6
Deen, Russil	4	....	....
Daniel, Ann	4	2	2
Dandridge, William	4	1	6
Ellyson, Jarrott	1	1	6
Ellyson, Thomas	5	1	8
Ellyson, William	6	1	4
Ellyson, Gideon	10	2	3
Engson, John	4	1	4
Ellyson, Robert	4	1	6
Ellyott, Thomas	6	1	6
Finch, Henry	9	1	7
Frayser, Thomas	4	2	6
Finch, James	4	1	5
Griffin, Corban	8	3	37
Gathright, Theodrick	5	1	6
Goodman, Benja	5	1	2
Gauldin, Samuel	4	1	1
Gathright, Miles	8	1	12
Giles, Nicholass	....	1	3
Goldwell, Temperance	1	1	....
Howle, John	6	1	3
Howle, Richard	7	1	1
Rowle, Gideon	5	1	6
Hill, Nathaniel	8	1	3
Higgins, Joseph	10	1	5
Harriss, John	5	2	1
Johnson, David	8	1	....
Johnson, Michael	5	1	2
Johnson, Thomas	3	1	3
Kinningham, Wm	7	1	....
Lindsay, James	4	1	3
Meanly, William	2	1	3
Mark, Samuel	2	1	8
Mecot, Thomas	5	1	18
UPPER PRECINCT—con.			
Martin, Elizabeth	3	2	1
Martin, Daniel	7	1	2
Moss, Samuel	7	1	4
Morgan, Ann	4	1	6
Massie, Peter	3	1	6
Martin, John	7	1	1
Martin, James	7	1	6
Martin, Robert, Jun	2	1	....
Martin, Robert Senr	8	1	1
Massie, William	8	1	13
Marsh, Aron	6	1	3
Poindexter, Nimrod	6	1	5
Pike, Richard	3	1	2
Parke, Edmund	2	2	6
Penny, William	3	1	....
Patterson, Susanna	....	1	1
Posey, John Price	4	1	13
Ragland, Joel	7	1	4
Savage, Nathl L	14	1	16
Slauter, William	5	1	3
Slauter, Elias	7	1	....
Smether, John B	4	1	3
Simco, Charles	4	1	....
Smether, Thomas	9	1	4
Slaughter, John	4	....	....
Sneed, Reuben	4	1	1
Sneed, John	3	1	1
Turner, Robert	10	1	3
Thomson, John	3	1	3
Tyree, Dickey	8	1	2
Viak, Gideon	4	1	....
Webb, Lewis	....	1	16
Wilkinson, Lyddall	6	1	9
Wilkinson, George	5	1	7
Wilkinson, Parke	6	1	6
Wilsford, Mary	2	1	3
Wilkinson, Nathaniel	5	1	7
Wilkinson, Sarah	6	1	8
Waddill, Edwin	8	1	11
Webb, Foster	9	1	....
Waddye, John	1	1	4
LIST OF WILLIAM ARMISTEAD.			
Armistead, William	5	1	9
Adams, John	6	1	1
Auries, John	7	1	2
Austin, Richard	3	1	2
Austin, Israel	3	1	2
Baker, George	8	1	6
Breeding, Joseph	3	1	....
Blades, Joseph	4	1	4
Ball, George	8	1	3
Bosweell, John	5	1	....
Barkweell, Thomas	9	1	6
Chandler, William	4	1	4
Curle, Bennett	8	1	8
Claiborne, Herbert	4	1	9
Claiborne, William	7	1	8
Crump, Richard	8	1	2
Curle, David	3	1	4
Cumbo, Turner	3	1	1
Curle, William	6	1	2
Day, William	7	1	1
Dandridge, Bartholomew	12	2	35
Cilliam, Jane	7	2	1
Godding, Isham	5	1	6
Gravves, Ralph	4	1	4

VIRGINIA 1790

AMHERST COUNTY—Continued.

NAME OF HEAD OF FAMILY.	White.	Black.	NAME OF HEAD OF FAMILY.	White.	Black.	NAME OF HEAD OF FAMILY.	White.	Black.	NAME OF HEAD OF FAMILY.	White.	Black.
Clark, David	4		Wright, John	2	1	Childress, Goolsbey	3		Goodwin, John H.	3	1
Coffey, Ozburn	2		Brown, Jacob, Jun	7	1	Childress, Robert	2		Harvie, William		6
Camden, Benjamin	7		Waters, Francis	9		Edmonston, James	3		Harrison, John	9	1
Campbell, George, jun.	8		Roils, Caleb	5		Taylor, George	8		Harrison, Reubin	8	1
Campbell, John, jun	4		Hann, Elleoner	5		Clarke, William	7		Harvie, Richard		16
Campbell, John	8		Payton, Volentine	6		Clarke, George	1		Harrison, Franca	3	7
Campden, John	5		Laine, Joseph	9		Hall, William	5		Harper, Edward	5	
Campbell, James	6		Payton, John	7		Redcross, John	11		Johnston, Ann	4	8
Campbell, William	7		Galaspie, Sherod Moore	4	2	Eubank, Ambrose	6		Jones, John	6	20
Cull, James	10		Satterwhite, Francis	9	4	Davis, Jane	9	1	Key, Martin	6	
Campbell, Francis	7		Ballew, Steward	5	3	Peter, Richard	5		Lyon, Nicholas	8	
Campbell, Anthony	5		Goode, Campbell	3		Whitton, John	5		London, Larkin	2	
Coffey, William	11	6	Thurmond, Phillip	9	13	Davis, Moses	5	1	Lamaster, Ralph	13	
Cashwell, Henry	1		Ware, William	5	4	Veale, Francis	4		Magann, Joseph	7	1
Durham, Thomas	7		Davis, Richard, Jun			Davis, George	9		Morton, John	1	
Dood, Joseph	7		Goolsbey, Martha	3		Duncan, John	9		Davis, John	5	
Davis, Phillip	7		Burks, David	10	5	Goolsbey, James	4		Mitchell, Archelaus	11	17
Davis, David	9		Carter, Solomon	8	2	Adkins, Absolum	6		Mayo, Joseph	2	
Davis, Benjamin	6		Payton, William	3		Payton, Sarah	3		Mahone, Daniel	7	
Davis, Elizabeth	11		Saunders, Edward	4	3	Payton, John	8		Merritt, John	7	
Donohoe, David	4		Tooley, James	10	2	Payton, Henry, Jun	1		McDaniel, Henry	15	3
Eades, Isaac	6		New, David	6		Payton, James	1		McDaniel, George	3	5
Fulcher, John	1		Brown, Jacob	9		Burks, John	4	6	McDaniel, John	5	3
Fortune, Benjamin	13		Stinnett, John	7		Jones, John	1		Powell, Richard	6	2
Frazer, Micajah	6		Payton, William	8		Goodrich, Edmund	8	3	Parks, Mary	5	7
Forbes, William	4		Anderson, Charles	7		Haynes, William	12	1	Pendleton, Richard	1	2
Going, Phillip	13		Eubank, John	6	3	Byas, Larkin	5		Pendleton, Elizabeth	8	2
Hawkins, William	8		Carter, Peter	10	8	Byas, Obediah	1		Perley, Charles	5	
Hill, John	5	11	Graves, William	5		Whitton, William	1		Penn, Moses	11	5
Henderson, William	5		Eubank, George	8	2	Whitten, Ann	5	1	Pollard, Robert	4	3
Hughes, Moses	9	8	Beckley, John	4	5	Nowlin, James	10		Powell, Wiatt	9	13
Hatter, John	6		Byas, John	7		Whitten, Jeremiah	5		Pollard, William	2	6
Harper, Henry, Jun	6	5	Willson, Matthew	8		Roberds, John	9		Palmer, Pledge	2	1
Hight, Matthew	1		Hogg, John	13		Pryor, Nicholas	10		Taylor, Richard Powell	3	2
Hight, George	2		Grimes, Thomas	9		Pryor, David	1		Pendleton, James	3	2
Houchings, Edward	4		Byas, James	6		Gew, John	3		Plunket, Benjamin	5	1
Hamilton, James	5		Houching, Charles	3		Noell, Benjamin	1		Rucker, Anthony	9	7
Hamilton, William	3		Page, William	7		Carter, Landon	2		Reynolds, Charles	7	7
Hamilton, Luke	11		Burks, Charles	7	1	Goodrich, James	7	1	Rickets, Thomas	9	
Hooker, William	5		Burks, Samuel		7	Sandidge, William	1	1	Rucker, Isaac	8	9
Hight, John	6		Payton, Phillip	7		Sandidge, John	10	4	Rucker, Elleoner	6	6
Harper, Henry	7		Powell, John	6		Sandidge, Larkin	2		Richardson, John	5	6
Johnston, Stephen	12	4	Wright, Isaac	11	12	Higgenbotham, Wm	3	4	Rucker, Ambrose	11	16
Jones, Thomas	4		Sale, John	8	6	Coleman, Benjamin	6	2	Rucker, John	8	1
Jones, Mary	8		Tooley, John	8	1	Hartless, Henry	9	1	Street, Thomas	9	
Irving, Charles		36	Roach Ashcraft	11	2	Sandidge, Pullom	5	1	Smith, William	10	
Jacobs, John	8	9	Shoemaker, Ezekiah	2		Gilbert, George	2	6	Street, Anthony	3	5
King, Jacob	7		Willson, George	2		Pendleton, James	4	2	Shelton, Richard	5	8
Levy, Solomon	1		Sledd, John	10		Swinney, Joseph	2		Staton, Lucy	8	2
Lesley, Robert	7		Morris, Thomas	4		Watson, Edward	8	16	Simmons, James	11	2
Leak, Mask	4		Ware, Mark	7		McDaniel, John	5	3	Stinnett, William	10	
Luttrell, Richard	6		Shackelford, Samuel	10	11	Wilcox, Thomas	4		Steel, William	2	
Lochard, Phillip	1		Powell, Francis	1		Stovaul, Thomas	3	3	Shelton, Joshua	2	4
Lankester, John	8		Edwards, Joseph	9	13	Wilburn, Richard	10		Symmons, James, Jr	1	
Lunsford, William	10		Milstead, Joseph	9		Crews, Joseph	9	7	Scott, William	6	1
Mays, Benjamin	4		McCulloch, Roderick	7	24	Bailey, Samuel	8		Swinney, Joseph	2	
Martin, Moses	5	1	Waugh, Thomas	8	7	Bonds, John	4		Slatten, Tyree	6	
Murrah, James	2		Carter, Edward	2	2	Crews, James	12	2	Swinney, Moses	8	2
Miller, Charles	6		Brown, John	8		Crews, Joseph	2		Taylor, Jeremiah	1	5
Masters, James	4		Brown, Moses	2		Childress, Joseph	10	9	Thomas, James	9	
Moran, Nicholas	8	5	Brown, William			Campbell, John	3		Williams, Francis	3	4
McGehee, Samuel	6		Milstead, Zeal	4		Crittendon, John	9		Tuley, John	1	
McDaniel, Daniel	4	1	Lewis, John	4	4	Dawson, John	7	1	Woodroof, John	2	
Massie, John	3		Lewis, John	4	2	Dehart, Aaron	9		Woodroof, Richard	1	
Masters, John	4		Carter, William	3		Dawson, Robert	2	2	Walker, Baylor		
Nightingale, Matthew	7	4	Camden, John	3	1	Gaines, Daniel	16	55	Miles, Joseph	14	
Oglesbey, Joseph	1	1	Noell, John	6		Garland, Thomas	4		Douglass, George	6	2
Ponton, Joell	4		Jones, Nicholas	2		Goodwin, William	1		Tinsley, William	7	6
Parrock, Thomas	6	1	Tucker, Joseph	7	7	Goodrich, Thomas	12	8	Thacker, Pettkis		
Patterson, Elizabeth	8		Ellis, Josiah	9	8	Guttrey, William	9		Tinsley, David	11	5
Powell, Thomas	4	2	Crawford, David	9	8	Harvey, Daniel	2	7	Tinsley, John	10	8
Powell, Lucas	9	17	Talliaferro, Richard	3	5	Harvie, Martha		11	Tinsley, Joshua	5	4
Phillips, John	10		Smith, John	3		Harris, John	3		Tinsley, Isaac	7	8
Powell, William	5	8	Wilsher, Richard	8		Hamm, Stephen	14	3	Trent, Henry	6	7
Powell, Nathaniel	3	7	Huffman, Henry	6		Jenkins, Thomas	9		Tennison, John	12	2
Patterson, John	1		Grisham, Thomas	8		Johns, Robert	3		Turner, Henry	6	7
Ramsey, James	6		Davis, Nathaniel (Est.)	7	12	Knight, John	6		Turner, John	8	3
Ryann, John	11	1	Davis, Charles	2		Lee, Richard	3	4	Wright, Thomas	8	10
Rose, Charles	6	49	Goodwin, Joseph	12	2	Lucas, Thomas	4	9	Wright, Moses	9	
Rippeto, Peter	10		Gilium, Archibald	3	2	Lee, William	8	14	Woodroof, David	11	7
Rose, John	5	111	Milstead, Aaron	5		McDaniel, George	7	11	Whitehead, John	15	3
Rose, Patrick	6	56	Veale, William	5		Morton, James	5	4	Williams, William	2	
Rose, Margaret	1	3	Hall, John	5		McDaniel, George	3	5	Ellis, E. Solomon	9	
Smith, John	3		Jones, Ambrose	8		Davies, Henry L.	10	35	Bell, Henry	6	10
Shields, John	11	1	Ison, Charles	7		Rucker, Benjamin	8	18	Brannum, Edward	1	
Smith, Abraham	3	2	McDaniel, Angus	10		Adkins, John	7		Bryant, William	5	
Shields, Jane	2		Huffman, Frederick	5		Robertson, John	12	6	Bell, Samuel	3	2
Talliaferro, Zacharias	8	19	Ison, Elijah	5		Burford, Danl (Minor)	4	1	Christian, Robert	9	12
Thompson, James	1		Taylor, William	14		Burford, William	5	2	Christian, John B.	8	12
Thompson, John	9		Matthews, William	8		Boling's Robert (Estate)	9	60	Christian, Drury (Est.)	5	12
Talbert, Thomas	7	14	Staton, Thomas	6		Burden, Archa	9		Christian, Capt John	8	11
Trent, Peterfield	4	35	Staton, Benjamin	1		Brown, William	2		Christian, Charles	10	10
Tilford, James	8	1	Staton, William	6		Bailey, Allen	9		Christian, Henry	8	12
Tuggle, Henry	1		Casteel, William	2		Hughes, William	8	11	Christian, Elijah	7	2
Tankersley, Richard	7	2	Tungett, Fielding	2		Coleman, John Daniel	13	8	Christian, John Harvey	1	5
Tilford, James, Jun	4		Higgenbotham, Wm	6		Coleman, Elizabeth	8	4	Christian, George	5	14
Thompson, James	10		Ampey, William	5		Cox, Vol	8	2	Church, Mary	7	
Witt, John	8	1	Powers, Walter	4		Davis, Henry L.	9	35	Dillard, William	9	2
Wren, Nicholas	10		Maxwell, James	5		Dawson, Martin	9	7	Dillard, James	5	13
Wright, Benjamin	7	3	Frazier, James	5		Dawson, Joseph	7	9	Evans, Benjamin	6	
Wilcox, Edmund	1	23	Jarvis, John	10		Evans, William	6	1	Fields, Joice	8	
Wells, James	8	8	Hartless, William	1		Gooch, Thomas	5		Goode, William		7
Witt, Elisha	3		Childress, John	9		Goodwin, Micajah	8	2	Gatewood, Larkin	4	5
Wright, Moses	7		Earehart, John	6		Ghilds, John	1		Gatewood, Ambrose	8	1
Watt, Thomas	7		Hogg, John	4		Gillenwater, Martha	7	1	Gilleland, Hugh	9	5

1800 P.A CENSUS

POO, JOHN	NRTHMBRLND CO PENN	692	10110-02010-00
POE, PHILIP	YORK CO., PENN.	1356	20001-10010-00
POAB, JACOB	CUMBERLAND CO. PENN.	148	30010-11010-00
POAK, JOHN	WSTMRLND CO.,PENN	1222	00201-13010-00
POAK, SAMUEL	GREEN CO., PENN	54	32010-01110-00
POAK, WILLIAM	NRTHMBRLND CO PENN	724	21010-00010-00
POATS, CRISTOPHEL	LYCOMING CO.,PENN	552	22201-30101-00
POATS, HARMAN	LYCOMING CO.,PENN	552	00100-10100-00
POATSER, CHRISTOPHER	ADAMS CO., PENN	477	10010-30010-00
POBINSON, JOHN	PHILDLPHIA CO PENN	391	31010-20010-00
POCHON, CHARLES	YORK CO., PENN.	1344	01001-00101-00
POCK, MICHAEL	FAYETTE CO., PENN.	599	32101-32210-00
PODFA, ANTHONY	PHILADLPHIA CO PENN	304	00100-00100-10
PODO, WILLIAM	BEAVER CO., PENN	150	00010-00000-00
POERLL, JOSEPH	LANCASTER CO. PENN.	301	20201-00210-10
POGUE, JOHN	WASHINGTON CO. PENN	753	33001-10000-00
POGUG, JOHN	WASHINGTON CO. PENN	753	33001-10000-00
POOGWALTER, DANIEL	CUMBERLAND CO. PENN.	255	04110-20110-00
POH, FERDINANT	BERKS CO., PENN.	549	11010-00010-00
POH, JACOB	BERKS CO., PENN.	549	00001-00001-00
POH, JACOB	BERKS CO., PENN.	549	11010-01010-00
POHER, MICHAEL	WASHINGTON CO. PENN	915	21010-11010-00
POIERNHT, JOHN	PHILADLPHIA CO PENN	495	20010-10010-10
POINT, DANIEL	LUZERNE CO., PENN.	344	10010-00100-00
POINT, DAVID	BERKS CO., PENN,	580	00011-20101-00
POINT, GEORGE	FAYETTE CO., PENN.	580	00010-00101-00
POINT, L.	DAULPHIN CO., PENN.	252	00010-00010-00
POINTELL, WILLIAM	PHILADLPHIA CO PENN	73	30210-004[illegible]-00
POISER, JACOB	BUTLER CO.,PENNSYL	363	20100-10[illegible]-00
POKE, JAMES	CHESTER CO., PENN.	755	00001-01011-00
POKE, THOMAS	NRTHMPTN CO., PENN	636	42010-00010-00
POKE, THOMAS	PHILADLPHIA CO PENN	168	00000-00000-70
POKELY, JOHN	MIFFLIN CO., PENN.	464	00010-00010-00
POOL, ANTHONY F.	LUZERNE CO., PENN.	394	31201-11010-00
POOL, BENJAMIN	WASHINGTON CO. PENN	820	10100-10100-00
POLE, DAVID	PHILDLPHIA CO. PENN.	035	10010-10010-40
POOLE, DOLLY	CUMBERLAND CO. PENN.	174	21000-00010-00
POLE, EDWARD	SOMERSET CO. PENN.	271	02441-10210-20
POLE, EVE	YORK CO., PENN.	1396	02000-11001-00
POOL, GEORGE	YORK CO., PENN.	1386	00110-01001-00
POOL, JAMES	BUCKS CO., PENN.	295	00010-000[illegible]-00
POOL, JOB, JUN.	DAULPHIN CO., PENN.	168	11210-0010[illegible]-00
POOL, JOHN	WASHINGTON CO. PENN	820	11010-21010-00
POOL, JOHN, SEN.	DAULPHIN CO., PENN.	165	00001-01101-00
POOL, NICHOLAS	MONTGOMRY CO. PENN	763	10201-21110-00
POOL, PETER	HNTNGTN CO., PENN	151	10001-41010-00
POOL, SAMUEL	DAUPLIN CO., PENN.	170	21200-00100-00
POOL, THOMAS	MONTGOMRY CO. PENN	763	23110-21100-00
POLE, WILLIAM	FAYETTE CO., PENN.	517	12001-02010-00
POOLE, WILLIAM	PHILADLPHIA CO PENN	133	12330-01010-00
POLLAND, WIDOW	PHILDLPHIA CO PENN	429	10000-20010-20
POLAND, SAMUEL	FRANKLIN CO., PENN	679	21001-11010-00
POLANDER, CHRISOPHER	NRTHMBRLND CO PENN	825	21101-02101-00
POLLARD, JOHN	PHILADLPHIA CO PENN	228	20010-20110-00
POLLARD, JONATHAN	WASHINGTON CO. PENN	783	20010-20010-00

1800 PA. CENSUS

POLLARD, JONATHAN	WASHINGTON CO. PENN	783	20010-20010-00
POLEN, WILLIAM	FAYETTE CO., PENN.	572	00010-10010-00
POLES, HENRY	PHILDLPHIA CO PENN	028	00001-00010-00
POLLEY, ANDREW	ADAMS CO., PENN	477	12020-21010-00
POLLEY, THOMAS	NRTHMBRLND CO PENN	818	00301-01211-00
POLICE, EPHRAIM	CHESTER CO., PENN.	779	30010-11010-00
POLLICH, JOSEPH	PHILDLPHIA CO PENN	325	20010-00010-00
POLLICK, ALEXANDER	NRTHMBRLND CO PENN	799	20020-10010-00
POLLICK, WILLIAM	NRTHMBRLND CO PENN	799	00110-10010-00
POLICY, SAMUEL	VENANGO CO.,PENNSYL	593	00110-00000-00
POLLIN, HANNAH	DELAWARE CO., PENN	437	00000-00101-00
POLLIN, NATHAN	DELAWARE CO., PENN	437	11101-10001-00
POLLIN, SAMUEL	DELAWARE CO., PENN	437	10010-22010-00
POLLIN, WILLIAM	DELAWARE CO., PENN	437	11001-00001-00
POLLING, JOSEPH	NRTHMBRLND CO PENN	740	20101-21010-10
POLINGAR, BENJAMIN	HNTNGTN CO., PENN	143	10100-00100-00
POLINGER, ADAM	HNTNGTN CO., PENN	143	10010-11010-00
POLINGER, JACOB	HNTNGTN CO., PENN	143	20010-11010-00
POLINGER, JOHN	FAYETTE CO., PENN.	584	00110-20010-00
POLINGER, MICHAEL	HNTNGTN CO., PENN	143	01201-10001-00
POLINGER, PETER	HNTNGTN CO., PENN	143	00101-00001-00
POLINGER, SIMON	HNTNGTN CO., PENN	143	00010-00001-00
POLISGROVE, HENRY	MONTGOMRY CO. PENN	731	10010-23110-00
POLK, DAVID	ADAMS CO., PENN	531	00001-23010-00
POLK, JAMES	BEDFORD CO.,PENN	380	21010-21010-00
POLK, JEHOSAPHAT	PHILADLPHIA CO PENN	233	03211-01010-00
POLKE, JOHN	FRANKLIN CO., PENN	350	00201-02001-00
POLK, JOHN	BEDFORD CO.,PENN	380	12001-30100-00
POLK, JOHN, JUN.	BEDFORD CO.,PENN	379	10100-10220-00
POLK, MATHEW	ADAMS CO., PENN	534	01010-10012-00
POLK, SAMUEL	BUCKS CO., PENN.	292	31101-01110-00
POLK, SAMUEL	NRTHMBRLND CO PENN	783	10101-03101-00
POLLOCK, ADAM	ERIE CO., PENN	111	00010-01100-00
POLMAN, MICHAEL	MIFFLIN CO., PENN.	487	31010-21010-00
POLLOC,	CHESTER CO., PENN.	911	- -00
POLLOCK, ANN	CUMBERLAND CO. PENN.	189	10000-10100-02
POLLOCK, CHARLES	BUTLER CO.,PENNSYL	354	00201 11010 00
POLLOCK, DAVID	WASHINGTON CO. PENN	879	00010-00010-00
POLLOCK, DAVID	ALLEGHENY CO., PENN	55	30110-20010-00
POLLOCK, DAVID	CHESTER CO., PENN.	871	10001-20002-00
POLLOCK, DAVID	GREEN CO., PENN	90	20010-00010-00
POLLOCK, JAMES	WASHINGTON CO. PENN	798	00010-00000-00
POLLOCK, JAMES	MIFFLIN CO., PENN.	472	12100-40100-00
POLLOCK, JAMES	ERIE CO., PENN	111	01010-00001-00
POLLOCK, JAMES	WSTMRLND CO.,PENN	1079	40101-00101-00
POLLOCK, JAMES	WSTMRLND CO.,PENN	937	00201-01201-00
POLLOCK, JOHN	ALLEGHENY CO., PENN	106	01101-01001-00
POLLOCK, JOHN	CUMBERLAND CO. PENN.	190	00001-01001-00
POLLOCK, JOHN	NRTHMBRLND CO PENN	724	00010-20100-00
POLLOCK, JOSEPH	BEAVER CO., PENN	150	31301-11010-00
POLLOCK, ROBERT	CUMBERLAND CO. PENN.	62	11001-30010-00
POLLOCK, SAMUEL, JUN.	WASHINGTON CO. PENN	899	20100-10100-00
POLLOCK, SAMUEL, SEN.	WASHINGTON CO. PENN	899	01001-10201-00
POLLOCK, STEPHEN	CHESTER CO., PENN.	911	00110-11011-00
POLLOCK, THOMAS	HNTNGTN CO., PENN	133	20010-20000-00

62. Allighany County 3

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Names of Heads of Families	Free white Males of sixteen years and upwards including heads of Families	Free white Males under sixteen years	Free white Females including heads of Families	All other free Persons	Slaves	
Brought forward	334	396	678	3	32	1443
Jno. Baker	1	2	1			
Geo. Baker	4		1			
David McCoy	1	1	2			
John Cheny	1		2			
William Lafferty	1	2	3			
Jno. Blair	1	3	4			
Hugh Montgomery	1	2	3			
Jas. Hilloran	2		2			
Jas. Hillman Junr.	1		1			
Saml. Kennedy	1	3	1			
William Thompson	1	3	4			
Jno. Clifford	1		3			
Ed. Dicke	2	3	6			
Thos. Cunningham	2		2			
Christopher McDaniel	1					
Norman Anderson	1		2			
Isaac Lawrence	1	2	1			
Isaac Justice	1	4	4			
Andw. Blunt	1	1	3			
Phil Lawrence	3	2	4			
Thos. Barns	1	4	3			
Wm. Woods	2	2	5			
Richd. Blunt	1	1	2			
Elijah Drury	1	4	4			
Jno. Hart	2	5	3			
Jos. Robinson	2					
Jos Reza	1	1	2			
Thos. Butler	1	3	2			
Jas. Jordan	2	2	3			
Jno. Hill	2	5	3			
Jno. Fencin	1	1	3			
Thos. Evlitt	1	1	5			
Geo. Elliott	3		4			
William Guy	3	2	6			
Thos. Tompson	1	1	1			
Jacob Meek	2	5	3			
Thos. Sproat	6	5	4			
Wm. Galbraith	1		3			
Peter Barns	1	2	4			
Saml. Miller	3	1	2			
William Lea	1		3			
David Galbraith	1	1	1			
Thos. Chambers	1	2	1			
John Pollard	1	2	1			
Jno. Reza	1	1	5			
Adam Dennis	2	4	6			
Ezekiel Inman	1	2	3			
Joseph Patterson	1	4	4			
Joseph Mitchell	3		3			
Andrew Drybread	2		2			
Wm. Lowry	1	1	2			
David Smith	1	2	2			
Jas. Parks	2	1	3			
Thos. Lowder	1		1			
Hugh Rougan	1		1			
Wm. Sutton	2	3	5			
Wm. Reddick	2		1			
Jno. Veal	1	4	4			
Robt. Bare	1	2	3			

Allegh

Names

Thos H
James
Jonath
Samue
Saml.
Hugh
Micha
Geo. D
Che.
Jame
Hugh
Robe
Josep
Alexr.
Henry
Widow
Willi
Saml.
Andre
Peter
James
Elija
Josu
Will
John
Timo
Jno.
Samue
Thos.
Jame
Will
John
Josia
Thos.
Jona
Peter
Thos.
Jam
Wil
Wil
Joha
Will
Jame
Jam
Thos.
Jas.
Hugh
Jno.
Jam
Thos.
Jno.
Wil
Andr
Pat.

1790 PA CENSUS

ALLEGHENY COUNTY (THAT PART TAKEN
FROM WASHINGTON COUNTY)

REEL 9 PAGE 210

Subject: Pollard and Indian
Date: Tue, 24 Oct 2000 16:20:46 -0500
From: "Probus R&D" <diagonal@clas.net>
To: <carolync@locl.net>

Hi Carolyn,

I saw one of your posts from May 2000 to the Pollard list at RootsWeb and I see that you also have family lore of Indian blood somewhere in your lines? Me too. I've seen this a lot in Pollard forums and there just has to be something to it. Looking for ancestors is hard but looking for Native American ancestors is even harder, as I'm sure you know.

Let me give you a few bits of my family's information and see if it rings any bells with you. The main reason I am contacting you is that you at least mention Ohio. This is where my brick wall is, not Stark co though. I see the "Billerica" Pollards (Mass.) all over the place but a cousin and I cannot find any way to connect our Pollards to that group and there's no NA there, I think.

Anyway, here goes. See if any of these names register. I tried to be brief, I swear! But I also don't want to leave out some small thread that might be the tie-in.

My oldest known Pollard is 3rd great grandfather
Jesse Pollard (b Abt 1811) married Hannah Smith (b Abt 1812)
Birth years are from census. Marriage date from Adams Co OH data indicates marriage on 08 Sep 1830. They lived in Adams Co near Tulip/Lynx on Waggoner's Ripple which is a run of Brush Creek, I believe. The actual location of the farm was called Abner's Hollow. Their children were: George, Leonard Patton, Wilson, Malissa, James, Sarah Jane, William Henry, Margaret Elizabeth and Nancy Ann

My 2nd great grandfather was
Leonard Patton Pollard (1834-1925) married Lavina Rader (1840-1922). They lived in the same area as noted above. Their children were: Minor, Harriet June, Elizabeth, Smith, Alice Louella, Lucinda, Lucy, George Washington and Mary Anna Pollard.

George Washington Pollard was my great grandfather and he married Anna Thatcher. They had four daughters, etc

Ok so... I have been searching like a madwoman for Pollard links to Indians -because- my grandmother (Berchie Marie Pollard, a daughter of George and Annie) used to say she was 1/4 Cherokee and she looked more than that!

GGF George was known to say that HIS great grandfather was an Iroquois chief. By all reports, George looked like a full blood himself AND his father (Leonard) reportedly looked the same. No one living recalls Jesse. There's a mix though because some of George's sisters were blonde and fair skinned.

Ok so now I have two Nations to look at and all the blending with the whites, which I know most of the other relatives to be. I suspect there's more than one indian in my grandmother's Pollard line but here's what I just found in the last couple of weeks. Please bear with me a little longer.

There -was- an Iroquois chief named Pollard. He was actually a half-blood Seneca whose mother was a full Seneca squaw and his father was an English

trader from Niagra (CAN? NY? Didn't say). The indian son took his father's surname for an English name and often was called "Captain Pollard." His name was actually "Big Tree" which is the same as his grandfather (father of Seneca mother) who was "Big Tree" or "Great Tree." Pollard also lived at a village called Big Tree which was in western NY between the Genessee River and Lake Erie. Eventually there was a reservation there called Buffalo Creek. I guesstimate his birth around 1780 or before, using his rise to chief and involvement in battles and treaties, as a guide. He died on the reservation in 1841.

Pollard signed several of the treaties between the US and the New York Indians. Of course his indian name is spelled differently every time, but they always show the alias as Pollard or Captain Pollard.

NOW... I even found one reference that shows his name as "Colonel John Pollard". I don't know if this was sloppy historical recording or what. I have to wonder... are my Jesse and your John both sons of this Captain Pollard, or maybe even grandsons? Or maybe nephews? Surely Pollard had brothers or maybe not.

I cannot find family info on him except that one reference indicates his wife might have been Catherine. Alas, there were many Catherines in the area and among the Indians because of a famous one earlier. I can find no list of his children.

Back to known Pollards:
The Pollards I have in an Adams Co 1870 Census group also shows a Moses Pollard, b Abt 1803. Another possible brother to Jesse? And a Susannah who married Reuben Cooper. Same generation. Possible sister?

I mention all of these names just to see if any are echoed in your family, as families often do. Stark Co is not terribly close to Adams Co but my migration theory would account for a lot of spreading out.

The climate of the early 1800's was the worst for Indians, as I am sure you've read. My theory is that sons and/or grandsons of Seneca chief Captain Pollard may not have been content or felt safe to stay on the reservation. A major migration route westward from New England was along the shore of Lake Erie, through western Pennsylvanie and into Ohio. At Sandusky, Lake Erie feeds the Scioto River southward to the Ohio River. This was also a traditional path.

One more thing... on Moses' entry in the 1870 census, he is shown to have been born in PA (1803). But Jesse's entry says he was born in OH. Now are these unrelated Pollards who just happened to settle in the same tiny corner of rural Ohio?? OR was this family on the move? Was Moses born as they crossed PA and Jesse later (1811) as they came to stop at the base of Scioto River? AND... would that put your John born in 1809, between the two?

I only have Census -index- records for prior years, so far. For Adams County OH, there's a Jonathan and Jonathan Jr Pollard showing in 1820, Moses in 1830-1840, Cyhrus (bad sp?) and Isac (bad sp?) and John F in 1850.

So, if you get a chance to digest all of that and see any possible hints or connections between us, let me know. I'm still looking. I have some things ordered that might help, or not. This IS one heck of a brick wall... these Indian Pollards from nowhere.

- Diana Henderson Probus

Subject: **Re: Pollard and Indian**
Date: Tue, 24 Oct 2000 22:02:16 -0500
From: "Probus R&D" <diagonal@clas.net>
To: <carolync@locl.net>

Wow, where'd the name Edward come from? Family stories? I have crawled all over the e-texts at Cornell and Univ of Michigan "Making of America" where I found a lot about Captain Pollard's 'career' as a chief, but nothing more than 'English trader' of Niagra on his father and only 'Seneca squaw' on his mother.

The MOA at Cornell has the bulk of the Seneca-Iroquois info, in case you haven't been there http://cdl.library.cornell.edu/moa/

Cool site. Good for looking up Civil War and other historical references

I'm going to take a look at your Pollard families and mine, comparatively. Plus a little more looking. I new some of these names were common in that era but man... seems like there's something here. Wish I knew WHAT! hehe

Later,
Diana

Hi Diana,

About the same time I sent that message to the list, I came across a book, *The History of the Polland Family of America* by Maurice J. Polland. I have ~~since~~ been told that the author is not reliable, but I have since found verification for the Edward Polland information. ~~As~~ The author did cite his sources, also. There were 3 responses, ~~as I recall~~, to my posting, and one of them included the MOA site.

If you have access to *History of Buffalo* by William Ketchum, look at vol. 2, pages 123-127.

My grandmother did not tell me about her Indian ancestry until she was 87 years old — apparently, she had never told her children. That's why I checked with my 3rd cousin, Mike Slentz, who says he heard it from his grandfather (my grandmother's 1st cousin).

Like you, I can easily visualize the Pollands moving south from New York into Ohio. There were also Pollands in Pennsylvania. I came across the birth, or baptism, of George Washington Polland Dec 24, 1780 in Philadelphia Co. His parents were John + Margaret. This was in Pennsylvania Births, Philadelphia Co. by John T. Humphrey.

Look for Rhodes & Polland + Brough
Clemmens

MER, SAMUEL	PIKE	159	PERRY T
MER, SUSAN	FAIR	160	BLOOM T
MER, TABITHA	CLER	259	FRANKLI
MER, WASHINGTON	HENR	164	DAMASCU
MER, WILLIAM	CLER	259	FRANKLI
MER, WILLIAM	FAIR	260	RICHLAN
MER, WILLIAM	WASH	372	MARIETT
KET, JOHN	WARR	302	HAMILTO
NNER, PHILEMAN	RICH	034	FRANKLI
NNEY, JONATHAN	FRAN	009	SHARON
RE, WILLIAM	FRAN	099	HAMILTO
THER, JOHN	MUSK	247	BLUE RO
BEN, JACOB*	LAWR	312	PERRY T
AL, HUGH	GALL	123	HARRISO
AN, ANTHONY	MARI	135	GRAND P
CE, JAMES	MARI	140	SALT RO
IRE, ADAM	HIGH	098	MADISON
MPTON, B.D.	PORT	232	PALMYRA
MPTON, DWIGHT	PORT	232	PALMYRA
S, JAMES	HURO	411	RUGGLES
GE, ANDREW W.	GREE	372	MIAMI T
GE, JOHN C.	BROW	428	UNION T
GE, ROBERT	BROW	428	UNION T
GE, THOMAS	CLER	293	WILLIAM
UE, ROBERT	GREE	329	BELLBRO
UE, WASHINGTON	GREE	324	SUGAR C
UE, WILLIAM JR.	GREE	322	SUGAR C
CK, ANNA	BUTL	089	LIBERTY
CK, ANNA	BUTL	089	LIBERTY
CK, ELIJAH	WAYN	030	CLINTON
CK, JAMES	BUTL	140	HANOVER
CK, JAMES	BUTL	140	HANOVER
CK, LLOYD	JEFF	131	WAYNE T
FF, DANIEL	BUTL	087	LIBERTY
RS, SYLVESTER	LORA	004	RIDGEVI
, ADAM	FRAN	007	WORTHIN
, ADAM	WAYN	125	CONGRES
, ADANM	PORT	239	RAVENNA
, ANDREW	HAMI	309	CROSBY
, ANDREW	STAR	298	TUSCARA
, ANDREW	ROSS	179	CHILLIC
, DAVID	WAYN	125	CONGRES
, EDWARD	HAMI	225	MILL CR
, EDWARD	BROW	461	CLARK T
, GEORGE	MONT	276	CLAY TW
, GEORGE	CRAW	179	WHETSTO
, GEORGE	ROSS	194	SCIOTO
, JACOB	HANC	256	OLD TOW
, JESSE	CLER	189	TATE TW
, JESSE	ROSS	179	CHILLIC
, JOHN	ROSS	195	SCIOTO
, WILLIAM	CRAW	179	WHETSTO
, WILLIAM	ROSS	194	SCIOTO
R, HENRY	FRAN	035	TRURO T
RS, ASAHEL	LORA	025	CARLISL
RTER, ASAHEL	ATHE	195	ALEXAND
TERFIELD, JANE	BELM	234	RICHLAN
F, ALLIN M.	CHAM	056	URBANA
F, GEORGE	RICH	115	MONTGOM
F, HENRY	FAIR	179	LIBERTY
F, JOHN	PREB	385	LANIER
F, JOHN R.	HIGH	070	LEESBUR
F,MATHEW	CHAM	025	JACKSON
UE, JOHN	MUSK	181	HOPEWEL
R, GEORGE	STAR	191	PARIS T
R, GEORGE JR.	STAR	191	PARIS T
ODY, ELIAS	FAYE	322	GREEN T
ODY, JOHN	FAYE	322	GREEN T
OY, EDWARD	MONT	181	DAYTON
NES, JOHN	TRUM	125	WARREN
NT, DANIEL	DELA	101	PORTER
NT, DAVID	MEDI	212	GRANGER
NT, HENRY	MEDI	212	GRANGER
NT, JOHN	DELA	101	PORTER
NT, JOHN JR.	FAYE	296	POINT T
NT, PHILIP JR.	FAYE	301	JEFFERS
NT, STEPHEN	MEDI	212	GRANGER
NTER, BENJAMIN	HIGH	027	SALEM T
NTER, ELIAS	ADAM	079	SPRIGG
NTER, JOEL	HAMI	076	CINCINN
NTER, JOHN	FAYE	325	GREEN T
NTER, JONATHAN	FAYE	311	UNION T
NTER, LEM	COLU	509	KNOX TW
NTER, NATHANIEL	COLU	506	KNOX TW
NTRELL, PETER	MONT	192	GERMAN
NTS, NOYS B.	GEAU	189	MADISON
SNELL, JAMES	KNOX	227	MARTINS
TER, PRARAN	BELM	196	KIRKWOO
E, ROBERT	DELA	112	SCIOTO
ER, WILLIAM	COLU	509	KNOX TW
ACK, JAMES	KNOX	232	CLAY TW
ADAY, BENJAMIN	CLIN	198	UNION T
AND, AMOS	RICH	028	MADISON
AND, AMOS	RICH	050	TROY TW
AND, BARNEY	COLU	381	ELK RUN
AND, ENOCK	RICH	149	HANOVER
AND, JAMES	HARR	127	GREEN T
AND, JOHN	MONR	142	CENTRE
AND, JOHN	FAIR	127	RUSH CR
AND, JOSEPH	ROSS	293	COLERAI
AND, MARTIN	COLU	382	ELK RUN
AND, NATHANIEL	HARR	138	GERMAN
AND, NATHANIEL JR.	HARR	136	GERMAN
AND, RICHARD	FAIR	131	RUSH CR
AND, ROBERT C.	GREE	304	XENIA
AND, RODGERS	MUSK	275	SALT CR
AND, SAMUEL	COLU	381	ELK RUN
AND, SAMUEL	MONR	100	SUNSBUR
AND, SAMUEL	FAIR	127	RUSH CR
AND, SAMUEL N.	MUSK	265	RICH HI
AND, WILLIAM	TUSC	041	DOHRMA
AND, WILLIAM	JEFF	077	SALEM T
AND, WILLIAM	HARR	128	GREEN T
AND, WILLIAM	HARR	136	GERMAN
AND, WILLIAM	RICH	032	MADISON
AND, WILLIAM	LICK	372	EDON TW
AND, WILLIAM	GREE	334	BEAVER
0|ARD, NATHANIEL ?	HARR	136	GERMAN
E, JACOB	MUSK	260	MEIGS T
E, YORK	HAMI	117	CINCINN
EG, JOSEPH	RICH	123	MILTON
EON, CHARLES	LICK	348	FRANKLI
ER, ABRAHAM	BUTL	178	REILY T
ICK, JOHN	PREB	345	SUMMERS
ICK, WILLIAM	COLU	339	MADISON
ING, DANIEL	PERR	455	JACKSON
ING, MARTIN	PERR	455	JACKSON
ING, MARTIN	PERR	454	JACKSON
ING, WILLAIM	PERR	455	JACKSON
ITE, JAMES	PICK	076	WAYNE T

133

POLITE, RICHARD	PICK	022	PICKAWA
POLK, ANDREW	BUTL	100	ST CLAI
POLK, ELIZABETH	ATHE	203	CARTHAG
POLK, JOBBE	LOGA	063	MIAMI T
POLK, JOHN	FRAN	106	HAMILTO
POLK, JOHN	FRAN	106	HAMILTO
POLK, JOSHUA	HIGH	063	FAIRFIE
POLK, WILLAIM	CLIN	220	RICHLAN
POLL, BENJAMIN	PERR	396	HARRISO
POLL, ROD	LAWR	333	WINDSOR
POLLAND, BENJAMIN ?	FAIR	126	RUSH CR
POLLAND, JONATHAN	HARR	163	CADIZ T
POLLANS, ISAAC	RICH	133	VERMILL
POLLARD, ALLISON	WARR	315	WASHING
POLLARD, JAMES	HAMI	353	DELHI T
POLLARD, JOHN	HARR	106	HARRISV
POLLARD, JOHN B.	PICK	023	JEFFERS
POLLARD, JONATHAN	ADAM	020	MONROE
POLLARD, JONATHAN JR.	ADAM	020	MONROE
POLLARD, MOSES	ADAM	020	MONROE
POLLARD, NANCY	CLER	238	NEVILLE
POLLARD, NATHANIEL	CLER	276	MIAMI T
POLLARD, SAMUEL	WASH	343	WATERFO
POLLARD, SILAS	RICH	030	MADISON
POLLARD, WILLIAM	CLER	235	MONROE
POLLENGER, SAMUEL	BUTL	062	WAYNE T
POLLENS, JOHN	TUSC	068	DOVER T
POLLEY, JOHN	UNIO	282	DARBY T
POLLEY, JONAS	STAR	275	NO TWP
POLLEY, O.C.	HURO	373	LYME TW
POLLEY.ELISHA	TRUM	250	COITSVI
POLLEY.JOHN	TRUM	250	COITSVI
POLLIN, ELIZABETH	ADAM	021	MONROE
POLLINGER, SAMUEL	HAMI	301	CROSBY
POLLITT, GEORGE*	ADAM	061	WAYNE T
POLLOCH, JOHN	GREE	288	XENIA T
POLLOCH, WILLIAM	GREE	287	XENIA T
POLLOCK, ALEXANDER	UNIO	295	MARYSVI
POLLOCK, AN	HURO	337	MILAN T
POLLOCK, CYRUS	HAMI	194	SYMMES
POLLOCK, DAVID	RICH	124	MILTON
POLLOCK, DAVID	SCIO	112	UNION T
POLLOCK, ELENOR	HARR	125	GREEN T
POLLOCK, EZEKIEL	HAMI	194	SYMMES
POLLOCK, GEORGE	HAMI	088	CINCINN
POLLOCK, JAMES	GUER	448	WESTLAN
POLLOCK, JAMES	FAYE	315	UNION T
POLLOCK, JAMES	BELM	286	MEAD TW
POLLOCK, JANE	STAR	240	MARLBOR
POLLOCK, JOHN	CLER	269	MIAMI T
POLLOCK, JOHN	COSH	009	WASHING
POLLOCK, JOHN	BELM	365	UNION T
POLLOCK, JOHN	BELM	365	UNION T
POLLOCK, JOHN	HARR	109	SHORT C
POLLOCK, JOHN	HARR	124	GREEN T
POLLOCK, JOHN	GREE	376	ROSS TW
POLLOCK, JOHN	COSH	009	WASHING
POLLOCK, JONOTHAN	WAYN	077	MT EATO
POLLOCK, REBECCA	HAMI	194	SYMMES
POLLOCK, ROBERT	FRAN	070	COLUMBU
POLLOCK, ROBERT	RICH	062	SPRINGF
POLLOCK, SAMUEL	RICH	016	WASHING
POLLOCK, SAMUEL	GREE	376	ROSS TW
POLLOCK, SAMUEL	GEAU	240	PAINESV
POLLOCK, SARAH	GUER	448	WESTLAN
POLLOCK, THOMAS	SCIO	113	UNION T
POLLOCK, THOMAS	SCIO	116	UNION T
POLLOCK, THOMAS	RICH	013	WASHING
POLLOCK, THOMAS	COLU	462	WAYNE T
POLLOCK, WILLIAM	RICH	014	WASHING
POLLOCK, WILLIAM	WAYN	027	PERRY T
POLLOCK, WILLIAM	CHAM	049	SALEM T
POLLOCK,LAYTON	CHAM	016	HARRISO
POLLS, THOMAS	TRUM	229	YOUNGST
POLLUM, JOHN	TRUM	207	AUSTINT
POLLUN, DAVID	TRUM	207	AUSTINT
POLLY, ASA	GALL	154	RACCOON
POLLY, DANIEL JR.	GALL	163	HUNTING
POLLY, JAMES	DARK	015	HARRISO
POLLY, JOISHA	TRUM	229	YOUNGST
POLLY, JOSIAH	TRUM	229	YOUNGST
POLLY, SALLY	WASH	310	BELPRE
POLLY, WILLAIM	DARK	020	HARRISO
POLLY, WILLIAM JR.	DARK	021	HARRISO
POLMORE, ANDREW	MONT	251	BUTLER
POLOCK, ABRAM	MUSK	263	RICH HI
POLOCK, JOHN	KNOX	232	CLAY TW
POLOCK, THOMAS	HAMI	229	MILL CR
POLOCK, WILLIAM	TUSC	053	LEESBUR
POLSON, CORNELIUS	PICK	122	DARBY T
POLSON, JEHU	HARR	161	CADIZ T
POLSON, WILLIAM	ADAM	053	SCOTT T
POLSTON, HENRY	HAMI	084	CINCINN
POLTON, CHARLES*	BELM	349	SOMERSE
POLTONE, CHARLES*	BELM	349	SOMERSE
POLUCK, SAMUEL	KNOX	232	CLAY TW
POMEFROY, RESIN	TUSC	037	DOHRMAN
POMEL, WILLIAM	HAMI	132	CINCINN
POMELLER, JOHN	HAMI	288	COLERAI
POMEROY, ALEXANDER A.	PORT	227	NELSON
POMEROY, AUGUSTIS	GALL	136	GALLIPO
POMEROY, AUGUSTIS	GALL	136	GALLIPO
POMEROY, E.W.	DELA	066	DELAWAR
POMEROY, EBENEZER	CUYA	129	STRONGS
POMEROY, EBENEZER	CUYA	126	STRONGS
POMEROY, ELEAZER	GEAU	200	THOMPSO
POMEROY, ICHABOD	GEAU	222	HAMDEN
POMEROY, ICHABOD JR.	GEAU	224	HAMDEN
POMEROY, ISRAEL	PICK	076	WAYNE T
POMEROY, JOSEPH	HAMI	110	CINCINN
POMEROY, JOSIAH A.	GEAU	222	HAMDEN
POMEROY, LEONARD	GEAU	200	MONTVIL
POMEROY, LEONARD	GEAU	200	THOMPSO
POMEROY, MORRIS	CUYA	129	STRONGS
POMEROY, NOAH	GEAU	222	HAMDEN
POMEROY, PHINEAS	TUSC	036	TUSCARA
POMEROY, RUFUS	MEDI	214	GRANGER
POMEROY, STEHEN	GEAU	203	HUNTSBU
POMEROY, WALTER	CUYA	129	STRONGS
POMEROY, WILLIAM	MEDI	189	NORTON
POMERY, DANIEL H.	GEAU	197	THOMPSO
POMPELLY, MARY	CLER	284	STONELI
POMPHECY, JOSEPH	RICH	049	PERRY T
POMPY, CLABOURN	GREE	307	CAESARS
POMPY, OBO	MONT	156	DAYTON
POMROY, CHARLES	HAMI	253	SPRINGF
POMROY, WILLIAM	STAR	314	LAWRENC
POMROY.J.A.	MARI	147	MARION
POMRY, AUGUSTUS	ROSS	193	CHILLIC
PONAS, DANIEL P.	KNOX	205	MIDDLEB

POND, ABISON	KNOX	291	FRANKLI
POND, ASA	MEIG	257	SALEM T
POND, CHARLES	KNOX	254	BERLIN
POND, GRIFFIN	CLIN	256	CLARK T
POND, JOHN	ADAM	031	GREEN T
POND, JONATHAN	CLIN	256	CLARK T
POND, JONATHAN T.	CLER	278	STONELI
POND, LAMBERT	BELM	236	RICHLAN
POND, MASON	HURO	385	PERU TW
POND, MIRIAM	PORT	221	MANTUA
POND, MOSES	TRUM	166	MESOPOT
POND, NORMAN	MEIG	257	SALEM T
POND, PRESTON	PORT	289	HUDSON
POND, SAMUEL	CHAM	025	JACKSON
POND, SAMUEL B.	WASH	314	BARLOW
POND, SARAH	CLIN	252	CLARK T
PONDERS, ISAAC	HAMI	273	WHITEWA
PONDEXTER, CHARLES	JACK	115	MILTON
PONITUS, NICHOLAS	PORT	266	SPRINGF
PONNEY, JONATHAN*	MORG	105	CENTER
PONSELLER, DANIEL	PREB	325	JACKSON
PONSTLER, MARY	FAIR	277	CLEAR C
PONTERS, FREDRICK	MONT	204	GERMAN
PONTICUS, ANDREW*	ROSS	283	GREEN T
PONTIOUS, ADAM	PICK	027	CIRCLEV
PONTIOUS, ANDREW*	ROSS	283	GREEN T
PONTIOUS, COONRAD	ROSS	295	COLERAI
PONTIOUS, DANIEL	PORT	177	COVENTR
PONTIOUS, FREDERICK	ROSS	294	COLERAI
PONTIOUS, GEORGE	PORT	177	COVENTR
PONTIOUS, JACOB	ROSS	295	COLERAI
PONTIOUS, JOHN	ROSS	283	GREEN T
PONTIOUS, MICHAEL	PICK	028	CIRCLEV
PONTIOUS, PETER	PORT	177	COVENTR
PONTIOUS, SOLOMON	ROSS	283	GREEN T
PONTIUS, ABRAHAM	MONT	192	GERMAN
PONTIUS, ANDREW	STAR	253	UNION T
PONTIUS, BENJAMIN	PICK	040	WASHING
PONTIUS, BENJAMIN	STAR	248	LAKE TW
PONTIUS, DANIEL	PICK	012	SALT CR
PONTIUS, DANIEL	PICK	043	WASHING
PONTIUS, DOROTHY	PICK	015	PICKAWA
PONTIUS, FREDERICK	STAR	259	PLAIN T
PONTIUS, GEORGE	PICK	012	SALT CR
PONTIUS, GEORGE	PICK	041	WASHING
PONTIUS, JACOB	STAR	259	PLAIN T
PONTIUS, JOHN	PICK	006	SALT CR
PONTIUS, JOHN	PICK	013	PICKAWA
PONTIUS, JOHN	STAR	249	LAKE TW
PONTIUS, NICHOLAS	STAR	340	GREEN T
PONTIUS, NICHOLAS	STAR	248	LAKE TW
PONTIUS, PETER	PICK	059	WALNUT
PONTIUS, PETER	STAR	246	LAKE TW
PONTIUS, PETER	STAR	259	PLAIN T
PONTIUS, SAMUEL	PICK	043	WASHING
PONTIUS, SOLOMON	STAR	248	LAKE TW
PONTIUS, SUSANNAH	PICK	044	WASHING
PONTOIUS, JACOB	PREB	371	GRATTIS
PONTON, OBEDIAH*	ROSS	303	JEFFERS
PONTZER, JOHN	LICK	396	NEWARK
POOL, AARON	BROW	399	RUSSELV
POOL, ABIJAH	SCIO	104	WASHING
POOL, ALEXANDER	RICH	061	SPRINGF
POOL, ALEXANDER	RICH	061	SPRINGF
POOL, AMASA	WASH	327	WATERTO
POOL, BANNISTER	PORT	177	COVENTR
POOL, BENJAMIN	CLER	289	WILLIAM
POOL, CHARLES	WASH	370	GRANDVI
POOL, CONRAD	JEFF	065	SPRINGF
POOL, ELIZABETH	RICH	061	SPRINGF
POOL, EZRA	BROW	428	UNION T
POOL, GEORGE	BELM	284	MEAD TW
POOL, GUY W.	MORG	124	MORGAN
POOL, HENRY	ROSS	257	TWIN TW
POOL, HEZEKIAH	ROSS	257	TWIN TW
POOL, IGNATIUS A.	CLER	254	CHILO
POOL, JACOB	COSH	051	JEFFERS
POOL, JAMES	KNOX	204	MIDDLEB
POOL, JANE	COLU	385	ELK RUN
POOL, JANE	COLU	498	BUTLER
POOL, JOHN	BELM	284	MEAD TW
POOL, JOHN	FAIR	225	AMANDA
POOL, JOHN	HARR	197	NOTTING
POOL, JOHN	CHAM	049	SALEM T
POOL, JOHN	JEFF	035	STEUBEN
POOL, JOHN E.	STAR	214	SANDY T
POOL, JONAS	COLU	346	FAIRFIE
POOL, JOSEPH	HAMI	076	CINCINN
POOL, JOSEPH	DELA	096	ORANGE
POOL, JOSEPH H.	SCIO	120	MORGAN
POOL, JUSTUS	BROW	400	BYRD TW
POOL, MARGARET	BELM	276	PULTNEY
POOL, MARY	BELM	272	GOSHEN
POOL, MATHIAS	TRUM	243	POLAND
POOL, OLIVER	GEAU	232	WELSHFI
POOL, PAUL	ROSS	180	CHILLIC
POOL, PETER	ROSS	256	TWIN TW
POOL, PHINEAS	COLU	497	BUTLER
POOL, RICHARD	MONR	111	PERRY T
POOL, SAMUEL	BELM	367	SMITH T
POOL, SAMUEL	BELM	353	SOMERSE
POOL, SAMUEL	BELM	367	SMITH T
POOL, SAMUEL	HAMI	266	SPRINGF
POOL, SAMUEL	JEFF	008	STEUBEN
POOL, SIMEON	MORG	123	MORGAN
POOL, SIMEON	FRAN	010	SHARON
POOL, SUSANNAH	BELM	359	UNION T
POOL, THOMAS	MONR	112	PERRY T
POOL, THOMAS	COSH	052	JEFFERS
POOL, THOMAS	JEFF	007	STEUBEN
POOL, WILLAIM	HAMI	054	CINCINN
POOL, WILLAIM	HAMI	145	ANDERSO
POOL, WILLIAM	MORG	128	MORGAN
POOL, WILLIAM	BELM	353	SOMERSE
POOL, WILLIAM	BELM	353	SOMERSE
POOL, WILLIAM	RICH	061	SPRINGF
POOL, WILLIAM	ROSS	218	UNION
POOL, WILLIAM	MEDI	226	HINKLEY
POOLE, A.	ASHT	123	KINGSVI
POOLE, DUEL	CLAR	20	SPRINGF
POOLE, ELIJAH	ASHT	096	SALEM T
POOLE, M.	ASHT	128	KINGSVI
POOLE, WILLIAM	CLAR	20	SPRINGF
POOLY, HANSON	GUER	416	MADISON
POOR, ALEXANDER	JACK	111	BLOOMFI
POOR, DENNIS	MONR	109	PERRY T
POOR, E.	FRAN	108	HAMILTO
POOR, ERASTUS	HAMI	034	CINCINN
POOR, GEORGE	JACK	111	BLOOMFI
POOR, MARTHA	JACK	111	BLOOMFI